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January 13, 1930

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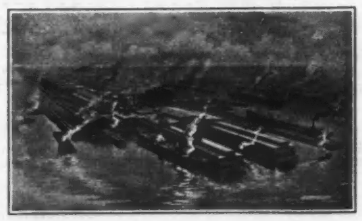

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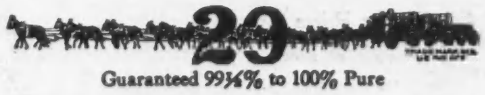

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The Market Authority Since 1871
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Volume 117 | MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930 | Number 2

Late Market News

Tin Salts Reduced

Producers of tin salts announced reductions of ¼c. to ½c. per pound Saturday forenoon, owing to an easier tone in the Straits metal, which sagged to 39¼c. per pound. This established tin bichloride at 13c. per pound, tin crystals at 32c. and anhydrous tetrachloride at 26¼c. per pound.

Foreign Glauber's Salt Lower

Offerings of foreign glauber's salt were noted from some directions at as low as 60c. per 100 pounds at the close of last week. While these goods were satisfactory to some textile interests, it was said that most textile manufacturers would not take hold of them because they were not uniform, containing in some instances excess moisture ranging from 5 to 15 percent. Inquiries from Finland for 60,000 tons of white saltcake were circulating in the market for industrial chemicals at the close of last week. Domestic consumers have encountered difficulty in covering all their needs in saltcake for 1930.

Dried Blood Advanced

Quotations of $3.85 per unit-ton for dried blood stocks on spot were withdrawn by the sellers, Saturday, and the market was advanced to $3.90 per unit-ton at the latest sales Consumers were quite active in the market at the close of the week.

Fertilizer tag sales in fourteen cotton producing States during December were 15.1 percent less than those in the corresponding month of 1928. Total sales amounted to 95,897 tons, compared with 112,909 tons in December, 1928, and 158,305 tons in December, 1927.

Chinawood Oil Quiet

Chinawood oil was quiet Saturday, buyers and sellers being disposed to await further developments in the primary market. To some the domestic situation appeared to be a trifle steadier. Quotations were generally nominal.

Crude corn oil was easy, owing to a lack of demand and the recent weakness in competing product. Palm oil offerings continued light and the market remained firm at the advance previously noted.

Calcutta Shellac Higher

Prices for shellac in Calcutta Saturday morning were 1c. higher at 30⅝c. per pound, due to buying by speculators.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10, 1930.

Crude cottonseed oil sold this week at 7c. per pound, valley basis, this price is still obtainable, although mills, apparently, are comfortably sold ahead. It is expected that sales of crude oil will continue light over the next few weeks. The meal market is better, but the situation, apparently, has been well discounted. The Memphis quotation on 41 percent meal is about $36 per ton f.o.b.

Cottonseed Oil Closing Prices

Saturday prices advanced on a rise in lard and cotton and covering of shorts. Closing prices were:—

	January 11.	January 4.
January	8.45@—	8.40@8.65
February	8.50@8.65	8.45@8.60
March	8.74@8.75	8.70@—
April	8.80@8.95	8.70@8.80
May	8.93@8.95	8.92@—
June	9.00@9.10	8.95@9.10
July	9.14@9.15	9.12@—
August	9.25@9.35	9.15@9.30
Spot	8.55@—	8.40@8.65
Crude	7.00@—	6.87½@7.12½

Sales, 3,300 barrels; week's total, 50,700 barrels; since January 1, 67,000 barrels.

Dye Imports in December

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1930.

Imports of synthetic dyes during December, 1929, totaled 455,044 pounds, with an aggregate invoice value of $391,306, according to data collected by the Department of Commerce. In December, 1928, the total was 396,695 pounds, valued at $304,583.

Imports of synthetic dyes during the year 1929 totaled 6,321,766 pounds, valued at $5,293,579. This compares with imports of 5,346,169 pounds, valued at $4,297,203, in 1928.

Contents of This Issue

Editorials:—
- Mergers and the Clayton Act 19
- Needs That Are Overlooked 20
- The Perkin Medalist 19

Obituaries:—
- Archbold, John Foster 20
- Bullock, James Maxwell 20
- Carnahan, Charles E 20
- Ernst, Henry M 20
- Harding, Herbert B 20
- Parsons, Matthias W 20

Bids Wanted 29

Contracts Awarded 29
Classified Advertisements 73
Financial Market Reports 74
Late Market Developments 2
Prices Current 5
Scientific and Professional Services 51
Where You Can Sell 30

Market Reports

Acids	43	Dry Colors	25	Perfume Materials	62
Ammoniates, Fertilizer	46	Dyestuffs, Natural	53	Petroleum, Crude	37
Animal Oils	35	Essential Oils	61	Petroleum, Refined	37
Balsams	59	Fats and Greases	35	Phosphates, Fertilizer	47
Barks	59	Fatty Acids	35	Pigments	25
Beans	59	Fertilizer Materials	46	Potashes, Fertilizer	47
Botanical Drugs	59	Fish Oils	35	Roots	60
Chemicals, Fine	55	Flaxseed Products	32	Rosin	31
Chemicals, Heavy	41	Flowers	59	Seeds	60
Coaltar Acids	50	Glues	27	Shellac	72
Coaltar Bases	49	Gums	63	Sizing Materials	53
Coaltar Colors	50	Herbs	60	Spices	60
Coaltar Intermediates	49	Insecticides	43	Tanstuffs, Natural	53
Colors in Oil	25	Lacquer Materials	27	Turpentine	31
Cottonseed Products	33	Leaves	60	Varnish Gums	25
Driers	27	Naval Stores	31	Vegetable Oils	34
Drugs	55	Paint Materials	23	Waxes	63

Import, Export, and Coastwise Shipments

Imports:—

- Baltimore 66
- Boston 66
- Boston in Transit 67
- Houston 67
- Los Angeles 67
- Mobile 67
- New Orleans 67
- New York 65
- New York in Transit 66
- Philadelphia 67
- San Francisco 67
- Seattle 67

Exports:—

- Baltimore 68
- Baton Rouge 69
- Boston 69
- Galveston 69
- Houston 69
- Los Angeles 69
- Mobile 69
- New Orleans 69
- New York 67
- Norfolk 69
- Philadelphia 69
- Port Arthur 70
- Port Neches 70
- San Francisco 70
- Savannah 70

Coastwise Shipments:—

- Galveston 70
- Houston 70
- Los Angeles 70
- New Orleans 70
- Port Arthur 70
- San Francisco 70

Containers Returned 70

Recent Charters 70

News Articles

- A. P. I. Directors Suspend Price-Posting Requirement 38B
- American Oil Merges with Penna. Refining 38A
- Alcohol Denaturant 44A Changed 20
- Armour & Co. Earnings 35
- Argentine Flaxseed Duty 39
- Bertoli Joins Nyal 58
- Bearings and Beltings 39
- Benzene Freights in N. Y 50
- Baltimore Drug Bowlers 58
- Beacon Oil Expands 38A
- Chemical Freight Raises Are Suspended by I. C. C 45
- Chemists' Club Reception 51
- Crude Petroleum Output in November 71
- Dow, Herbert H., Receives Perkin Medal for Chemical Achievements 21
- Drug, Inc., Acquires Owl Drug Co. Chain 20
- Disinfectant Makers in Britain Organize 45
- Dye Imports in December 2
- Flaxseed Crop Extension Plans Laid in Northwest 39
- Ferguson Heads F. T. C 71
- Foreign Trade Openings 70
- Glidden Profits Gain 28
- Gold Dust Corp. to Move 35
- Gasoline Price Fixing in West to Be Probed 38A
- Gillis Goes to London 60
- Gasoline Award Is Made by Chicago Post Office 38B
- California Standard Oil Forms Operating Company 38B
- Givaudan-Lackawanna Plans 1930 Business 62
- Holiday Greetings Received 39
- "Herbs and Iron" Held to Be Valid Trademark 58
- Huisking Rebuys Building 58
- Innis, Speiden & Co. Has Annual Sales Convention 44
- International Combustion Receivers Appointed 51
- Imports Detained by U. S 71
- Iodine Plans in Spain 38B
- Jarosite Dry Colors Offered by New Concern 45
- Joseph, Alexander, Enters 51st Year in Dry Color Trade 29
- Kline, C. M., Will Be in Hospital Several Months 21
- Lacquer Liquids Described 29
- Lagunas Nitrate Merger Approved by Stockholders 47
- Massachusetts Master Painters Hold Meeting 21
- Mayer & Lowenstein Has 85th Annual Meeting 27
- Margarin Manufacturing Operations in November 38A
- N. Y. Drug Section Re-elects Prickitt 21
- Natural Gasoline Freight Rates Changed by I. C. C 21
- Naval Stores Conference Includes Golf and Tennis 45
- Naval Stores Produced at Steam and Solvent Plants 45
- Nitrogen Research Award Conferred on Agronomists 50
- New York Druggist Seeks Renewal of Whisky Permit 58
- New York Drug Bowlers 58
- N. P. A. Fire and Safety Marshals Meet January 24 ..... 38B
- Natural Gasoline Plant Safety Practice Outlined 38B
- Oil Routing for Export Freed from Restrictions 38B
- Oil in South Dakota 38A
- Oil Rights for Railroads 38B
- Oil in Cattaraugus County 38B
- Oil Shale Lease Claim Valid 38B
- Oklahoma Denied Right to Tax Indian Royalties 38B
- Pratt & Lambert Has 80th Annual Convention 45
- Peaslee Gaulbert Co. Holds Sales Meeting 29
- Prize Award Founded by Scientific Publication 44
- Petroleum Storage Capacities on Pacific Coast 60
- Philadelphia Paint Club Plays Host to the Ladies 62
- Quaker State Oil Buys McKean County Refining 38A
- Robertson, W. S., Is Elected President of Permutit Co 45
- Richfield Oil Buys Super 20
- Radio Permits Granted for Geographical Service 38B
- Ruhr Nitrogen Progress 62
- Tripolian Potash Project 62
- Soda Silicate Freights 44
- Speiden, C. L., Advocates Leniency in War Debts 45
- Somers Back from Orient 45
- Salt Freights to Be Investigated 45
- Silver Chloride and Light 51
- Swiss Dye Exports Gain 51
- Steel Barrel Output Declined in November 60
- Standard Buys Reed Oil 38B
- U. S. Petroleum Companies Plan to Refine in France 29
- Vol-U-Meter and Bruno Merge 29
- Whitney Gasoline Aid Alleged to Be Useless 38B

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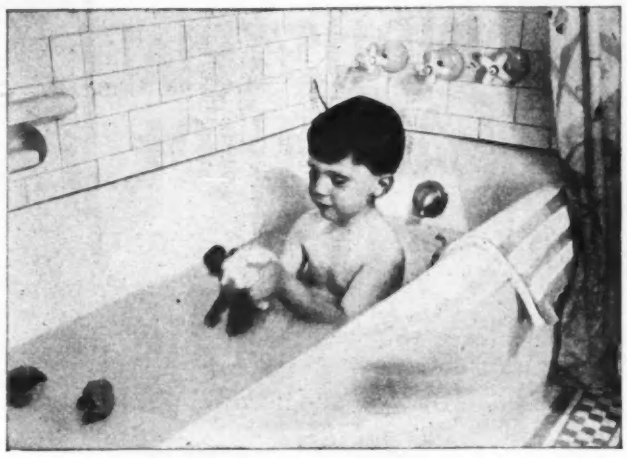

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Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots

Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, drums.....lb. .18½@ .21
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels..lb. .21 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .36 @ .87
Acetin, technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ .52
Acetone, car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .12 @ .13
Methyl (see M).
Oil, barrels.....gal. 1.15 @ 1.65
Acetophenone, bottles.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Acetphenetidin, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs.....lb. 1.20 @ —
Acid:—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 3.88 @ 4.13
carboys .....100 lbs. 4.38 @ 4.63
30 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 5.19 @ 5.44
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.69 @ 5.94
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs., 7.35 @ 7.60
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.85 @ 8.10
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.84 @ 8.09
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.34 @ 8.59
70 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 9.06 @ 9.31
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.56 @ 9.81
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.10.34 @10.59
carboys .....100 lbs.10.84 @11.09
84 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.10.88 @11.08
carboys .....100 lbs.11.83 @11.58
glacial, U.S.P., 99 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.13.68 @13.98
carboys .....100 lbs.14.18 @14.43
pure, 60 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 9.19 @ 9.44
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.69 @ 9.94
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.12.13 @12.38
carboys .....100 lbs.12.63 @12.88
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels...100 lbs. 4.16 @ 4.41
carboys .....100 lbs. 4.66 @ 4.91
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.90 @ 8.15
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.40 @ 8.65
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 8.44 @ 8.69
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.94 @10.19
70 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 9.76 @10.01
carboys .....100 lbs.10.26 @10.51
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.11.13 @11.38
carboys .....100 lbs.11.63 @11.88
Acetic anhydride, drums....lb. .28 @ .29
Acetylsalicylic, barrels.....lb. .85 @ .90
Anthranilic, refined, barrels..lb. .98 @ 1.00
technical, barrels.....lb. .80 @ —
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, white).
U.S.P., powdered, drums, kegs .....lb. .25 @ —
Benzoic, tecimical, kegs....lb. .51 @ .53
U.S.P., kegs.....lb. .60 @ .61
Battery, carboys.....100 lbs. 1.60 @ 3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks..ton. 125.00@ 132.50
barrels .....ton. 135.00@ 142.50
kegs .....ton. 145.00@ 152.50
ton lots, or more, sacks.ton. 135.00@ 142.50
barrels .....ton. 145.00@ 152.50
kegs .....ton. 155.00@ 162.50
less than ton lots, sacks.ton. 145.00@ 152.50
barrels .....ton. 155.00@ 162.50
kegs .....ton. 165.00@ 172.50
U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.
Broenner's, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ —
Butyric, 100 p.c. basis, carboys. lb. .85 @ .90
Camphoric, cans.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Chlorosulphonic, drums.....lb. .04½@ .06½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra. lb. .17½@ .19
Cinnamic, refined, bottles..lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Citric, domestic, crystals, barrels..lb. .46 @ —
kegs .....lb. .46½@ .47½
powder, barrels.....lb. .47 @ —
imported, kegs.....lb. .65 @ .70
Cleve's, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks....lb. .10¾ Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks.....lb. .09¾ Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels.lb. .09¼ Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums gal. .58 @ .60
97-99 p.c., pals, drums..gal. .65 @ .74
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys..lb. .10½@ .11½
less car lots, carboys....lb. .11¼@ .12
imported, carboys.....lb. .11 @ .12
Gallic, technical, barrels....lb. .50 @ .55
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .74 @ —
Gamma, barrels.....lb. .77 @ .80
H, barrels .....lb. .65 @ .70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys..lb. .67 @ —
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys.....lb. .20 @ —
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, works, cylinders, lb. .80 @ 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels.lb. .06 @ .06½
lead carboys.....lb. .08 @ .08½
48 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .10 @ .10½
52 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .11 @ .11½
60 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .13 @ .13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels..lb. .11 @ .12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U. S.P., demijohns..lb. .85 @ —
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels.lb. .04½@ .05
light, refined, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06
44 p.c., dark, barrels.....lb. .09½@ .10
light, refined, barrels....lb. .11½@ .12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys.lb. .62 @ .64
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c.....lb. .57 @ .59
Laurent's, barrels.....lb. .40 @ .42
Malic, powdered, kegs.....lb. .48 @ .60
Mixed, tanks....nitric unit.lb. .07 @ .07¼
tanks, sulphuric unit..lb. .008 @ .01
Monochloracetic, technical, barrels..lb. .20 @ .28
99 p.c., barrels.....lb. .25 @ .30
Monosulphonic, barrels.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
20 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
carboys, car lots, works... 100 lbs. 1.45 @ —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 1.70 @ —
22 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
carboys, car lots, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 @ —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
6-lb. bottle .....lb. .08 @ .17
Naphthionic, barrels.....lb. No stocks.
Neville and Winther's, barrels, lb. .85 @ .87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works.....100 lbs. 5.00 @ —
truckloads, dlvd...100 lbs. 5.25 @ —
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works .....100 lbs. 5.50 @ —
truckloads, delivered..... 100 lbs. 5.75 @ —
truckloads, delvd..100 lbs. 6.25 @ —
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works .....100 lbs. 6.00 @ —
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works .....100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
truckloads, delivered..... 100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .11 @ .12
7-lb. bottles .....lb. .13 @ .23
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, domestic, barrels....lb. .11¼@ .11½
imported, barrels .....lb. .11⅞@ .12⅛
Phenylacetic, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.347), carboys, demijohns.....lb. .14 @ —
10 p.c. diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns.....lb. .08½@ .09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns .....lb. .14 @ .15
80 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns .....lb. .15 @ .16
Phthalic anhydride (see P).
Picramic, kegs .....lb. .65 @ .70
Picric, car lots, barrels.....lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans...lb. 1.30 @ 1.40
resublimed, cans .....lb. 1.60 @ 1.70
Salicylic, technical, barrels..lb. .33 @ .37
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .40 @ .45
Stearic, double pressed, bags.lb. .14½@ .15
single, pressed, bags....lb. .14 @ .14½
triple, pressed, bags....lb. .16½@ .17
Sulphanilic, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks, works .....ton.11.00 @ —
66 deg., tanks, works....ton.15.50 @ —
carboys, car lots, works... 100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, delvd..100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
98 p.c., tanks, works....ton.16.50 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
9-lb. bottles.....lb. .08 @ .17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, works .....ton.18.50 @ —
Tannic, technical, barrels...lb. .35 @ .40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels.....lb. .90 @ .93
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels.....lb. .38½@ —
kegs .....lb. .39 @ —
powdered and granular, barrels .....lb. .38 @ —
imported, crystals, kegs...lb. 38 @ —
Tobias, barrels.....lb. .85 @ —
Trichloracetic, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ —
kegs .....lb. 2.00 @ —
Tungstic, technical, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.70
chemically pure, kegs.....lb. 3.60 @ 4.00
Aconite leaves, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
root, U.S.P., bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Adeps lanae anhydrous, drums, lb. .15 @ .16
hydrous, drums.....lb. .14½@ .15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.35
No. 2, bales.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
No. 3, bales.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Agaric, white, bales.....lb. .48 @ .49
Albumen:—
Blood, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Egg, edible, cases.....lb. .73 @ .76
technical, cases.....lb. .72 @ .74
Milk, f.o.b. works, sacks....lb. .05 @ .05½
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels .....lb. .65 @ .70
Alcohol:—
Amyl, from fusel oil, drums.gal. 1.90 @ 2.10
from pentane, small lots, works .....gal. 2.25 @ —
car lots, works, drums..gal. 1.67 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums..gal. 1.75 @ —
tanks, works.....gal. 1.65 @ —
Benzyl, bottles.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
Butyl, works, tanks.....lb. .16¾@ .17⅝
car lots, works, drums..lb. .17¼@ .18¼
less car lots, works, drums. lb. .17⅝@ .18⅝
less than 100 gals., works, drums..lb. .19¾@ .20¼
cans, works.....lb. .21¼@ —
Cinnamic, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
*Denatured completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels..gal. .58 @ —
drums .....gal. .51 @ —
less car lots, barrels.gal. .61 @ .66
drums .....gal. .54 @ .59
tanks .....gal. .49 @ —
anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums. gal. .70 @ —
less car lots, drums.gal. .73 @ —
tanks .....gal. .68 @ —
completely, No. 5, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels. gal. .57 @ —
drums .....gal. .50 @ —
less car lots, barrels.gal. .60 @ .65
drums .....gal. .53 @ .58
tanks .....gal. .48 @ —
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof).
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, car lots, barrels. gal. .56 @ —
drums .....gal. .49 @ —
less car lots, barrels.gal. .59 @ .64
drums .....gal. .52 @ .58
tanks .....gal. .47 @ —
*Delivered prices in drums exceed works (Zone A) prices, according to freight distances, as follows:—
Zone 1.....1c. per gal.
Zone 2.....2c. per gal.
Zone 3.....3c. per gal.
Zone 4.....4c. per gal.
Diacetone, tanks, contract..lb. .15¾@ —
spot .....lb. .16¾@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .16¼@ .17¼
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), car lots, barrels, gal. 2.625 @ —
drums .....gal. 2.555 @ —
less car lots, barrels..gal. 2.655 @ 2.735
drums .....gal. 2.585 @ 2.665
tanks .....gal. 2.535 @ —
(from grain, 2c. higher).
absolute drums .....gal. 4.70 @ 4.80
Alcohol, isoamyl, primary, works, cans..gal. 4.00 @ 4.50
drums .....gal. 3.50 @ —
Isopropyl, 91 p.c., drums...gal. 1.05 @ 1.35
98 p.c., drums.....gal. 1.30 @ 1.60
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bottles.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.75
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks.....gal. .75 @ .82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .31 @ —
Aletris root, bags.....lb. .35 @ .36
Alizarin red (see Red, Alizarin).
Alkanet root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases...lb. No stocks.
Cape, cases.....lb. .12 @ .13
Curacao, cases.....lb. .24 @ .25
gourds, barrels.....lb. .40 @ .45
Socotrine, kegs.....lb. .45 @ .50
Aloin, 1,000-lb. lots, barrels, cans..lb. 1.65 @ —
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans....lb. 1.80 @ —
Alphanaphthol, refined, bbls...lb. .80 @ .85
technical, barrels.....lb. .60 @ .65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels..lb. .32 @ .34
Althea root, cut, cases.....lb. .32 @ .33
Alum:—
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .15 @ —
ground, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.30 @ 3.45
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.45 @ 3.60
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.65 @ 3.90
Ammonia-chrome, barrels...lb. .05¼@ .05½
Potash, ground, barrels.100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.45
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.45 @ 3.50
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.65 @ —
Potash-chrome, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
Soda, barrels.....lb. .03½@ .04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 1,000 to 3,550 lbs..lb. .09 @ —
4,000 to 8,750 lbs.....lb. .08 @ —
10,000 to 17,200 lbs.....lb. .07 @ —
20,000 to 33,300 lbs.....lb. .06 @ —
40,000 lbs. and up.....lb. .05 @ —
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums.....lb. .06½@ .07
solution, works, drums....lb. .03 @ .03¼
Hydrate, heavy, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .06½
light, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .17
Oleate, precipitated.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Palmitate, precipitated.....lb. .28 @ .28½
Resinate, precipitated.....lb. .16½@ .17
Stearate, precipitated.....lb. .25½@ .26
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.40 @ 1.55
less car lots, works, bags, barrels .....100 lbs. 1.65 @ 1.80
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels...100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin..lb. .24 @ —
powdered (see Bronze powder).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.36.00 @40.00
Amidopyrine, cans.....lb. 4.10 @ 4.35
Ammonia, anhydrous, cylinders. lb. .15½@ .16
Acetate, kegs.....lb. .34 @ .36
Aldehyde, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
drums, car lots.....lb. .03 @ .03¾
less than car lots.....lb. .03¼@ .03½
tanks .....lb. .02½@ .02¾
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
contracts, barrels.....100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .22
Borate, bottles.....lb. .35 @ —
Bromide, granular, barrels..lb. .48 @ .49
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels..lb. .12 @ .13
imported, casks.....lb. .08½@ .10
U.S.P., lump, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .16
powder, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Citrate, kegs.....lb. .90 @ 1.30
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .21
Hypophosphite, barrels.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.20 @ —
Nitrate, technical, casks....lb. .06½@ .12
Oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb. .30 @ .32
Persulphate, kegs.....lb. .26 @ .30
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels..lb. .43 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .16
monobasic, pure, barrels..lb. .40 @ .42
technical, barrels.....lb. .12½@ .13
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Sulphate, domestic, delivered Northern markets, bulk, bags..100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
Southern markets, bulk, 100 lbs. 2.10 @ 2.15
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags..100 lbs. 2.00 @ —
imported, synthetic, c.i.f. Northern ports, bulk..ton.46.00 @ —
c.i.f. Southern ports, bulk, ton.46.00 @ —
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, Imported, Jan. shipment Northern ports, bags..ton.57.00 @58.00
Southern ports, bags..ton.57.30 @58.30
Sulphocyanide, kegs.....lb. .36 @ .48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 5.40 @ 5.50
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 5.90 @ 6.50
imported, casks.....lb. .05½@ .06
lump, imported, barrels...lb. .10½@ .11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works..100 lbs. 4.50 @ —
imported, casks.....100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.80
Amyl acetate, works, tanks..gal. 1.70 @ —
car lots, works, drums...gal. 1.72 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, gal. 1.80 @ 2.30
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, bottles.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.
Chloride, normal, works, drums, gal. 4.50 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 5.00 @ —
Chlorides, mixed, works, drums, gal. 1.75 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 2.35 @ —
Salicylate, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
Amylene, works, drums.....gal. 1.15 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 1.85 @ —
Dichloride, works, drums..gal. .90 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. 1.50 @ —
Anethol, bottles.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.50
Angostura bark, bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Angelica root, bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Anilin oil, drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
tanks .....lb. .14½@ .15
Oil for red, drums.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, barrels.....lb. .24 @ .25
Anise, Russian, bags.....lb. .11¾@ .12
Spanish, bags.....lb. .13¼@ .13¾
Star, bags.....lb. .10½@ .11
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles.lb. 4.00 @ 4.50
Annatto paste, boxes.....lb. .34 @ .37
Seed, bags.....lb. .09 @ .11
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs..lb. .80 @ .90
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys..lb. .13 @ .17
imported, carboys.....lb. .14½@ —
Metal, bulk.....lb. .08½@ —
Needle, powdered, barrels...lb. .09½@ .10¾
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .10½@ .11
Salt, 66 p.c., tins.....lb. .54 @ —
Sulphuret, golden, barrels..lb. .16 @ .20
vermilion, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .42
White pigment, barrels.....lb. .16½@ .17
Antipyrine, bulk, cans.....lb. 2.20 @ 2.40
Apomorphine, cans.....oz.23.70 @25.75
Archil extract, concentrated, barrels..lb. .17 @ .19
double, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
triple, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
Areca nuts, powdered, bags..lb. .20 @ .25
Arecoline hydrobromine, bottles, vials..oz. 6.00 @ 6.25
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks..lb. .07½@ .08
80 percent, casks.....lb. .18½@ —
Arnica flowers, bales.....lb. .29 @ .30
Root, bales.....lb. .42 @ .43
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels..lb. .08 @ .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases...lb. .30 @ .35
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb. 6.35 @ 6.85
Red, kegs.....lb. .09½@ .10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powdered, kegs.....lb. .04 @ .05
Arsenic-mercury iodide solution, bottles..lb. .25 @ —
Asafetida, cases.....lb. .25 @ .26
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .42 @ .43
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
AA, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .13
California, barrels.....ton.41.00 @49.00
Cuban, cases.....ton.60.00 @150.00
Egyptian, bags.....lb. .13 @ .15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works..ton.33.00 @ —
ex warehouse, bags.....ton.55.00 @60.00
Maltha, barrels.....ton.50.00 @60.00
Mexican, barrels, drums...ton.21.00 @23.00
Texas, barrels, drums.....ton.15.00 @25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.23.00 @65.00
varnish grade, barrels....ton.100.00 @120.0
Atropine alkaloid, vials.....oz. 6.50 @ 7.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz. 2.25 @ 2.50

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Balm of Gilead buds, bags....lb. .35 @ .50
Barbital, cases.....lb. 3.80 @ 4.00
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c. through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags..ton.47.00 @ —
90 p.c. through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags ton..44.00 @ —
precipitated, domestic, bags, ton..58.00 @60.00
imported, bags.....ton.58.00 @60.00
Chlorate, kegs.....lb. .14 @ .15
Chloride, C.P., barrels.....lb. .17 @ .18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags.ton.63.00 @65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags..ton.67.00 @69.00
imported, bags.....ton.67.00 @75.00
Dioxide, imported, drums....lb. .12 @ .13
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .20
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .06½
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Nitrate, casks.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
x-ray, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .15
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Root bark, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels..ton.30.00 @ —
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton.23.00 @ —
less car lots, barrels...ton.34.00 @35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk..ton.12.00 @20.00
imported, barrels.....ton.27.00 @34.00
Bauxite, mines, bulk.....ton. 5.00 @ 8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, domestic, barrels..gal. .70 @ .75
imported, barrels.....gal. .75 @ .80
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Root, bales .....lb. .16 @ .17
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums..gal. .27 @ —
tanks .....gal. .22 @ —
nitration, works, drums...gal. .30 @ —
tanks .....gal. .25 @ —
pure, works, drums.....gal. .27 @ —
tanks .....gal. .22 @ —
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb. .67 @ .74
Benzin (see Gasoline)
Benzol (see Benzene)
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
peroxide, works, cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.95
Benzyl acetate, F.F.C., bottles, lb. .95 @ 1.25
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, A.M.A., F.F.C., tins..lb. 1.20 @ 1.40
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb. .30 @ .35
technical, drums.....lb. .25 @ —
Formate, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles...lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
Berberis aquifolium root, bales, lb. .10 @ .11
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb. .55 @ .60
technical, car lots, barrels.lb. .22 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .24 @ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed... kegs..lb. 1.25 Nom.
technical, kegs.....lb. .60 @ .65
Beth root, bales.....lb. .15 @ .18

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ETHYL LACTATE
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Adopting Ethyl Lactate—a water-white, high-boiling solvent having an agreeable, non-residual odor—is a positive step toward the production of economical and serviceable lacquers.

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Interesting technical information on Ethyl Lactate and our other lacquer ingredients—Rezyls and Rezyl Balsams (synthetic resins for all general purposes—particularly where quality and durability are important factors) and Teglac (for interior use)—will be sent upon request. The coupon is for your convenience.

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American Cyanamid Company

535 Fifth Avenue New York

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
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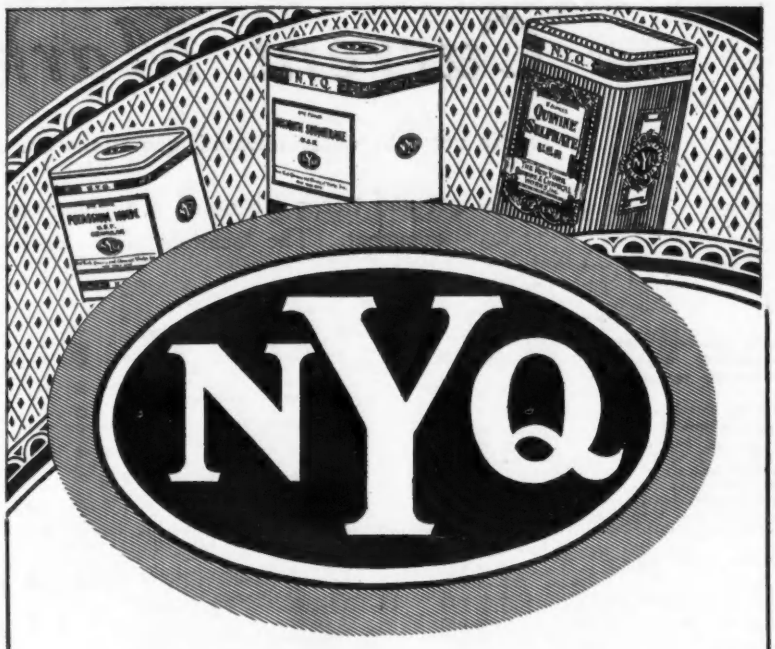

Acetanilid
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Codeine Sulphate
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Cinchonidine
Morphine Sulphate
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Iodoform
Glycerophosphates
Opium
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In bulk for manufacturers and in packages for wholesale trade

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INCORPORATED

General Offices:

99-117 North Eleventh Street
New York — Borough of Brooklyn

St. Louis Depot, 304 South 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.75	@ 2.90
Glycerite, N.F., demijhens.	lb.	.71	@ .76
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.70	@ —
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Oxide, powder, boxes	lb.	5.40	@ 5.45
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	3.10	@ 3.15
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	3.25	@ 3.30
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.20	@ 2.25
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	3.15	@ 3.20
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	2.15	@ 2.20
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Subnitrate, cones, bottles	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.60	@ 1.65
resale, bottles, drums	lb.	1.58	@ 1.60
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.50	@ 5.95
Blacks:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, lithe ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases	lb.	.10½@	.13
f.o.b. Texas works bags,	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Louisiana, works, bags	lb.	.0585@	.06
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .24
Charcoal (see C).			
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@ .50
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels,	lb.	.12	@ .18
litho, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .24
special high-grade, barrels,	lb.	.40	@ —
velvet, barrels	lb.	.11	@ —
in oil, cans	lb.	.44	@ .45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).			
(Black dyes are listed under Dye).			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.14½@	.15
Root bark, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Black Indian hemp root, bales,	lbs.	.19	@ .19
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
less car lots, works, barrels,	lb.	.04½@	—
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.35
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.60
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bags	unit	3.90	@ —
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	unit	4.25	@ —
imported, January shipment, bags	unit	4.25	@ 4.35
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.34	@ .35
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.19	@ .19
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans,	lb.	.52	@ .54
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.36	@ .37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .30
in oil, cans	lb.	.46	@ .48
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag root, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs,	lb.	1.02	@ 1.05
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.50	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.65	@ 6.20
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	39.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	37.50	@ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	28.50	@30.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate,	ton.	32.50	@ —
South American, t. a.	ton.	33.50	@ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, bags	ton.	32.00	@ —
f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	30.00	@35.00
imported, bags	ton.	27.00	@ —
Boneset leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Borax, technical, car lots, crystals, sacks	ton.	56.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	66.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	76.00	@ —
granulated, fine, sacks	ton.	50.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	60.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	70.00	@ —
coarse, sacks	ton.	56.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	66.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	76.00	@ —
powdered, sacks	ton.	57.50	@ —
barrels	ton.	67.50	@ —
kegs	ton.	77.50	@ —
Ton lots, or more, $7 per ton over car-lot prices.			
Less than ton lots, $15 per ton over car-lot prices.			
U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advances over above prices.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls.	lb.	.12	@ .14
powder, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, cases	lb.	.45	@ .47
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.80	@ 1.90
Bronze pwd., aluminum, bulk	lb.	.65	@ 1.20
Gold, bulk	lb.	.60	@ 1.25
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.30	@ .32
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02½@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
raw, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25	@ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.27	@ .29
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.03	@ .04
sulphate, cans	oz.	.03	@ .04
Bryonia root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.38	@ .39
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.06	@ .06
berries, bags	lb.	.25	@ .26
Burdock root, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05½@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Butyl acetate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.180	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.200	@ —
tanks	lb.	.186	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.27	@ .44
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.23	@ .25
works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .50
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric, ether, cans	lb.	.85	@ 1.10

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles,	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.80	@ —
Metal, cases	lb.	.90	@ .95
Sulphide, boxes	lb.	1.00	@ 1.40
Caffeine alkaloid, contract cans, cases	lb.	2.75	@ —
Citrated, cans	lb.	2.00	@ 2.40
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.97	@ 5.00
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
Calamus root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
bleached, cases	lb.	.40	@ .45
Calcium acetate, bags	100 lbs.	4.50	@ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.06	@ .09
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65	@ .69
Carbide, drums	lb.	.03	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated, and Whiting).			
Chlorate, works, drums	lb.	.05½@	.09½
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.82	@ 1.96
drums	100 lbs.	1.83	@ 1.96
car lots, works, drums	ton.	22.75	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	22.50	@24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 1.94
car lots, works, drums	ton.	20.00	@ —
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	18.00	@19.00
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40	@ 1.55
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60	@ .65
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.85	@ —
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.45	@ .60
Nitrate, imported, 20½% N, January shipment, Northern ports, bags	ton.	49.70	@ —
Southern ports, bags	ton.	49.60	@ —
imported, 15% N., bags	ton.	42.00	@43.00
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .09¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16¾
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.25½@	.28
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.05	@ —
Camphor, refined, slabs, cases	lb.	.62	@ .63
tablets, tins	lb.	.75	@ .77
powdered, barrels	lb.	.64	@ .65
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.85	@ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, barrels,	lb.	.18	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07⅝
Morocco, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
Spanish, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Candles:—			
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set cases	set	.14½@	.15⅝
40-set cases	set	.14	@ .14½
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.11	@ .11¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set, cases	set	.09	@ .09¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
Patent ends	set	.17½@	.18
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases, set		.16¾@	.17
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.27	@ .28
Cannabis, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.22	@ .25
Cantharides, Chinese, cases	lb.	.42	@ .45
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Russian, cases	lb.	.50	@ .55
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
secondary, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dimethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dimethylethyl, works, drums,	gal.	2.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	3.50	@ —
Isobutyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.11
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼@	.07
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.10
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	1.30	@ 1.80
decorticated, cases	lb.	1.30	@ 1.40
green, bags	lb.	.96	@ 1.00
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
Cascara sagrada bark, old crop, four years, bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
one year, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
two years, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15	@ .15½
Argentine, 80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15	@ .15½
20-30 mesh, car lots, bags,	lb.	.14½@	.15
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.13	@ .13½
No. 3, bales	lb.	.10	@ .10½
shortstick, bales	lb.	.11	@ .11¼
China, selected, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
broken, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07¼
extra, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Saigon, cases	lb.	.22	@ .22½
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.23	@ .24
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.09	@ .10
Castile soap, white	lb.	15.00	@ —
Castoreum, cans	lb.	20.00	@22.00
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.18½@	.19
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.17½@	.17¾
Celluloid, scrap, black	lb.	.05	@ —
colored, single	lb.	.06	@ —
mixed	lb.	.01	@ —
transparent	lb.	.15	@ —
white, opaque	lb.	.16	@ —
translucent	lb.	.12	@ —
shavings, amber	lb.	.14	@ .16
colored, mixed	lb.	.05	@ —
ivory	lb.	.20	@ —
white	lb.	.15	@ .16
Cellulose acetate, bags	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
Cerium oxalate, barrels	lb.	.32	@ .35
Chalk, grinders', powdered, barrels	ton.	12.00	@ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .02¾
light, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.20	@ .22
Roman bales	lb.	.75	@ .80
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02¼
tanks	lb.	.01½@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@23.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral, hydrate, drums	lb.	.70	@ .75
Chloramine, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	1.50	@ 2.50
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders	lb.	.04½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.04¼@	—
2,000 lbs. or more, cylinders,	lb.	.07½@	—
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders	lb.	.08½@	—
tanks, ton lots, works	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.02¾@	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.27	@ —
resale, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	20.00	@21.00
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye).			
Oxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.50	@ .55
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.50	@ 3.75
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags	lb.	.53	@ .55
long, cases	lb.	.60	@ .65
broken, bags	lb.	.23	@ .25
chips, bags	lb.	.23	@ .25
Cinchonidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.05	@ —
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.05	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.43	@ —
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Cinchopats, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.25	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.35	@ 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales,	lb.	.34	@ .35
No. 2, bales	lb.	.33	@ .34
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	2.65	@ 4.00
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.67	@ —
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.00	@ 4.00
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 5.00
Clove, Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.23	@ .23½
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.10	@ .15
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.85	@ .90
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.75	@ 1.85
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	2.25	@ 2.30
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .42½
solid, barrels	lb.	.44	@ .47
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	2.10	@ 2.20
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.75
Cochineal, black, bags	lb.	1.01	@ —
gray, bags	lb.	.03	@ —
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.03	@ —
Cocillana barks, bags	lb.	.26	@ .27
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.30	@ .31
fingers, cases	lb.	.40	@ .42
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.70	@11.75
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	10.45	@10.50
Nitrate, cans	oz.	10.45	@10.50
Phosphate, cans	oz.	9.25	@ 9.30
Sulphate, cans	oz.	9.50	@ 9.55
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
blue, bales	lb.	.09¼@	.11
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.00	@ —
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.19½@	.20
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.22	@ .25
Colocynth pulp, bales	lb.	.22	@ .24
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10¼@	.11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.32	@ .33
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.18	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .21¼
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .27
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.44½@	.45
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.22	@ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .28½
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.22½@	.28
red, kegs	lb.	.24	@ .32
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precipitated, barrels,	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
barrels	ton.	17.00	@20.00
bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0135@	.04¾
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.03	@ .03½
bleached, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.08
Russian, bags	lb.	.07½@	.09
Corn syrup, 42 deg., barrels,	100 lbs.	3.91	@ 4.16
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.96	@ 4.21
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	1.65	@ 1.80
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
resale, cans	lb.	3.40	@ 3.50
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
so-called, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.26½	@ .27
fiber, drums	lb.	.27½@	—
kegs	lb.	.27	@ —
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.40	@ .42
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40	@ 1.75
Oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.15	@ .16
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.12	@ .14
III, works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.14	@ .17
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.34	@ —
Cubeb berries, XX, bags	lb.	.40	@ .42
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.42	@ .44
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.18	@ .22
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Cumin seed, Malta, fair, bags	lb.	.17½@	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.15	@ .15½
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12¼@	.13
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cyanimide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bulk	unit	2.00	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.15¼@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.17½@	—

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.17½@	.18
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.24	@ .25
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Degras, common, domestic, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.05½
works, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.04¾
Degras, common, English, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.04
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
English, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .09
German, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Dextrin, British gum, bags	100 lbs.	4.87	@ 5.07
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	4.62	@ 4.82
white, bags	lb.	4.57	@ 4.77
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.08	@ .09
tapioca, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Diamyl ether, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots	gal.	5.00	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.33	@ —
Diamylene, works, drums	gal.	.65	@ —
small lots	gal.	1.25	@ —
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35	@ 2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.23½@	.28
Diethyl carbonate, 99 p.c., drums	gal.	1.85	@ 1.90
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60	@ .65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works,	lb.	.10	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11	@ .13
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14	@ .19
Monobutyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.28	@ .30
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.22	@ .25
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26	@ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13½@	.16½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.33	@ .38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .33
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.17	@ .18
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42	@ .44
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26	@ .30
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .43
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30	@ .31
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Divi-divi, shipment, bags	ton.	46.00	@ —
Extract, 25 p.c., tannin, bbls	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.11	@ .13
Dogwood bark, domestic, bales,	lb.	.05	@ .06
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.75	@ .80
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	3.75	@ 4.00
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	35.00	@40.00
Dye, coaltar:—			

Color Index No.				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.35	@ 1.40
20	Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50	@ .54
24	Sudan I	lb.	1.00	@ 1.20
27	Orange G	lb.	.60	@ .75
31	Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	@ .55
36	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	@ .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
57	Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35	@ .40
73	Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
79	Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@ .60
88	Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@ .95
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@ .80
151	Orange II	lb.	.25	@ .30
165	Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
176	Fast red A	lb.	.65	@ .75
179	Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@ 1.65
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@ .90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.45	@ .50
204	Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@ .80
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@ .80
246	Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@ .70
252	Brilliant crocein	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@ .80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.45	@ .50
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@ .85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.20
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	.40	@ .45
332	Bismarck brown 2R	lb.	.40	@ .45
364	Paper yellow	lb.	.50	@ .90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.50	@ .60
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	2.00	@ 2.10
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@ 1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@ .30
415	Direct orange R	lb.	.75	@ .90
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@ .85
420	Direct Brown M	lb.	1.00	@ 1.15
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.35	@ .50
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.50	@ .75
502	Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@ .80
512	Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@ 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@ .50
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@ .45
593	Direct green B	lb.	.75	@ .90
594	Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@ 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@ 1.50
636	Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	3.00	@ 3.25
666	Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
680	Methyl violet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
688	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	@ 3.00
793	Phosphin	lb.	1.50	@ 1.55
812	Primulin	lb.	.80	@ .90
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
865	Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.50	@ .55
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	@ .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.50	@ 1.50
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	@ 1.00
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.90	@ 1.25
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	@ .50
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15	@ .16
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	@ 1.10
	Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75	@ 1.00

Dye, natural (see name of article)

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.66	@ .80
spray, cases	lb.	.78	@ .80
Elder flower, bales	lb.	.45	@ .55
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.17½@	.18
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.35	@ .36
Em

A BOLTING MACHINE IN A FAMOUS FLOUR MILL

In ALCOHOL as in FLOUR

—there's a big Difference in KIND and GRADE

CLEOPATRA triumphs again. This time it's a birthday cake for "little Missy." Sentiment and experience have been mixed into the dough as well as new laid eggs, pure rich milk, a tested flavoring and the best of cake flours. Though she does not know it, this flour is milled from selected soft winter wheat, tender in gluten and bolted through finest silk until it is twenty-seven times as fine as ordinary flour. In the same way she uses flours of divergent character for her bread, her graham muffins and her pancakes. Insistence on the right ingredients in her cookery have made her the famous cook that she is.

Use of the right flour improves the quality of cakes, bread, and biscuits. Specification of the right alcohol improves every product. Yet the choice is not always easy to make, for alcohol in a score of grades is made from each of the basic materials, grain and molasses. The distinction between grain and molasses is the first, but not the only distinction to make. Rossville manufactures both of these kinds of alcohol in a complete grade and price range. We'll be glad to help you select the kind and grades best suited to your purposes. Consult the nearest Rossville branch or write to us at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, or to Graybar Building, New York City.

Specification Alcohol Improves Every Product

Rossville
THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION

ROSSVILLE COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL CORP.
Lawrenceburg, Ind. **Graybar Bldg., N. Y.**

Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Louisville, Rochester, N. Y., Grand Rapids, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New Orleans.

Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums.. lb.	.1110@		—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.1150@		.1510
tanks .....lb.	.1080@		—
anhydrous, car lots, drums.. lb.	.1360@		—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.1400@		.1470
tanks .....lb.	.1330@		—
Bromide, pure, bottles.....lb.	.85	@	.95
technical, drums.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Chloride, drums.....lb.	.22	@	.24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb.	3.50	@	4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	6.35	@	—
Lactate, works, tanks.....lb.	.24½	@	—
car lots, works, drums....lb.	.25	@	—
less car lots, works, drums.. lb.	.26	@	.29
Oxybutyrate, drums, works..lb.	.30½	@	.32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums.....lb.	.97	@	1.00
Ethylene dibromide, drums...lb.	.70	@	—
Dichloride, drums.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.lb.	.25	@	.30
technical, cans.....gal.	3.60	@	3.75
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.24	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.25	@	.27
tanks, works.....lb.	.23	@	—
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.17	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.18	@	.20
tanks, works.....lb.	.16	@	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.20	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.21	@	.23
tanks, works.....lb.	.19	@	—
Ethylidinanilin, drums.....lb.	.45	@	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums...lb.	.30	@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb.	.65	@	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb.	.70	@	—
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb.	1.00	@	1.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Eugenol, cans.....lb.	3.50	@	4.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales...lb.	.08	@	.09

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.	15.00	@	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb.	.13½	@	.14
German, large, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.18
small, bags.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
Fir balsam, Canada, cans...gal.	10.50	@	11.00
Oregon, barrels.....gal.	.98	@	1.25
Fish berries, bags.....lb.	.04½	@	.05
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk... unit-ton	Nominal		
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags...ton.	58.50		@60.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk.....unit-ton	3.50	&	.50
Flake white, barrels.....lb.	.12¼	@	—
Fleaseed, black, bags.....lb.	.30	@	.35
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 percent, works...ton.	41.00		@46.00
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.	36.00		@40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.	43.50	@	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.	32.50	@	—
bags .....ton.	36.50	@	—
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.	20.00	@	—
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.	18 00	@	—
ground, bags, works....ton.	31.00		@31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground, bulk..ton.	20.40		@20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, barrels, works.	.07½	@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.07¾	@	.08
Formaldehydeanilin, drums...lb.	.37½	@	.42½
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb.	.19	@	.20
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.	16.00		@20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.	25.00		@30.00
Furfural, drums.....lb.	.19¼	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.16¾	@	—
works, drums.....lb.	.17½	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.13	@	—
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb.	.18	@	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb.	.08	@	.10
42 deg., barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.09
solid, drums.....lb.	.14	@	.16
Sticks, shipments.....ton.	25.00		@26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb.	.45	@	.50
Galangal root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Gall extract, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb.	.06½	@	—
plantation, bags.....lb.	.07¾	@	.08
Singapore, cube, bags.....lb.	.09¼	@	.09¾
Extract, 25 p.c., tannin, bbls.lb.	.08	@	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U.S. motor, tanks..gal.	.08¾	@	.09
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..gal.	.09	@	—
cases..gal.	.2640	@	—
61-63, export, bulk.....gal.	.10¼	@	—
64-66, export, bulk.....gal.	.10¾	@	—
66-68, aviation, bulk....gal.	.12¾	@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p..gal.	.08¼	@	—
Eastern seaboard.....gal.	.09	@	—
Gulf Coast, navy, export, bulk..gal.	.08½	@	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal.	.09¾	@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal.	.10	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58 - 60, 450 e.p..gal.	.07½	@	.07¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. motor, gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e..p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08½
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. motor..gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.06¾	@	.07
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08½
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¼
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p..gal.	.05¾	@	.05¾
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal.	.05	@	.05¼
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.....gal.	.04¾	@	.05
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p..gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. motor..gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.06¾	@	.07
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¼
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¾
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p..gal.	.05¾	@	.05¾
AA, 80-87.9, 99 p. c. recovery..gal.	.05¼	@	.05½
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal.	.05	@	.05¼
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c. recovery..gal.	.05	@	.05¼
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....gal.	.05	@	.05¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..gal.	.08¾	@	.09
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S.motor..gal.	.08	@	.08¼
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.08¾	@	—
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.08¾	@	—
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.10	@	—

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

Tankwagon and service station prices of gasoline include State taxes of 6c. per gallon in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina; 5c. per gallon in North Carolina, New Mexico, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana and Kentucky; 4c. per gallon in Arizona, Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Maryland, Vermont, Wyoming, Ohio; 3½c. per gallon in Utah; 3c. per gallon in Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Iowa, Illinois, Washington, North Dakota and Kansas; 2c. per gallon in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Missouri and Massachusetts. Gulfport, Miss., prices include Harrison county privilege tax of 2c. per gallon in addition to the State tax; Florida inspection fee, ¼c. per gallon; Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., ½c. local tax; Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 1c. local tax. Outside the Chicago district, in Standard Oil of Indiana territory, the following quantity discounts from the service station price are allowed on monthly sales of gasoline:—2,000 gallons or less, 2c.; more than 2,000 and less than 6,000 gallons, 2½c.; more than 6,000 gallons, 3c. Discounts are allowed each month and are not cumulative. Delivery tickets showing date and quantity delivered must be returned to the seller before the 10th of each month to secure the discount on the previous month's purchase.

	Per gal. T.W.	S.S.
C. F. A. territory:—		
Chicago, Ill.	.17	.18
Cincinnati, Ohio	.18	.19
Cleveland, Ohio	.18	.19
Columbus, Ohio	.18	.19
Davenport, Iowa	.205	.215
Dayton, Ohio	.18	.19
Decatur, Ill.	.192	.202
Detroit, Mich.	.198	.208
East St. Louis, Ill.	.184	.194
Evansville, Ind.	.19	.20
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.194	.204
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.197	.207
Indianapolis, Ind.	.192	.202
Joliet, Ill.	.194	.204
La Crosse, Wis.	.192	.202
Madison, Wis.	.183	.193
Milwaukee, Wis.	.191	.201
New Albany, Ind.	.183	.193
Peoria, Ill.	.192	.20
Saginaw, Mich.	.199	.209
South Bend, Ind.	.194	.204
Toledo, Ohio	.18	.19
Intermountain territory:—		
Albuquerque, N. M.	.22	.25
Boise, Idaho	.215	.245
Butte, Mont.	.235	.265
Casper, Wyo.	.20	.23
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.21	.24
Clovis, N. M.	.20	.225
Denver, Colo.	.14	.17
Grand Junction, Colo.	.215	.245
Helena, Mont.	.235	.265
Pueblo, Colo.	.16	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah	.22	.25
Twin Falls, Idaho	.245	.275
New England territory:—		
Augusta, Me.	.20	.22
Bennington, Vt.	.19	.21
Boston, Mass.	.18	.20
Bridgeport, Conn.	.17	.18
Burlington, Vt.	.19	.21
Hartford, Conn.	.18	.20
Manchester, N. H.	.20	.22
New Haven, Conn.	.17	.18
New London, Conn.	.20	.22
Portland, Me.	.19	.20
Providence, R. I.	.17	.18
Somerville, Mass.	.18	.20
Springfield, Mass.	.18	.20
Worcester, Mass.	.18	.20
Pacific coast territory:—		
Los Angeles, Cal.	*.185	.245
Phoenix, Ariz.	*.24	.28
Portland, Ore.	*.20	.25
Reno, Nev.	*.24	.30
San Francisco, Cal.	*.195	.255
Seattle, Wash.	.195	.255
Spokane, Wash.	.235	.295
Tacoma, Wash.	.195	.255

* 3c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Southeastern territory:—		
Atlanta, Ga.	.23	.25
Augusta, Ga.	.23	.25
Birmingham, Ala.	.18	.20
Charlotte, N. C.	*.203	.223
Charleston, S. C.	*.193	.213
Columbia, S. C.	*.212	.232
Danville, Va.	*.198	.218
Hickory, N. C.	*.208	.228
Jacksonville, Fla.	.23	.25
Macon, Ga.	.23	.24
Miami, Fla.	.24	.26
Mobile, Ala.	.21	.23
Montgomery, Ala.	.22	.24
Mt. Airy, N. C.	*.205	.225
Norfolk, Va.	*.183	.203
Pensacola, Fla.	.24	.26
Petersburg, Va.	*.193	.213
Raleigh, N. C.	.18	.22
Richmond, Va.	*.187	.207
Roanoke, Va.	*.20	.22
Salisbury, N. C.	*.207	.227
Savannah, Ga.	.22	.24
Tampa, Fla.	.23	.25
Southern territory:—		
Bristol, Tenn.	.20	.23
Charleston, W. Va.	*.185	.205
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.16	.20
Clarksdale, Miss.	.21	.23
Covington, Ky.	.20	.21
Gulfport, Miss.	.225	.245
Jackson, Miss.	.20	.22
Keyser, W. Va.	*.191	.211
Knoxville, Tenn.	.20	.24
Lexington, Ky.	.20	.22
Louisville, Ky.	.21	.23
Memphis, Tenn.	.18	.22
Nashville, Tenn.	.19	.23
Natchez, Miss.	.205	.225
Parkersburg, W. Va.	*.172	.192
Vicksburg, Miss.	.205	.225
Wheeling, W. Va.	*.184	.204
Southwestern territory:—		
Alexandria, La.	.16	.19
Austin, Texas	.17	.21
Baton Rouge, La.	.15	.18
Bartlesville, Okla.	.183	.195
Dallas, Texas	.18	.22
El Paso, Texas	.16	.19
Fort Smith, Ark.	.15	.17
Fort Worth, Texas	.15	.18
Helena, Ark.	.18	.21
Houston, Texas	.18	.22
Joplin, Mo.	.176	.186
Kansas City, Mo.	.189	.199
Lake Charles, La.	.163	.195
Little Rock, Ark.	.19	.23
Muskogee, Okla.	.16	.18
New Orleans, La.	.165	.195
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.17	.19
San Antonio, Texas	.15	.19
Springfield, Mo.	.188	.198
St. Joseph, Mo.	.185	.195
St. Louis, Mo.	.179	.189
Shreveport, La.	.155	.18
Texarkana, Ark.	.16	.20
Tulsa, Okla.	.18	.20
Wichita, Kan.	.168	.18

* 2c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

Trunk line territory:—	Per gal. T.W.	S.S.
Albany, N. Y.	.18	.20
Allentown, Pa.	.20	.22
Altoona, Pa.	.20	.22
Annapolis, Md.	*.18	.20
Atlantic City, N. J.	*.165	.185
Baltimore, Md.	*.172	.192
Binghamton, N. Y.	.14	.16
Buffalo, N. Y.	.16	.18
Cumberland, Md.	*.19	.21
Dover, Del.	*.17	.19
Erie, Pa.	.20	.22
Hagerstown, Md.	.20	.22
Harrisburg, Pa.	.20	.22
Newark, N. J.	*.155	.175
New York, N. Y.	.16@.17	.18@.20
Philadelphia, Pa.	.20	.22
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.20	.22
Rochester, N. Y.	.16	.18
Scranton, Pa.	.20	.22
Syracuse, N. Y.	.18	.20
Trenton, N. J.	*.16	.18
Utica, N. Y.	.18	.20
Warren, Pa.	.20	.22
Washington, D. C.	*.157	.177
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.20	.22
Wilmington, Del.	*.18	.20

* 2c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Western trunk line territory:—			
Bismarck, N. D.	.219		.229
Davenport, Ia.	.195		.205
Des Moines, Ia.	.195		.205
Duluth, Minn.	.192		.202
Fargo, N. D.	.219		.229
Huron, S. D.	.213		.215
Keokuk, Iowa	.195		.205
McCook, Neb.	.2175		.2375
Minneapolis, Minn.	.202		.212
Norfolk, Neb.	.2075		.2275
North Platte, Neb.	.2175		.2375
Omaha, Neb.	.2025		.2225
St. Paul, Minn.	.202		.212
Scott's Bluff Neb.	.2175		.2375
Sioux City, Iowa	.201		.211
Sioux Falls, S. D.	.211		.239
Gelatin, silver, cases	.52	@	.53
Geisenium root, bales	.09	@	.10
Gentian root, bales...lb.	.09	@	.10
ground, barrels, boxes....lb.	.11½	@	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb.	.12½	@	.13
Geraniol, cans	1.35	@	5.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	2.75	@	3.00
Ginger root, African, No. 1, bags, lb.	.17	@	.17½
Cochin, abc, bags.....lb.	.17½	@	.18
lemon, bags.....lb.	.18¼	@	.18½
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb.	.28	@	.29
medium, bold, bags.....lb.	.23	@	.23½
grinding, dark, bags...lb.	.19	@	.19½
bright, bags.....lb.	.19½	@	.20
Japanese, bags.....lb.	.16	@	.16½
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases.. lb.	.17¼	@	.17½
wild, Southern, cases.....lb.	8.50	@	11.00
fibers, cases	3.75	@	4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs.	1.00	@	—
barrels ...100 lbs.	1.10	@	—
less car lots, bags.100 lbs.	1.10	@	1.60
barrels ...100 lbs.	1.25	@	1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs.	.70	@	.75
anhydrous, domestic, bbls..lb.	.03	@	.03¼
imported barrels.....lb.	.01¾	@	.02
Glue:—			
Common, bone, barrels.....lb.	.13	@	.17
Fish, liquid, barrels.....gal.	1.25	@	2.25
Hide, cabinet, high grade, bar-rels..lb.	.25	@	.35
low grade, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.23
imported, barrels.....lb.	.22	@	.28
white, extra, barrels.....lb.	.25	@	.30
medium, barrels.....lb.	.21	@	.27
Glycerin, C. P., drums extra..lb.	.14	@	.14½
cans .....lb.	.15½	@	.16
dynamite, drums included..lb.	.12	@	.12¼
saponification, loose, drums.lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
soaplye, loose, drums.....lb.	.07¼	@	.07½
30 degrees, yellow, drums...lb.	.14	@	.14¼
Golden seal root, bales.....lb.	2.65	@	2.75
powdered, boxes.....lb.	3.20	@	3.25
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb.	.22	@	.23
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb.	.04	@	.15
flake, barrels.....lb.	.06	@	.30
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk).			
Grease:—			
House, tierces.....lb.	.06¾	@	.06½
White, tierces.....lb.	.07¼	@	.08¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Yellow, tierces.....lb.	.06¾	@	.06½
Green:—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb.	.30	@	.33
light, barrels.....lb.	.27	@	.31
medium, barrels.....lb.	.28	@	.31
in japan, cans.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Chrome oxide, domestic, kegs, lb.	.30	@	.32
barrels .....lb.	.27	@	.28½
imported, kegs.....lb.	.34	@	.44
Commercial, barrels.....lb.	.06¼	@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb.	.27	@	.29
Grinders', barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb.	.06¼	@	.07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb.	.09¼	@	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye).			
Grindelia, robusta, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb.	.33	@	.35
strained, cases.....lb.	.70	@	.71
Wood .....lb.	.04	@	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, bottles, demi-johns..lb.	1.80	@	1.95
Carbonate, boxes, kegs.....lb.	1.60	@	1.75
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb.	3.00	@	3.25
Gum:—			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb.	.19	@	.20
first sorts, bags.....lb.	.35	@	.36
second sorts, bags.....lb.	.33	@	.34
white, bags.....lb.	.33	@	.34
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb.	.26	@	.27
(Asafetida) (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb.	1.15	@	1.60
Sumatra, cases.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, in bond, bags.....lb.	.58	@	.60
Copal, Congo, dark amber, bags..lb.	.07¾	@	.08
sorts, bags.....lb.	.06	@	.06¼
water, white, bags.....lb.	.37	@	.45
East Indian, pale, bold, cases, lb.	.16½	@	.17
nubs, bags.....lb.	.13½	@	.14
chips, bags.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
black, bold, scraped, bags, lb.	.06¼	@	.06½
unscraped, bags.....lb.	.05	@	.05¼
nubs and chips, bags..lb.	.04	@	—
Manila, bright amber, cases, lb.	.17	@	.17½
dark, hard, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.17
pale, chips, bags.....lb.	.11¼	@	.11½
nubs, bags.....lb.	.15¼	@	.15½
standard, sorts, bags..lb.	.09¾	@	.09¼
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases..lb.	.18	@	.18½
chips, small, bags.....lb.	.13½	@	.13¾
split, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.17¼
nubs, No. 1, bags.....lb.	.15½	@	.16
mixed, cases.....lb.	.12¼	@	.13
Dammar, Batavia, cases....lb.	.18¾	@	.19¼
seed, cases.....lb.	.14	@	.14½
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb.	.23	@	.23½
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.17	@	.18
No. 3, bags.....lb.	.08¼	@	.09
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb.	.12¼	@	.13
No. 2, cans.....lb.	.12	@	.12¼
No. 3, cans.....lb.	.10¾	@	.11

Gum:—			
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
light, barrels.....lb.	.08¾	@	.09
Euphorbium, cases.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Galbanum, cans.....lb.	1.05	@	1.15
Gamboge, mass or pipe, cases, lb.	1.15	@	1.20
powdered, barrels.....lb.	1.30	@	1.35
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.19
superior, bags.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Gualac (see G)			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, X, lb.	.28	@	.30
No. 1.....lb.	.17	@	.18
No. 2.....lb.	.13	@	.14
Kauri, bright, dust, cases...lb.	.16	@	.17
brown, BX, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.50
B 1, cases.....lb.	.32	@	.35
B 2, cases.....lb.	.21	@	.24
B 3, cases.....lb.	.15½	@	.17
chips, extra, cases.....lb.	.22	@	.24
ordinary, cases.....lb.	.10½	@	.12
dust, cases.....lb.	.06	@	.10
pale, fine, cases.....lb.	.73	@	1.50
No. 1, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.55
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.30	@	.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.	.14	@	.17
dust, cases.....lb.	.07	@	.08
white, chips, ordinary, cases, lb.	.19	@	.22
dust, ordinary, cases.....lb.	.11½	@	.14
Kino, tins.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Mastic, cases.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Myrrh, cases.....lb.	.30	@	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb.	.10½	@	.11
tears, cases.....lb.	.15	@	.25
Opium (see O)			
Paracoumarone (see P)			
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, casks.....lb.	.35	@	.38
Scammony, cases.....lb.	1.20	@	1.35
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb.	.33	@	.35
sorts, bags.....lb.	.20	@	.21
Storax (see S)			
Talha, bags.....lb.	.12½	@	.13½
Thus, barrels.....280 lbs.	15.00	@	—
strained, barrels.....280 lbs.	15.00	@	—
Tragacanth, Aleppo—			
No. 1, cases.....lb.	1.28	@	1.40
No. 2, cases.....lb.	1.23	@	1.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.	1.00	@	1.25
No. 4, cases.....lb.	.90	@	1.00
No. 5, bags.....lb.	.80	@	.90
No. 6, bags.....lb.	.60	@	.70
sorts, bags.....lb.	.50	@	—
Turkish, No. 1, cases....lb.	1.00		Nom.
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.70	@	.75
No. 3, bags.....lb.	.60	@	.65
No. 4, bags.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Yucca, bags.....lb.	.03	@	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb.	2.00	@	5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb.	.11	@	.12
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb.	.14	@	.18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.03½
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags.lb.	.04	@	.04½
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.17
Henna leaves, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb.	.13½	@	.14
Hexalin, drums.....lb.	.60	@	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, lb.	.46	@	.47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.	13.50		@14.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.	3.00	@	3.15
imported, to arrive...unit-ton.	3.60	@	—
Hops, bales.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Horehound, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.08¼
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.	20.50		@21.00
resale, vials.....oz.	19.00		@20.00
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz.	20.50		@21.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz.	23.00	@	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, barrels...lb.	.04	@	—
bottles .....gross	7.75	@	18.50
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials..oz.	35.00	@	—
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.	25.00	@	—
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.	25.00	@	—
Sulphate, vials.....oz.	25.00	@	—
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb.	.17	@	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb.	.11	@	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb.	1.25	@	1.29
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb.	.12	@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles.....oz.	2.60	@	9.50
Infusorial earth, white, bags.. ton.	35.00	@	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, resublimed, kegs.....lb.	4.65	@	4.70
Iodoform, kegs.....lb.	6.00	@	6.05
Ionone, bottles.....lb.	5.00	@	14.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags..lb.	3.75	@	3.80
powdered, boxes.....lb.	4.15	@	4.20
Rio, bags.....lb.	3.75	@	3.80
powdered, boxes.....lb.	4.15	@	4.20
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb.	.08	@	.09
bleached, prime, bales....lb.	.12	@	.15
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels..lb.	.06	@	.07½
U.S.P., barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.09
solution, carboys.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans..lb.	.94	@	.99
Hyposulphite, cans.....lb.	1.80	@	1.85
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	4.20	@	4.30
syrup, demijohns.....lb.	.35	@	.65
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb.	.02¾	@	.06
true, kegs.....lb.	.09	@	.09¼
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb.	.52	@	.58
scales, cans.....lb.	.90	@	.91
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb.	.69	@	.70
ferrous, cans.....lb.	.30	@	.35
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb.	.74	@	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb.	.65	@	.75
Sulphate, technical (see Copperas).			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels...lb.	.04½	@	.05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb.	.67	@	—
green scales, cans.....lb.	.65	@	.66
Oxalate, barrels, kegs.....lb.	.28½	@	.30
Iron-potash oxalate, kegs...lb.	.40	@	.45
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs. lb.	.28½	@	.30
Isinglass, Russian, cases.....lb.	4.50	@	5.00
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb.	5.50	@	6.00
Isopentane, works, drums..gal.	2.50	@	—
small lots.....gal.	3.00	@	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb.	.21	@	.23
Jalap root, bales.....lb.	.35	@	.45
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb.	.32	@	.47
Juniper berries, bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.06

K

Kamala, tins.....lb.	1.15	@	1.20
Kava kava root, bales.....lb.	.14½	@	.15
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S. W. export, bulk..gal.	.08	@	—
cases .....gal.	.1765	@	—
W.W., bulk.....gal.	.07¾	@	—
export, bulk.....gal.	.09	@	—
cases .....gal.	.13	@	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal.	.07	@	—
water white, bulk.....gal.	.08	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas 41 - 43 water white bulk.....gal.	.04¾	@	.05
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal.	.04	@	.04½
42-44 water white....gal.	.04½	@	.04¾

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PLANTS: Terre Haute, Ind., and Peoria, ILL.

Kerosene, at refinery, Oklahoma,
41-43 water white.....gal. .04 @ .04¼
42-44 water white.....gal. .04¼@ .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 water white, gal. .06 @ —
46 water white.....gal. .06¼@ —
47 water white.....gal. .06¾@ —

Tankwagon prices per gallon:—
C. F. A. territory:—
Chicago, Ill. .13 @ —
Cincinnati, Ohio .13 @ —
Cleveland, Ohio .13 @ —
Columbus, Ohio .13 @ —
Davenport, Iowa .133 @ —
Dayton, Ohio .13 @ —
Decatur, Ill. .131 @ —
Detroit, Mich. .147 @ —
East St. Louis, Ill. .122 @ —
Evansville, Ind. .14 @ —
Fort Wayne, Ind. .144 @ —
Grand Rapids, Mich. .146 @ —
Indianapolis, Ind. .142 @ —
Joliet, Ill. .133 @ —
La Crosse, Wis. .14 @ —
Madison, Wis. .131 @ —
Milwaukee, Wis. .129 @ —
New Albany, Ind. .133 @ —
Peoria, Ill. .131 @ —
Saginaw, Mich. .148 @ —
South Bend, Ind. .144 @ —
Toledo, Ohio .13 @ —

Intermountain territory:—
Albuquerque, N. M. .17 @ —
Boise, Idaho .19 @ —
Butte, Mont. .19 @ —
Casper, Wyo. .13 @ —
Cheyenne, Wyo. .145 @ —
Clovis, N. M. .11 @ —
Denver, Colo. .145 @ —
Grand Junction, Colo. .18 @ —
Helena, Mont. .19 @ —
Pueblo, Colo. .145 @ —
Salt Lake City, Utah .17 @ —
Twin Falls, Idaho .19 @ —

New England territory:—
Augusta, Me. .15 @ —
Bennington, Vt. .15 @ —
Boston, Mass. .15 @ —
Bridgeport, Conn. .15 @ —
Burlington, Vt. .15 @ —
Hartford, Conn. .15 @ —
Manchester, N. H. .15 @ —
New Haven, Conn. .15 @ —
New London, Conn. .15 @ —
Portland, Me. .15 @ —
Providence, R. I. .15 @ —
Somerville, Mass. .15 @ —
Springfield, Mass. .15 @ —
Worcester, Mass. .15 @ —

Pacific Coast territory:—
Los Angeles, Cal. .155 @ —
Phoenix, Ariz. .205 @ —
Portland, Ore. .165 @ —
Reno, Nev. .19 @ —
San Francisco, Cal. .155 @ —
Seattle, Wash. .165 @ —
Spokane, Wash. .205 @ —
Tacoma, Wash. .165 @ —

Southeastern territory:—
Atlanta, Ga. .165 @ —
Augusta, Ga. .155 @ —
Birmingham, Ala. .13 @ —
Charlotte, N. C. .143 @ —
Charleston, S. C. .123 @ —
Columbia, S. C. .142 @ —
Danville, Va. .138 @ —
Hickory, N. C. .148 @ —
Jacksonville, Fla. .145 @ —
Macon, Ga. .165 @ —
Miami, Fla. .165 @ —
Mobile, Ala. .15 @ —
Montgomery, Ala. .165 @ —
Mt. Airy, N. C. .145 @ —
Norfolk, Va. .11 @ —
Pensacola, Fla. .145 @ —
Petersburg, Va. .133 @ —
Raleigh, N. C. .13 @ —
Richmond, Va. .127 @ —
Roanoke, Va. .14 @ —
Salisbury, N. C. .147 @ —
Savannah, Ga. .155 @ —
Tampa, Fla. .145 @ —
Georgia prices include tax of 1 cent per gallon; Alabama, ½ cent per gallon; Florida, ½ cent per gallon.

Southern territory:—
Bristol, Tenn. .14 @ —
Charleston, W. Va. .135 @ —
Chattanooga, Tenn. .16 @ —
Clarksdale, Miss. .125 @ —
Covington, Ky. .155 @ —
Gulfport, Miss. .14 @ —
Jackson, Miss. .13 @ —
Keyser, W. Va. .141 @ —
Knoxville, Tenn. .16 @ —
Lexington, Ky. .155 @ —
Louisville, Ky. .15 @ —
Memphis, Tenn. .125 @ —
Nashville, Tenn. .16 @ —
Natchez, Miss. .14 @ —
Parkersburg, W. Va. .122 @ —
Vicksburg, Miss. .14 @ —
Wheeling, W. Va. .134 @ —

Southwestern territory:—
Alexandria, La. .16 @ —
Baton Rouge, La. .145 @ —
Bartlesville, Okla. .115 @ —
Dallas, Texas. .12 @ —
El Paso, Texas. .16 @ —
Fort Smith, Ark. .13 @ —
Fort Worth, Texas. .12 @ —
Helena, Ark. .14 @ —
Houston, Tex. .11 @ —
Joplin, Mo. .123 @ —
Kansas City, Mo. .116 @ —
Lake Charles, La. .16 @ —
Little Rock, Ark. .13 @ —
Muskogee, Okla. .12 @ —
New Orleans, La. .16 @ —
Oklahoma City, Okla. .12 @ —
San Antonio, Texas. .11 @ —
Springfield, Mo. .125 @ —
St. Joseph, Mo. .122 @ —
St. Louis, Mo. .123 @ —
Shreveport, La. .15 @ —
Texarkana, Ark. .13 @ —
Tulsa, Okla. .10 @ —
Wichita, Kan. .118 @ —

Trunk line territory:—
Albany, N. Y. .15 @ —
Allentown, Pa. .13 @ —
Altoona, Pa. .13 @ —
Annapolis, Md. .13 @ —
Atlantic City, N. J. .135 @ —
Baltimore, Md. .105 @ —
Binghamton, N. Y. .15 @ —
Buffalo, N. Y. .14 @ —
Cumberland, Md. .14 @ —
Dover, Del. .13 @ —
Erie, Pa. .14 @ —
Hagerstown, Md. .13 @ —
Harrisburg, Pa. .13 @ —
Newark, N. J. .125 @ —
New York, N. Y. .15 @ —
Philadelphia, Pa. .13 @ —
Pittsburgh, Pa. .13 @ —
Rochester, N. Y. .13 @ —
Scranton, Pa. .13 @ —
Syracuse, N. Y. .12 @ —
Trenton, N. J. .13 @ —
Utica, N. Y. .14 @ —
Warren, Pa. .13 @ —
Washington, D. C. .127 @ —
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .13 @ —
Wilmington, Del. .13 @ —

Western trunk line territory:—
Des Moines, Iowa .133 @ —
Duluth, Minn. .139 @ —
Fargo, N. D. .159 @ —
Huron, S. D. .147 @ —
Keokuk, Iowa .133 @ —

Kerosene, tankwagon prices per gallon:—
Western trunk line territory:—
Lincoln, Neb. .1325@ —
McCook, Neb. .1475@ —
Minneapolis, Minn. .139 @ —
Norfolk, Neb. .1375@ —
North Platte, Neb. .145 @ —
Omaha, Neb. .1325@ —
Pierre, S. D. .134 @ —
St. Paul, Minn. .139 @ —
Scott's Bluff, Neb. .1425@ —
Sioux City, Iowa .129 @ —
Sioux Falls, S. D. .144 @ —
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .98 @ 1.00
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae)
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs. 10.50 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs. 10.50 @ 10.75
prime Western, tierces..100 lbs. 11.00 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs. 12.00 @ —
Middle Western, tierces.100 lbs. 10.85 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .48 @ .50
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bales lb. .24 @ .28
select, bales.....lb. .38 @ .44
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .13 @ .13½
white, broken, barrels....lb. .14½@ .15
crystals, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .14½
granular, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
powdered, barrels.....lb. .14¾@ .15¼
Arsenate, powdered, drums..lb. .13 @ .16
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13½@ .17
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .09¾@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs. .....lb. .13¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1114@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .15¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1235@ —
Resinate, precipitated, barrels, lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .08½@ —
(See also Lead, white).
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .08¼@ —
basic sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .07¾@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .14¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1282@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1231@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1186@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1154@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .00 @ .10
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .06½@ .09
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .08 @ .09
selected, cases.....lb. .13 @ .16
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).
Lime salts (See Calcium).
Lime-sulphur solution, barrels.. gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c nitrogen, 41 p.c. ammonia, gross for net, Northern ports, bags..ton. 87.25 @ —
Southern ports, bags..ton. 88.00 @ —
Linalol, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 7.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .23 @ .24
without leaves, bales.....lb. .27 @ .28
Linseed cake, bags.....ton. 48.00 @ —
Meal, bags.....ton. 55.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's casks.....lb. .09 @ —
commercial, powdered casks.. lb. .08¾@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .1375@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs...lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1114@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.65 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .05¼@ .05½
ex warehouse, barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Liverwort, leaves, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Seed, bags.....lb. .45 @ .46
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .14 @ .18
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .07 @ .08¼
solid, boxes.....lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton. 24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales.lb. .35 @ .40
imported, bales.....lb. .35 @ .36
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .88 @ .90
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .54 @ .56
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .82 @ .84
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, bags..lb. .06 @ .07
barrels .....lb. .07 @ .08
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels....lb. .45 @ .60
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton. 36.00 @37.00
imported, barrels.....ton. 31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Peroxide, works, drums.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.50
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels.ton. 60.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .45 @ .50
blue, bales.....lb. .48 @ .50
Leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Manaca root, bales.....lb. .24 Nom.
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09¼
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .04½@ .06
85 p. c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs..lb. .40 @ .50
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans, lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ —
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Manganese resinate, fused, barrels..lb. .08½@ .08¾
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .13½@ .14½
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Mangrove bark, African, shipment, bags..ton. 32.50 @33.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels...lb. .06 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .90 @ .95
small, cases.....lb. .55 @ .65
Marble flour, bags.....ton. 14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .19 @ .19½
German, bales.....lb. .21 @ .26
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Menthol, imported, cases.....lb. 4.25 @ 4.35
synthetic, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .91 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .94 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.28 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.63 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
red, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.89 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. 3.95 @ 4.20
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbls..lb. 2.11 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs.....lb. 2.57 @ 2.72
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .92 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg. 10.50 @12.50
imported .....pkg. 10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg. 14.50 @14.70
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 17.50 @18.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3¼x3¼ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metanitroaniliin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels..lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs...lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, delivered, tanks, gal. .35 Nom.
denaturing grade, tanks....gal. .45 Nom.
95 p.c., car lots, barrels....gal. .52 @ —
drums .....gal. .46 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .54 @ —
drums .....gal. .48 @ —
tanks .....gal. .43 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .54 @ —
drums .....gal. .48 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .56 @ —
drums .....gal. .50 @ —
tanks .....gal. .45 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels..gal. .54 @ —
drums .....gal. .48 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .56 @ —
drums .....gal. .50 @ —
tanks .....gal. .45 @ —
synthetic, tanks, spot.....gal. .45 @ —
drums, car lots.....gal. .48 @ —
less car lots.....gal. .50 @ —
Methyl acetate, dom., drums.gal. No stocks
imported, drums.....lb. .16½@ —
Acetone, car lots, drums..gal. .73 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .75 @ .77
tanks .....gal. .70 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.40 @ 2.75
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.25
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins .....lb. .42 @ .45
resale tins.....lb. .40 @ .41
Methylanthraquinone, kegs....lb. .85 @ .95
Methylheptenone, bottles.....lb. 9.00 @10.00
Methylheptin carb., bottles...lb. 20.00 @26.00
Methylene blue, medicinal, kegs, lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, works, bags, ton. 65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton. 110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, barrels, lb. .09 @ .12
unskimmed, barrels.....lb. .27½@ .28½
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
hulled, bags.....lb. .06¾@ .07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums.....lb. .10 @ .10¼
Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.08
Monoethylortholuidin, drums... lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Alkaloid, cans.....oz. 10.90 @10.95
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz. 10.75 @10.80
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .09
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz. 20.00 @22.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz. 28.00 @30.00
pods, bottles.....oz. 20.00 @21.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.75 @ 7.00
ketone, cans.....lb. 7.25 @ 8.30
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.65 @ 3.00
Musk root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Mustard seed, Bari, brown, bags, lb. .09 @ .09½
California, brown, bags...lb. .11 @ .11½
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07¼@ .08
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .05¼@ .05½
Sicilian, brown bags.....lb. .09 @ .09½
Myrobalans, J1, shipment, bags, ton. 39.50 @40.50
J2, shipment, bags.....ton. 25.00 @26.00
R2, shipment, bags.....ton. 24.00 @25.00
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03¾@ .04¼
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels..lb. .05 @ .05½

N

Naphtha (see Gasoline).
painters' (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, ball, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06½
crude, imported, bags.....lb. .02¼@ .02½
domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.lb. .03½@ .04
dyestuff, bags.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
flake, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.60 @ 2.65
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .20 @ —
kegs .....lb. .21½@ —
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
single, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 3.25 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton. 15.00 @18.00
barrels .....ton. 23.00 @25.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks .....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09¼@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ .32
Nitrocellulose, AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .33 @ —
Nitrocellulose, less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
16 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .34 @ .36
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .36 @ .38
RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
½ sec, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c., ammonia, bags, prompt shipment, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....unit-ton 3.40 @ —
futures .....unit-ton 3.50 @ —
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums...lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
Chinese, shipment, cases...lb. .12 @ .13
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .36 @ .37
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .26 @ .27
grinding, bags, cases.....lb. .18½@ .27
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .08½

O

Oak bark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.06
sweet, true (expressed), drums, bottles..lb. .62 @ .70
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.95 @ 3.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb. 18.00 @19.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins.lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Apricot, kernel, drums.....lb. .35 @ .36
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 2.20 @ 2.40
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 2.00 @ 3.25
natural, Messina, coppers..lb. 2.65 @ 3.35
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .13 @ .14
rectified, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Bois de Rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.95
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26 @ .27
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .75 @ .80
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .80 @ .85
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.30
Calamus, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .28 @ .32
cases .....lb. .30 @ .31
white, drums.....lb. .35 @ .37
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
rectified, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Cardamom seed, bottles.....lb. 26.00 @28.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans, lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Castor, blown, car lots, drums, lb. .15¼@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .15½@ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .13¼@ —
cases .....lb. .14¼@ —
drums .....lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
cases .....lb. .14½@ —
drums .....lb. .13¼@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels...lb. .12¾@ —
cases .....lb. .13¾@ —
drums .....lb. .12¼@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .13 @ —
cases .....lb. .14 @ —
drums .....lb. .12¾@ —
Cedarleaf, tins.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.15
Cedarwood, drums, tins.....lb. .26 @ .28
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 7.75 @ 8.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums..lb. .12 @ .12½
tanks .....lb. .11¼@ .11¾
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .10¼@ .10½
futures, tanks.....lb. .10¼@ .10½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. 10.00 @10.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans.....lb. .57 @ .59
drums .....lb. .55 @ .57
Java, drums.....lb. .69 @ .71
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lbs. 1.70 @ 1.75
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels, lb. .08 @ .08¼
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06⅝@ .07
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .08¾
Manila, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08¼
tanks .....lb. .07¼ @ —
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06⅝@ .06⅞
Cod, British, east coast, barrels, gal. .56½@ .57
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .55 @ .59
untanked, barrels.....gal. .53 @ .54
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls.bbl. 28.00 @30.00
Newfoundland, barrels...bbl. 32.00 @33.00
Coriander seed, barrels.....lb. 5.75 @ 6.00
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .10 Nom.
mill, tanks.....lb. .07½@ .07¾
refined, barrels.....lb. .10½ Nom.
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report)
Creosote (see C)
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 2.85
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 2.00 @ 2.05
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.15 @ —
Dip (see D)
Dill, bottles.....lb. 3.75 @ 5.75
Distillate (see Oil, furnace)
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs..lb. .50 @ .52
drums .....lb. .49 @ .51
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.10
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .85 @ .80
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .95 @ 1.00
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .75 @ .80
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.bbl. .70 @ .75
18-20 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .70 @ .75
26-30 .....bbl. .75 @ .80
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .70 @ .75
18-22 .....bbl. .75 @ .80
22-26 .....bbl. .90 @ .95
24-26 .....bbl. .95 @ 1.00
26-30 .....bbl. 1.00 @ 1.05
28-30 .....bbl. 1.20 @ 1.25
Pennsylvania, 60-40.....gal. .05 @ —
36-40 .....gal. .05¼@ —
Furnace, delivered, 400 gals.or more, bulk..gal. .09 @ .10
50 to 299 gals., bulk....gal. .09¼@ .10¼
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .03¾@ .04¼
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38 - 40, light straw....gal. .03¾@ .04

EPSOM SALT··

U. S. P. Recrystallized

DOW Epsom Salt U.S.P. is unmatched in quality, uniformity and appearance. In addition to being remarkably free from chemical and mechanical impurities, it is delivered in the form of beautiful needle-shaped crystals free from fine material. The Dow process of recrystallizing in a vacuum permits accurate control of the form and appearance of the finished product.

The fact that the crystals do not dehydrate rapidly, which permits slight exposure to air without detrimental effects, proves an important factor to pharmaceutical manufacturers engaged in repackaging.

The extreme care exercised in all Dow manufacturing processes extends right through to the shipping department. Dow Epsom Salt U. S. P. is carefully packed in selected, tightly sealed, paper lined barrels containing 350 lbs. net, kegs containing 125 lbs. net, and heavy paper lined, waterproof bags containing 100 lbs. net.

We will be glad to quote on your requirements in any quantity.

A PARTIAL LIST OF DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.
Bromine, Purified
Minor Bromides
Chloroform, U. S. P.
Cinchophen, U. S. P.
Ferric Chloride, U.S.P., Solution or Crystals
Phenol, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. Powder or Crystals
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch
Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P. (Synthetic Wintergreen)
Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
Minor Salicylates

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY -:- MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Oil, furnace, Oklahoma, 35-37, gal.	.03½@		.03¾
36-38 gal.	.03¾@		.03¾
38-40 gal.	.03¾@		.03¾
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal.	.05½@		—
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal.	.03¾@		.04
Kansas, 32-36.....gal.	.03½@		.03¼
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal.	.03¼@		.03¼
North Texas, 32-36.....gal.	.02¾@		.02¾
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal.	.02¾@		.03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, lb.	4.50	@	4.75
Bourbon, tins.....lb.	4.50	@	4.75
Turkish, tins.....lb.	3.10	@	3.25
Ginger, distilled, bottles....lb.	6.25	@	6.50
Haarlem, domestic, bottles.... gross	3.25	@	3.50
imported, bottles.....gross	3.35	@	3.40
Hemlock, tins.....lb.	1.00	@	1.05
Herring, coast, tanks....gal.	No stocks		
Horse, barrels.....lb.	.09¼		Nom.
Juniper berries, terpeneless, tins..lb.	14.00	@	16.00
U.S.P., tins.....lb.	2.10	@	4.50
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins..lb.	.50	@	.75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.	10.50	@	—
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs.	10.25	@	—
extra, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.00	@	—
No 1, barrels.....100 lbs.	11.00	@	—
winter, strained, barrels.... 100 lbs.	12.25	@	—
prime, barrels.....100 lbs.	13.50	@	—
Lavender flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb.	2.00	@	5.00
garden, tins.....lb.	.45	@	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins lb.	1.00	@	1.10
Spanish, technical, tins..lb.	.90	@	1.10
Lemon, California, tins.....lb.	1.90	@	2.00
Messina, coppers, tins.....lb.	2.80	@	3.00
Lemongrass, native, tins....lb.	.78	@	.85
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb.	7.50	@	7.75
expressed, tins.....lb.	19.00	@	20.00
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb.	2.30	@	2.40
Linseed, boiled, tanks.....lb.	.1380@		—
car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1460@		—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1500@		—
less than 5 barre.s.....lb.	.1540@		—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb.	.1570@		.1600
raw, tanks.....lb.	.1340@		—
car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1420@		—
less than car lots, barrels, lb.	.1460@		—
less than 5 barrels.....lb.	.1500@		—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.1490@		.1530
varnish grade, barrels....lb.	.1510@		.1550
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal.	.50	@	.51
cylinder, filtered, D 600, gal.	.39	@	.40
E 600.....gal.	.33	@	.34
unfiltered, 600 s. r...gal.	.33	@	.34
650 s. r.....gal.	.35	@	.36
600 flash, s. r. ..gal.	.36	@	.37
630 flash, s. r. ..gal.	.41	@	.42
motor, 600, No. 7 color, gal.	.35	@	.36
500, No. 7½ color..gal.	.25	@	.26
400, No. 7½ color..gal.	.24	@	.25
300, No. 7 color....gal.	.21	@	.22
200, No. 3¾ color..gal.	.20	@	.21
pale, 100 vis., No. 2¼ color..gal.	.16	@	—
180 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal.	.20	@	.20½
230 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal.	.24	@	.24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color, gal.	.16½@		.17
250 vis., No. 6 color, gal.	.17½@		.18
265 vis., No. 6½ color, gal.	.20	@	—
California, 180 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal.	.09	@	.10
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal.	.10	@	.10½
300 vis., 3 to 3½ color..gal.	.10½@		.11
350 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.11	@	.12
400 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.13	@	.13½
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color..gal	.08½@		.09
300 vis., 5 to 6 color...gal.	.09	@	.09½
400 vis., 5 to 6 color...gal.	.11	@	.11½
500 vis., 4½ to 5 color..gal.	.11¼@		.12
500 vis., 3 to 6½ color..gal.	.11	@	.11¼
600 vis., 6½ plus color..gal.	.12	@	.12¼
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal.	.06½@		.06¾
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.05½@		.05¾
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.07¾@		.08
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.07½@		.07¾
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.09¾@		.09½
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.09	@	.09¼
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.08¾@		.09
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.09¾@		.10
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.09½@		.09¾
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.09	@	.09¼
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.11	@	.11½
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.10¾@		.11
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.10	@	.10¼
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.13	@	.13½
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.12½@		.13
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.12	@	.12½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.15¾@		.16
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.14½@		.15
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal.	.13½@		.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal.	.20¼@		.21¼
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.25¼@		.25½
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.27½@		.28¼
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.31¼@		.31½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.27½@		.28½
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.31½@		.32½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.36½@		.37½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal.	.32¾@		.33¾
600 D cyl. stock.....gal.	.35¾@		.37
600 cold test (light bright), gal.	.50	@	.51
600 cold test (dark bright), gal.	.48	@	.50
South Texas, 100 vis., No. 2 color, unfiltered..gal.	.06	@	.07
200 vis., No. 3 color, unfiltered..gal.	.09	@	.10
500 vis., No. 3½ color, unfiltered..gal.	.10	@	.11
200 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.07½@		.08½
300 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.09	@	.09½
500 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.10	@	.10½
750 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.11½@		.12¾
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb.	1.70	@	1.80
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal.	.45		Nom.
refined, light pressed, barrels, gal.	.67	@	.70
white, bleached, barrels.gal.	.72	@	.75
yellow, bleached, barrels.gal.	.69	@	.72
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb.	1.70	@	1.80
natural, U.S.P., bottles...lb.	9.00	@	10.00
expressed, barrels.....gal.	.90	@	—
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, lb.	.17½@		—
Extra, barrels.....lb.	.11½@		—
No. 1, barrels.....lb.	.10½@		—
pure, barrels.....lb.	.13½@		—
Oil, neroli, bigarde, bottles..lb.	125.00	@	250.00
petals, bottle.....lb.	170.00	@	300.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb.	1.70	@	1.80
Olive, denatured, barrels..gal.	.92	@	.95
edible, barrels.....gal.	2.00	@	2.40
foots, green, barrels.....lb.	.08		Nom.
Oleo, No. 1, barrels.....lb.	.12¼@		—
No. 2, barrels.....lb.	.10¾@		—
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins.lb.	1.65	@	1.75
expressed, California, tins.lb.	3.30	@	3.45
Messina, U.S.P., coppers, lb.	3.15	@	3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb.	3.00	@	3.10
Origanum, commercial, tins..lb.	.25	@	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07⅝@		.07¾
shipment, casks.....lb.	.0740@		.07½
Niger, cakes.....lb.	.07¼@		.07⅝
shipment, casks.....lb.	.0710@		.07½
Palm kernal, casks.....lb.	.07¾@		—
tanks.....lb.	.07¼@		—
Palmarosa, tins.....lb.	3.10	@	3.25
Patchouli, bottles.....lb.	7.00	@	7.25
Peanut, crude, barrels.....lb.	.09¼@		.09¾
mill, tanks.....lb.	.07¼@		—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.12½@		.13
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb.	1.65	@	1.70
imported, tins.....lb.	1.15	@	1.20
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb.	3.40	@	3.60
redistilled, U.S.P., tins...lb.	3.60	@	3.85
Perilla, drums.....lb.	.12¾@		.13
tanks, coast.....lb.	.11¼@		.11½
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb.	1.80	@	1.90
Pimento, tins.....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels.....gal.	.60	@	.63
water white, barrels.....gal.	.63	@	.66
Pine needle, Siberian, cans..lb.	.65	@	.70
Poppyseed, barrels.....gal.	1.70	@	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal.	1.00	@	1.02
refined, barrels, lb.	.73	@	.74
Red, distilled, barrels.....lb.	.10¼@		.10⅝
drums.....lb.	.10	@	.10½
tanks.....lb.	.09¼@		—
saponified, barrels.....lb.	.10¼@		.10⅝
drums.....lb.	.10	@	.10½
tanks.....lb.	.09¼@		—
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles.....oz.	2.00	@	3.00
natural, coppers.....oz.	15.00	@	21.00
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb.	.32½@		.35
U.S.P., tins.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal.	.57	@	.58
second rectified, drums...gal.	.60	@	.61
third rectified, drums....gal.	.68	@	.70
Rubberseed, drums.....lb.	.09	@	.09½
works, tanks.....lb.	No stocks		
Salmon, coast, tanks.....gal.	.44		Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., makers, tins.....lb.	8.50	@	8.75
resale, tins.....lb.	9.00	@	9.25
Sardine, coast, tanks.....gal.	.42½		Nom.
Sassafras, artificial, drums..lb.	.33	@	.34
cases.....lb.	.35	@	.36
natural, tins.....lb.	1.20	@	1.50
Savin, tins.....lb.	1.65	@	1.75
Sesame, refined, drums.....lb.	.12	@	.12½
Soya bean, domestic, crude, barrels.....lb.	.1130@		.1170
tanks.....lb.	.1050@		—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.1170@		.1280
tanks.....lb.	.1090@		—
imported, blown, barrels..lb.	.12	@	.13½
crude, barrels.....lb.	.12	@	.12½
Coast, tanks.....lb.	.09½@		.09¾
refined, barrels.....lb.	.13¼@		.13½
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb.	4.60	@	4.75
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels...gal.	.84	@	.85
natural, f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels..gal.	.78	@	.80
Spruce, tins.....lb.	.95	@	1.00
Sweet birch, Northern, tins..lb.	2.25	@	2.75
Southern, tins.....lb.	1.70	@	1.80
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb.	.10½@		—
Tansy, tins.....lb.	3.75	@	4.00
Tar, commercial, barrels...gal.	.42	@	—
refined, barrels.....gal.	.50	@	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels.....lb.	.09		Nom.
Thyme, red, tins.....lb.	.70	@	.80
white, tins.....lb.	.85	@	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums.....lb.	.07¾@		.08
75 p.c., barrels, drums....lb.	.11	@	.12
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles....lb.	5.85	@	6.00
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks.....lb.	.07		Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06½		Nom.
natural, refined, barrels..gal.	.78	@	—
winter, bleached, barrels.. gal.	.80	@	—
extra, barrels.....gal.	.82	@	—
White, medicinal, domestic, 890@895 s.g., drums..gal.	1.00	@	1.05
875@880 s.g., drums..gal.	.75	@	.80
865@870 s.g., drums..gal.	.70	@	.75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums.....gal.	.68	@	.83
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums.....gal.	.74	@	.89
875-880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums.....gal.	.76	@	.91
880-885 s.g., 323-330 vis., drums.....gal.	.78	@	.93
885-890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums.....gal.	.82	@	.97
Wintergreen, Northern, tins..lb.	7.00	@	8.50
Southern, tins.....lb.	3.50	@	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins.....lb.	3.25	@	3.50
Wormwood, tins.....lb.	12.00	@	13.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, lb.	9.75	@	13.00
Manila, bottles.....lb.	30.00	@	36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases.....lb.	12.90	@	13.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans....lb.	13.85	@	14.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans.....lb.	13.85	@	14.85
Orange mineral, American, casks, lb.	.11¾@		.13
French, Tours, casks.....lb.	.16½@		—
kegs.....lb.	.17½@		—
Orange peel, bitter, bales....lb.	.11	@	.12
sweet, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.15
Orange flowers, cases.....lb.	.35	@	.40
Orris root, Florentine, bags..lb.	.26	@	.28
fingers, cases.....lb.	1.10	@	1.15
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb.	.28	@	.29
Verona, bales.....lb.	.25	@	.26
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.25	@	.26
Orthochloranilin, drums.....lb.	.65	@	.75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels....lb.	2.15	@	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels.....lb.	2.50	@	2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums.....lb.	.50	@	.65
Orthocresol, drums.....lb.	.23	@	.28
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums..lb.	.08	@	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs.lb.	.30	@	.32
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins, lb.	.70	@	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs.....lb.	.85	@	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums.....lb.	.16	@	.18
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs..lb.	2.00	@	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums.....lb.	.27	@	.30
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.07½

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Papain, powdered, cases.....lb.	3.25	@	3.50
Paprika, extra fancy, cases..lb.	.22½@		.23
fair, bags.....lb.	.21	@	.21½
fancy, bags.....lb.	.22	@	.22½
medium, bags.....lb.	.21½@		.22
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs...lb.	1.05	@	1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls..lb.	1.25	@	—
hydrochloride, barrels.....lb.	1.40	@	—
Parachlorophenol, drums.....lb.	.50	@	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums.....lb.	.07	@	.12
Paradichlorobenzene, drums...lb.	.17	@	—
kegs.....lb.	.18	@	.25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls...lb.	.06¼@		.06¾
124@126 A.m.p., bbls...lb.	.06¾@		.06¾
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels.....lb.	.05	@	—
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.03¾@		—
cases.....lb.	.04¼@		—
123@125 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04	@	—
cases.....lb.	.04¾@		.04¾
125@127 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04	@	—
cases.....lb.	.04¾@		.04¾
128@130 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04¼@		—
cases.....lb.	.05¾@		.05½
130@132 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04¾@		—
cases.....lb.	.06¼@		.06¾
133@135 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.05¾@		—
cases.....lb.	.06¾@		.07
135@137 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.06	@	—
cases.....lb.	.07½@		.07¼
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bags, lb.	.04	@	—
111@115 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.03¾@		—
semi-refined solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags.....lb.	.03½@		—
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags...lb.	.02¾@		.03
124-126, bags.....lb.	.02½@		.03
Paraformaldehyde, kegs.....lb.	.33	@	.39
Paraldehyde, technical, drums.lb.	.20½@		.23
U.S.P., carboys.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs. ..lb.	.52	@	.54
Paranitroanilin, kegs.....lb.	.55	@	—
contract, kegs.....lb.	.51	@	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs..lb.	.23	@	.30
Paranitrophenol, kegs.....lb.	.45	@	.50
Paranitrotoluene, kegs.....lb.	.29	@	.31
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb.	1.35	@	1.40
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb.	.70	@	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels..lb.	.55	@	—
Paratoluidin, casks.....lb.	.38	@	.40
Pareira brava root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Paris green, bulk.....lb.	.25½@		.37½
Passion flower herb, bales....lb.	.07½@		.08
Patchouli leaves, bales.....lb.	.22	@	.23
Pellitory root, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.15
Pennyroyal, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Pentane, normal, works, drums, gal.	2.50	@	—
small lots, works.....gal.	3.00	@	—
Pentanes, mixed, works, drums, gal.	1.50	@	—
small lots, works.....gal.	2.00	@	—
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags..lb.	.30	@	.31
Lampong, bags.....lb.	.26½@		.27
Tellicherry, bags.....lb.	.30	@	.31
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags..lb.	.16	@	.16½
Mombassa, bags.....lb.	.20	@	.21
white, Java, Muntok, bags..lb.	.38	@	.39
Singapore, Muntok, bags..lb.	.37½@		.38
Peppermint leaves, bales.....lb.	.46	@	.50
Persian berry extract, barrels.lb.	.23		Nom.
Peru balsam, drums.....lb.	1.80	@	1.90
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels..lb.	.03¾@		.03½
light, car lots, barrels....lb.	.03¾@		.03¾
cream, car lots, barrels....lb.	.06¾@		.06¾
dark green, car lots, barrels.lb.	.01¾@		.02
lily white, car lots, barrels..lb.	.06¾@		.07¼
snow white, car lots, barrels.lb.	.08¾@		.08¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels.lb.	.02¾@		.03

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Standard Oil Company of California and Union Oil Company of California).

Athens, Rosecrans, Dominguez:—

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
24-24.9 deg.....	1.01	.89
25-25.9 deg.....	1.05	.90
26-26.9 deg.....	1.09	.92
27-27.9 deg.....	1.13	.94
28-28.9 deg.....	1.17	.96
29-29.9 deg.....	1.21	.98
30-30.9 deg.....	1.25	1.00
31-31.9 deg.....	1.30	1.03
32-32.9 deg.....	1.35	1.06
33-33.9 deg.....	1.41	1.09
34-34.9 deg.....	1.47	1.12
35-35.9 deg.....	1.53	1.15
36-36.9 deg.....	1.59	1.18
37-37.9 deg.....	1.65	1.21
38-38.9 deg.....	1.71	1.24
39-39.9 deg.....	1.77	1.27
40-40.9 deg.....	1.83	1.30
41-41.9 deg.....	1.89	1.33
42-42.9 deg.....	1.95	1.36

Coyote Hills:—

14-17.9 deg.....	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.....	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.....	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.....	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.....	.88	.86
22-22.9 deg.....	.91	.87
23-23.9 deg.....	.94	.88
24-24.9 deg.....	.97	.89
25-25.9 deg.....	1.00	.90
26-26.9 deg.....	1.04	.91
27-27.9 deg.....	1.08	.92
28-28.9 deg.....	1.12	.93
29-29.9 dsg.....	1.16	.94
30-30.9 deg.....	1.20	.95

Kern river:—

11-11.9 deg.....	.45	.45
12-12.9 deg.....	.50	.55
13-13.9 deg.....	.50	.65
14-19.9 deg.....	.50	.75
Kettleman Hills, 55 deg. and above.....	1.65	...

Midway - Sunset - Elk Hills, Lost Hills, Newhall*, McKittrick*, Buena Vista Hill:—

14-17.9 deg.....	.50	.75
18-18.9 deg.....	.50@ .56	.75
19-19.9 deg.....	.50@ .62	.75
20-20.9 deg.....	.68	.77
21-21.9 deg.....	.74	.79
22-22.9 deg.....	.80	.81
23-23.9 deg.....	.85	.83
24-24.9 deg.....	.90	.85
25-25.9 deg.....	.95	.87
26-26.9 deg.....	1.00	.89
27-27.9 deg.....	1.05	.91
28-28.9 deg.....	1.10	.93
29-29.9 deg.....	1.16	.96
30-30.9 deg.....	1.22	.99
31-31.9 deg.....	1.28	1.02
32-32.9 deg.....	1.34	1.05
33-33.9 deg.....	1.40	1.08
†34-34.9 deg.....	1.46	1.11

* Newhall and McKittrick are posted only to 19.9 degrees; Midway, Sunset, Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills to 33.9 degrees.

† Posted only on Lost Hills crude.

Santa Fe Springs:—

21-21.9 deg. and below.....	.89	.85
22-22.9 deg.....	.92	.85
23-23.9 deg.....	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.....	.98	.85
25-25.9 deg.....	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.....	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.....	1.07	.88
28-28.9 deg.....	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.....	1.13	.91
30-30.9 deg.....	1.20	.93
31-31.9 deg.....	1.25	.95
32-32.9 deg.....	1.30	.97
33-33.9 deg.....	1.35	.99
34-34.9 deg.....	1.40	1.01
35-35.9 deg.....	1.45	1.03
36-36.9 deg.....	1.50	1.06
37-37.9 deg.....	1.55	1.09
38-38.9 deg.....	1.60	1.12
39-39.9 deg.....	1.65	1.15

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—

Signal Hill, Seal Beach, Torrance†, Alamotis Heights, Huntington Beach, Inglewood*, Olinda-Brea Canyon**, Richfield‡:—

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
14-14.9 deg.....	.70	.85
15-15.9 deg.....	.70	.85
16-16.9 deg.....	.70	.85
17-17.9 deg.....	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.....	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.....	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.....	.85	.85
21-21.9 deg.....	.89	.86
22-22.9 deg.....	.93	.87
23-23.9 deg.....	.97	.88
24-24.9 deg.....	1.01	.90
25-25.9 deg.....	1.05	.92
26-26.9 deg.....	1.09	.94
27-27.9 deg.....	1.13	.96
28-28.9 deg.....	1.17	.98
29-29.9 deg.....	1.21	1.00
30-30.9 deg.....	1.25	1.06
31-31.9 deg.....	1.30	1.03
32-32.9 deg.....	1.35	1.09

** Olinda-Brea Canyon to 30.9 degrees.
* Inglewood posted only to 28.9 degrees.
† Torrance posted only to 28.9 degrees.
‡ Richfield posted only to 30.9 degrees.

Wheeler Ridge*, Conlinga:—

14-19.9 deg.....	.60	.75
20-20.9 deg.....	.68	.76
21-21.9 deg.....	.74	.74
22-22.9 deg.....	.80	.80
23-23.9 deg.....	.85	.70
24-24.9 deg.....	.88	.80
25-25.9 deg.....	.91	.81
26-26.9 deg.....	.94	.82
27-27.9 deg.....	.98	.83
28-28.9 deg.....	1.03	.85
29-29.9 deg.....	1.00	.87
30-30.9 deg.....	1.10	.80
31-31.9 deg.....	1.14	.91
32-32.9 deg.....	1.14	.91
33-33.9 deg.....	1.22	.96
34-34.9 deg.....	1.26	.97
35 deg and above..	1.30	.99

* Wheeler Ridge posted only to 27.9 degrees.

Whittier, La Habra:—

14-17.9 deg.....	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.....	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.....	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.....	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.....	.89	.85
22-22.9 deg.....	.91	.85
23-23.9 deg.....	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.....	.98	.85
25-25.9 deg.....	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.....	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.....	1.07	.89
28-28.9 deg.....	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.....	1.13	.90
30-30.9 deg.....	1.16	.91

Canada:—

(Posted by Imperial Oil Company)

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
Oil Springs.....	2.27	2.02
Petrolia.....	2.20	1.95

Gulf Coast:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company, Sun Pipe Line Company.)

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
Evangeline.....	1.15	1.15
Goose Creek, Hull, Humble, Batson, Barber's Hill, Saratoga, Terry, Liberty, Dayton, Sour Lake and Spindletop:—		
Grade A.....	1.30	1.20
Grade B, below 25 deg.....	1.15	1.15
25-25.9 deg.....	1.18	1.15
26-26.9 deg.....	1.21	1.17
27-27.9 deg.....	1.24	1.19
28-28.9 deg.....	1.27	1.21
29-29.9 deg.....	1.30	1.23
30-30.9 deg.....	1.33	1.25
31-31.9 deg.....	1.36	1.27
32-32.9 deg.....	1.39	1.29
33-33.9 deg.....	1.42	1.31
34-34.9 deg.....	1.45	1.32
35-35.9 deg.....	1.49	1.35
36-36.9 deg.....	1.53	1.30
37-37.9 deg.....	1.57	1.37
38-38.9 deg.....	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.....	1.65	1.43
*40 deg. and above..	1.69@1.85	1.45

*Posted by Texas Company and Sun Pipe Line Company.

High Island.....	1.09	...
Jennings, La.....	1.05	1.05
Laredo.....	.75	.95
Piedras Pintas.....	1.85	1.85
Saratoga, Batson, Dayton.....	1.20	1.20

Indiana, Illinois:—

(Posted by Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
Illinois.....	1.75	1.55
Indiana.....	1.57	1.37
Muskegon, Mich.....	1.00	...
Plymouth, Ill.....	1.28	1.28
Princeton, Ind.....	1 75	1.55
Waterloo.....	1 50	1.25
Saginaw, Mich.....	1.90@2.05	1.95@2.05

Kentucky, Tennessee:—

(Posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
Ragland.....	.95	.95
Somerset grade, in Cumberland lines....	1.55	1.75

Louisiana, Arkansas:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel— 1930.	1929.
Bellevue.....	1.30	1.20
Bull Bayou, Caddo, Haynesville, El Dorado, Homer, Crichton, De Soto:—		
28 deg. and below..	1.00	.81
28-28.9 deg.....	1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg.....	1.10	.95
30-30.9 deg.....	1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg.....	1.20	1.09
32-32.9 deg.....	1.25	1.16
33-33.9 deg.....	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg.....	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg.....	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg.....	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.....	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.....	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.....	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.....	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.....	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.....	1.75	1.46
43-43.9 deg.....	1.80	1.49
44 deg. and above...	1.85	1.52@1.76
*Calion.....	.90	.96

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Industrial ALCOHOL
All Formulas

Petroleum, crude, at wells:	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Louisiana-Arkansas:		
Cotton Valley:		
below 28 degrees	.85	.81
28-28.9 deg	.85	.88
29-29.9 deg	.85	.95
30-30.9 deg	.85	1.02
31-31.9 deg	.85	1.09
32-32.9 deg	.85	1.16
33-33.9 deg	.85	1.21
34-34.9 deg	.85	1.26
35-35.9 deg	.85	1.31
36-36.9 deg	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg	1.60	1.46
39-39.9 deg	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg	1.80	1.71
Pine Island	1.44	1.40
Smackover:		
below 24 deg	.85	.75
24 deg and above	1.00	.90
Starks Dome, La.*	1.40	1.40
Stephens:		
below 28 deg	.90	1.00
28-28.9 deg	.94	1.02
29-29.9 deg	.98	1.04
30-30.9 deg	1.02	1.06
31-31.9 deg	1.06	1.08
32 deg. and above	1.10	1.10
Uranial†	1.10	.85

* Posted by Gulf Pipe line Company only.
† Posted by Paragon Development Company.

Mexico: (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Panuco	1.15	1.10
Tax	13.668c	15.373c
Tuxpan	.93	.92
Tax	21.938c	26.35c

Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East and Central Texas:—
(Posted by Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, Cosden Pipe Line Company, Champlin Refining Company, Gypsy Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Texas Company, Carter Oil Company. Inside prices posted only by Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Corsican, heavy	.80	1.25
East Lulling†	1.00	—
Midcontinent*:		
below 25 deg	.85	.67
25-25.9 deg	.70@ .90	.67
26-26.9 deg	.75@ .95	.74
27-27.9 deg	.85@1.00	.81
28-28.9 deg	.90@1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg	.95@1.10	.95
30-30.9 deg	1.05@1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg	1.15@1.20	1.09
32-32.9 deg	1.25	1.16
33-33.9 deg	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg	1.80	1.71
44 deg. and above	1.85	1.76@2.16

* Includes Boggy Creek and Corsican light.
† Posted by Sun Pipe Line Co.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia: (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Cabell, W. Va.	1.65	1.45
Corning, Ohio	1.80	1.90
Gaines, Pa.	2.25	2.25
Keister, Pa.	1.20	1.20
Lima*	1.80	1.60
Pennsylvania:		
Bradford, in National Transit lines	3.00@3.05	3.35
Other fields, in Buckeye lines	2.70	3.00
Eureka lines	2.90	3.15
New York and National Transit lines	3.00@3.05	3.25@3.35
Southwest Penn lines	3.00	3.25
Wooster, Ohio*	1.90	1.67

*Posted by Ohio Oil Company

Rocky Mountain: (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company only)	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Artesia, N. M.	1.08	1.08
Big Muddy†	1.43	1.33
Byron	1.38	1.33
Cat Creek*	1.65	1.33
Elk Basin†	1.65	1.48
Ferris	1.60	1.60
Florence, Colo.	1.60	1.60
Grass Creek†, heavy	.90	.90
light	1.65	1.48
Greybull*	1.65	1.33
Hamilton Dome	.85	.85
Hogback, N. M.*	1.70	1.38
Kevin	1.20	1.20
Lance Creek†	1.68	1.48
Lander	.80	.80
Lake Basin	2.20	2.20
Lost Soldier	1.05	.95
Moffatt, Colo.	.85	.85
Mule Creek	1.20	1.10
Notches	.65	.65
Osage*	1.65	1.33
Pedro	1.25	....
Pilot Butte	1.75	1.76
Poison Spider	1.00	1.00
Rex Lake	1.10	1.10
Rock Creek†	1.40	1.33
Salt Creek*:		
28-28.9 deg	1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg	1.10	.95
30-30.9 deg	1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg	1.20	...
32-32.9 deg	1.25	1.09
33-33.9 deg	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg	1.80	1.71
44 deg. and above	1.85	1.76
Simpson Ridge	.80	.80
South Casper Creek	1.00	1.00
Sunburst	1.75	1.65
Torchlight	1.65	1.35
Tow Creek, Colo.	.72	.72

* Posted by Midwest Refining Company.
† Posted by Midwest Refining Company and Ohio Oil Company.

Petroleum, crude at wells: South, Central and Southwestern Texas: (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texpata Pipe Line Company, Humble Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Callinan	1.75	1.75
Cedar Creek	1.00	...
Luling	.90	1.00
Lytton Springs (see Midcontinent).		
Mirando	.90	1.00
Rockdale, Minerva:		
below 38 deg	1.25	1.25
38-38.9 deg	1.27	1.27
39-39.9 deg	1.29	1.29
40 deg. and above	1.31	1.31
Salt Flat	1.25	...
Somerset:		
32-32.9 deg	1.05	1.05
33-33.9 deg	1.07	1.07
34-34.9 deg	1.09	1.09
35-35.9 deg	1.11	1.11
36-36.9 deg	1.13	1.13
37-37.9 deg	1.15	1.15
38 deg. and above	1.17	1.17
Thrall (prices same as Midcontinent, less 19½c. per 100 pounds freight).		

Posted by Grayburg Pipe Line Company and Pioneer Oil & Refining Company.

Texas Panhandle: (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Kay C'nty Gas Company.)

	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Carson County, Hutchinson County:		
below 32 deg	.90	.69
32-32.9 deg	.95	.76
33-33.9 deg	1.00	.81
34-34.9 deg	1.05	.86
35-35.9 deg	1.10	.91
36-36.9 deg	1.15	.96
37-37.9 deg	1.20	1.01
38-38.9 deg	1.25	1.06
39-39.9 deg	1.30	1.11
40-40.9 deg	1.35	1.16
41-41.9 deg	1.40	1.21
42-42.9 deg	1.45	1.26
43-43.9 deg	1.50	1.31
44-44.9 deg	1.55	1.36
Gray County:		
below 29 deg	.90	.68
29-29.9 deg	.95	.73
30-30.9 deg	1.00	.78
31-31.9 deg	1.05	.83
32-32.9 deg	1.10	.96
33-33.9 deg	1.15	1.01
34-34.9 deg	1.20	1.06
35-35.9 deg	1.25	1.11
36-36.9 deg	1.30	1.16
37-37.9 deg	1.35	1.21
38-38.9 deg	1.40	1.26
39-39.9 deg	1.45	1.31
40-40.9 deg	1.50	1.36
41-41.9 deg	1.55	1.41
42-42.9 deg	1.60	1.46
43-43.9 deg	1.65	1.51
44 deg. and above	1.70	1.56
Panola County*:		
32-32.9 deg	.96	.96
33-33.9 deg	.98	.98
34-34.9 deg	1.00	1.00
35-35.9 deg	1.02	1.02
36-36.9 deg	1.04	1.04
37-37.9 deg	1.06	1.06
38 deg. and above	1.08	1.08
Wheeler County:		
below 30 deg	.90	.65
30-30.9 deg	.95	.72
31-31.9 deg	1.00	.79
32-32.9 deg	1.05	.86
33-33.9 deg	1.10	.91
34-34.9 deg	1.15	.96
35-35.9 deg	1.20	1.01
36-36.9 deg	1.25	1.06
37-37.9 deg	1.30	1.11
38-38.9 deg	1.35	1.16
39-39.9 deg	1.40	1.21
40-40.9 deg	1.45	1.26
41-41.9 deg	1.50	1.31
42-42.9 deg	1.55	1.36
43-43.9 deg	1.60	1.41
44 deg. and above	1.65	1.40

* Posted by Sun Oil Company, National Refining Company.

West Texas: (Posted by Kay County Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company.)

	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Crane, Upton, Winkler, Pecos, Crockett, *Glasscock, *Howard, Mitchell and Lea (New Mexico) Counties:		
below 25 deg	*.70@ —	.65
25-25.9 deg	.74	.65
26-26.9 deg	.78	.65
27-27.9 deg	.82	.65
28-28.9 deg	*.84@ .86	.65
29-29.9 deg	*.86@ .90	.65
30-30.9 deg	*.88@ .94	.65
31-31.9 deg	*.90@ .98	.65
32-32.9 deg	*.92@1.02	.65
33-33.9 deg	*.94@1.06	.65
34-34.9 deg	*.96@1.10	.65
35-35.9 deg	*.98@1.14	.65
36 deg. and above	*1.00@1.18	.65
Iatan, all gravities	.93	.93

*Howard and Glasscock Counties only.

Western Kentucky: (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Indian Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel 1930.	1929.
Clay County, Tenn.*	1.50	1.50
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties*	1.50	1.50
Oil City, Ky.,† in lines of Stoll Refining Company.	1.70	1.65
Western Kentucky, all gravities	1.68	1.48

* Posted by Paragon Development Company.
† Posted by Stoll Oil Refining Company.

Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum).		
Spirits, works, tanks	gal. .11½@	—
steel barrels	gal. .17 @	—
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb. .14½@	.15
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums	lb. 1.10 @	1.20
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb. 7.00 @	8.25
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, bottles	lb. 9.00 @	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	ton. 6.50 @	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mines	ton. 3.10 @	3.25
70 p.c., mines	ton. 3.75 @	3.90
72 p.c., mines	ton. 4.25 @	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	ton. 5.25 @	5.50
75 p.c. minimum, mines	ton. 5.75 @	—
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines	ton. 6.25 @	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines	ton. 5.00 @	—
75 p.c., mines	ton. 5.50 @	—
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb. .42 @	.45
yellow, cases	lb. .31 @	.37½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb. .20 @	.25
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb. .38 @	.42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb. .20 @	.25
Phthalic anhydride, refined, barrels	lb. .18 @	.19
technical, barrels	lb. .16 @	.16½
Pichi leaves, bags	lb. .12 @	.13
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz. 5.00 @	5.25
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz. 5.00 @	5.25
Pimento, bags	lb. .19½@	.19¾
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb. .55 @	.60
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
hardwood, works, one-time container	ton. 40.00	@45.00
pine, barrels	bbl. 7.00 @	8.00
Plaster of paris, bags	ton. 23.00	@29.00
barrels	100 lbs. 3.40 @	3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs. 3.75 @	—
Pleurisy root, bales	lb. .21 @	.22
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb. 4.25 @	4.30
Poke root, bales	lb. .07½@	.08
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb. .35 @	.40
Root bark, bags	lb.	No stocks
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb. .60 @	.61
Heads, barrels	lb. .50 @	.55
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb. .08¼@	.08½
Russian, bags	lb. .07½@	.08
Potash acetate, barrels	lb. .29 @	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb. .09½@	.10
granular, barrels	lb. .10½@	.11
Bichromate, casks	lb. .09 @	.09¾
Binoxalate, drums	lb. .14 @	.22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb. .30 @	—
Bromide, barrels	lb. .42 @	.43
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb. .07¾@	.08¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb. .06½@	.07
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb. .05¾@	.05¾
hydrated, shipment, casks	lb. .05¾@	.06
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb. .13 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb. .16 @	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, casks	lb. .06¼@	.06¾
imported, casks	lb. .06¼@	.06¾
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, casks, 100 lbs.	7.05 @	7.30
less car lots, casks	lb. .07½@	.08
imported, car lots, casks	lb. .06½@	.06¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb. .08½@	.09
imported, car lots, casks	lb. .08½@	.09
contracts	lb. .08½@	.09
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb. .16 @	.17
powdered, kegs	lb. .11 @	.14
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb. .05½@	.06
(See also Potash Muriate)		
Chromate, kegs	lb. .23 @	.32
Citrate, barrels	lb. .51 @	.53
Cyanide, cases	lb. .55 @	.57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans	lb. 1.35 @	1.50
Guaiacosulphonate, cans	lb. 1.70 @	1.85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb. .80 @	.85
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb. 3.25 @	3.30
Kainit*, 12.4 p.c., bags	ton. 12.10 @	—
bulk	ton. 9.10 @	—
14-16 p.c., bags	ton. 12.60 @	—
bulk	ton. 9.60 @	—
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bags	ton. 15.50 @	—
bulk	ton. 12.50 @	—
30 p.c., bags	ton. 21.95 @	—
bulk	ton. 18.95 @	—
double (see Potash-magnesia sulphate.)		
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb. .13 @	—
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags	ton. 36.75 @	—
bulk	ton. 35.15 @	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb. .28 @	.29
technical, barrels	lb. .20 @	.24
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb. .11 @	.12
Permanganate, technical, drums	lb. .16 @	.17
U.S.P., drums	lb. .16 @	.17
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb. .40 @	.45
yellow, barrels	lb. .18½@	.21
Sorts, casks	lb. .08½@	.09
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb. .13 @	.16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags	ton. 47.75 @	—
bulk	ton. 46.15 @	—
Vegetable f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton. 20.89 @	—
Xanthate, tanks	lb. .12 @	—
car lots, drums	lb. .14 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, *48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., bags.	ton. 27.50 @	—
bulk	ton. 25.90 @	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb. .21 @	.22
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb. .13 @	.20
Berries, bales	lb. .21½@	.23
Prince's pine, herb, bales	lb. .35 @	.40
Pulsatilla, bales	lb. .13 @	.14
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb. .05 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb. .02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb. .12 @	.16
Putty, commercial, tubs	lb. .03¼@	—
linseed oil, kegs	lb. .05½@	—
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb. .38 @	.39
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb. .35 @	.36
open, barrels, kegs	lb. .31 @	.32
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb. .26 @	.27
Pyridin, drums	gal. 1.75 @	2.00
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	unit ton .13 @	.13¾

* Prices subject to seasonal discounts; see fertilizer market report.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb. .06 @	.08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb. .03 @	.04
barrels	lb. .03½@	.03¾
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb. .05 @	.05½
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb. .05½@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb. .09 @	.10
Root, bags	lb. .10 @	.11
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb. .05½@	.06½
solid, drums	lb. .09½@	.10½
Quicksilver, 76-lb. flasks, net	per flask. 124.00	@124.50
Quince seed, bags	lb. .85 @	1.15
Quinidine alkaloid, cans	oz. .75 @	—
Sulphate, cans	oz. .50 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz. .74 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz. .54 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz. .76 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz. .78 @	—
Benzoate, cans	oz. .74 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz. .40 @	—
Japanese, tins	oz. .40 @	—
Swiss, tins	oz. .40 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz. .50 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz. .54 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz. .54 @	—
Quinine ethylcarbonate, cans	oz. .70 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz. .74 @	—
Formate, cans	oz. .72 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz. .72 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz. .50 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz. .50 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz. .54 @	—
Hydroiodide, cans	oz. .76 @	—
Hypophosphate, cans	oz. .70 @	—
Lactate, cans	oz. .66 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz. .62 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz. .52 @	—
Sulphate tins	oz. .40 @	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz. .68 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz. .40 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz. .74 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz. .78 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans,	oz .54 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb. .44 @	.45
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags	lb. .07 @	.07¼
German, bags	lb. .06½@	.07
South American, bags	lb.	No stocks
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb. .50 @	.55
Red:		
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb. .50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb. 1.50 @	2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb. 6.00 @	7.00
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb. .03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb. .65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb. .04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb. .10 @	.14
English, ordinary, barrels	lb. .06 @	.09
pure, barrels	lb. .11 @	.14
in oil, cans	lb. .31 @	.32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb. .04 @	.14
Lithol toner, kegs	lb. .90 @	.95
contracts	lb. .85 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb. 2.11 @	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton. 38.00	@45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels	lb. .02 @	.04½
Spanish, barrels	lb. .03 @	.04½
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb. .78 @	.80
contracts	lb. .70 @	.77
reduced, 10 percent, kegs	lb. .10 @	.13
Purple lake, kegs	lb. .60 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb. .15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb. .20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb. .35 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb. 1.53 @	1.55
contracts	lb. 1.50 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb. .15 @	.40
in oil, cans	lb. .41 @	.43
Venetian, barrels	lb. .01½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb. .17 @	.20
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb. .15 @	.25
English quicksilver, kegs, barrels	lb. 1.90 @	2.05
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)		
Red precipitate, fiber drums, kegs	lb. 2.16 @	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb. .18 @	—
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb. 1.15 @	1.25
contracts, works, cans	lb. 1.15 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb. 1.65 @	—
Rhatany root, bags	lb. .11½@	.12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb. 6.25 @	20.00
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases,	lb. .26 @	.28
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb. .30 @	.32
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb. .23 @	—
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb. .23 @	—
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb. 1.65 @	1.80
Water, triple	demijohn 6.00 @	6.25
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb. .30 @	.31
Leaves, bales	lb. .04¾@	.05¼
Rosin, gum:		
B, barrels	280 lbs. 8.40 @	—
D, barrels	280 lbs. 8.55 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs. 8.70 @	—
F, barrels	280 lbs. 8.70 @	—
G, barrels	280 lbs. 8.70 @	—
H, barrels	280 lbs. 8.75 @	—
I, barrels	280 lbs. 8.80 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs. 8.90 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs. 8.95 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs. 9.10 @	—
W.G., barrels	280 lbs. 9.40 @	—
W.W., barrels	280 lbs. 9.90 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs. 10.00 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs. 7.85 @	—
works, barrels	280 lbs. 6.70 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines, bulk	ton. 28.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb. .05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb. .02½@	.04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb. .10 @	.12
Rue, bales	lb. .17½@	.18

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels	lb. .30 @	.34
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb. 1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb. 1.75 @	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb. .28 @	.30
Spanish, tins	lb. 11.00	@11.25
Safrol, drums, tins	lb. .38 @	.40
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb. .04¾@	.05¾
Greek, bales	lb. .03½@	.04
Sago flour, bags	lb. .04½@	.05¼
Salicin, cans	lb. 9.00 @	9.50
Salol, kegs	lb. .90 @	.95
Salt, rock (soda Chloride) car lots, works, bags	ton. 11.40 @	—
less car lots, bags, del'd	ton. 14.00 @	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels,	ton. 25.00	@28.00
bulk, works	ton. 20.00	@24.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)		
Saltpeter, crystals barrels	lb. .07¼@	.08
granular, barrels	lb. .06 @	.06¼
powder, barrels	lb. .07¼@	.07½
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb. 123.00	@133.00
Saponin, tins	lb. 1.35 @	1.60
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, bales,	lb. .22 @	.23
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales,	lb. .12 @	.13
select, bales	lb. .22 @	.23
Savory, bales	lb. .08½@	.09
Saw Palmetto berries, bales	lb. .08 @	.09
Scammony root, bags	lb. .08 @	.09
Schaeffer's salt, kegs	lb. .53 @	.57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs,	lb. .18½@	—
Senega root, bales	lb. .90 @	1.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bales	lb. .13 @	.18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb. .12½@	.18
No. 2, bales	lb. .09½@	.12
No. 3, bales	lb. .07½@	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb. .09½@	.11
Pods, bales	lb. .08 @	.09
Siftings, bales	lb. .09¾@	.11¼
Serpentaria root, bales	lb. .65 @	.67
Shellac, bone dry, Jan.-Feb., 1-24 barrels	lb. .47 @	—
25-99 barrels	lb. .46 @	—
100 barrels or more	lb. .45 @	—
Refined, barrels	lb. .59 @	—
D. C., cases	lb. .57 @	.58
Diamond I, cases	lb. .57 @	.58
Superfine, bags	lb. .39 @	.40
T.N., bags	lb. .33 @	.35
V.S.O., cases	lb. .57 @	.58

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II... it makes for greater ease of handling, in loading, unloading, and in storing in customers' warehouses.

III... we are able to pack the exact weight of material the customer requires per batch of his product, eliminating the necessity of scooping and weighing."

In these words, C. K. Williams & Co. of Easton, Pa., tell us why they are now using Bemis Waterproof Bags to ship their dry color and fillers. They also say, "An added advantage is that of protection from the weather." Many hundreds of different products are shipped with just such economy and safety in Bemis Bags. How about yours? Get the advice of our Packaging Engineer without obligation. Address Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 400 Poplar St., St. Louis, Mo.

BEMIS WATERPROOF BAGS

Shellac varnish, orange, 1 to 24 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	1.75 @	—
4½-lb. cut	gal.	1.65 @	—
4-lb. cut	gal.	1.55 @	—
3½-lb. cut	gal.	1.40 @	—
white, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.05 @	—
4½-lb. cut	gal.	1.95 @	—
4-lb. cut	gal.	1.80 @	—
3½-lb. cut	gal.	1.70 @	—
Silica, ground, extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton.	35.00 @	37.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	11.00
water-floated works, bulk	ton.	18.00 @	22.00
Silver bullion	oz.	.44½@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.33½@	.35½
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.36 @	.39
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.31 @	.34
Simarubra bark, bales	lb.	.28 @	.29
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00 @	10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Western, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00 @	22.00
Soda acetate, tech., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.75 @	1.00
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lot, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½@	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.37 @	2.57
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	2.75
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.37½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55 @	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½@	—
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½@	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.11 @	2.26
barrels	100 lbs.	2.34 @	2.49
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55 @	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.45 @	—
drums	lb.	.47 @	.49
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.46 @	—
drums	lb.	.48 @	.50
100-lb lots, kegs	lb.	.47 @	—
drums	lb.	.49 @	.51
Bicarbonate, car lots, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.25 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.19
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.30 @	.34
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.85 @	4.25
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.75 @	5.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash; Soda, monohydrated; Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.35 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30 @	—
liquid, contracts, tanks	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, tanks	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.76 @	3.91
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	—
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, domestic, works, kegs	lb.	.07½@	.10
imported, ex dock, contracts, kegs	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans	lb.	.38 @	.40
U.S.P. X, cans	lb.	.43 @	.45
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., domestic, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
imported, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.53
solution, U.S.P., bottles, cans, demijohns	lb.	1.05 @	1.20
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.27
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans,	lb.	.19 @	.23
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.70 @	.75
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.54 @	—
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.14 @	—
Feb. deliv., bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
synthetic, domestic, bags	100 lbs.	no prices.	
bulk	100 lbs.	no prices.	
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.08½
imported, l.c.l. casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls	lb.	.37 @	.42
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
technical, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.25
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
tribasic, car lots, works, bags, 100 lbs.		3.60 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	.49
resale, boxes	lb.	.45 @	.46
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.70 @	.80
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
Silicate, 60 deg., works, drums,	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Soda, silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05½
foreign, drums	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Stannate, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.29
Sulphate (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30 p.c., crystals, domestic, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
60 p.c., broken, domestic, casks	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
imported, casks	100 lbs.	2.87½@	3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.32
Sulphocyanide, cases	lb.	.28 @	.32¼
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.81 @	1.30
chemically pure	lb.	1.25 @	2.45
Solvent naphtha, water white, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.70 @	.80
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.27 @	.32
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Spruce extract, ordinary, works, tanks	lb.	.01 @	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Squill, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14 @	.15
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.72 @	3.92
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	3.82 @	4.02
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
rice, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06½@	.10½
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Stavesacre seed, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	.09½
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09½
Stonecrot, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Storax, cases	lb.	.35 @	.40
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.16½@	.17
Seed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.51 @	.52
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags.	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.61 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.51 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.63 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.42 @	—
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.21
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	2.65 @	2.75
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	2.85 @	3.05
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00 @	21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00 @	25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50 @	25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.53 @	3.10
rubbermakers', tags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
refined, extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.17
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.70
barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.85
Chloride, works, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.04
drums	lb.	.05 @	.07
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
refrigeration, works, multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	—
Sumac, domestic, Southern points	bags	ton. 65.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments,	bags	ton. 72.00 @	74.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Manchurian, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
South American, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Superphosphate, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	9.50 @	—
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	10.00 @	—

T

Talc, American, Eastern mines, bulk	ton.	16.00 @	18.00
Western mines, bulk	ton.	18.00 @	25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00 @	22.00
highgrade, bags	ton.	35.00 @	40.00
Italian, bags	ton.	45.00 @	50.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	15.00 @	—
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.08¾@	.08¾
extra, works, loose	lb.	.07¼@	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.07¾@	—
vegetable, coast, mats	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
Tamarind, E.I., barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Tankage, domestic, concentrated, 14-15 p.c., f.o.b. Chicago, bulk, unit-ton.		3.80 @	—
garbage, f.o.b. Detroit, bulk,	ton.	1.85 &	.10 & .70
ground or screened, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	4.00 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	3.80 &	.10
11-15 p.c. fertilizer, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	3.50 &	.10
South American t/a	unit-ton.	4.25 &	.10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.04¼@	.06½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels.	bbl.	11.50 @	12.00
retort, barrels	bbl.	11.50 @	12.00
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.27
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.29 @	.30
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29¼@	.29½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29¼@	.29½
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.34½@	—
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75 @	.85
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.85 @	1.25
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.82 @	.84
drums	lb.	.80 @	.82
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, mills, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼@	.01¼
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
technical, drums	lb.	.18 @	.21
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	2.10 @	2.25
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.22½@	.23
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.12¾@	.13¼
Thymol, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Iodide, barrels	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Tin	lb.	.39¾@	—
Bichloride, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.42 @	—
Tetrachloride, anhydrous, bbls.	lb.	.26¼@	—
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.07¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.07½@	—
barrels	lb.	.07¾@	—
calcium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.07¾	—
barrels	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.08 @	—
barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.86 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.91 @	.95
Tolu balsam, cans	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Tonga bark, bales	lb.	.28 @	.35
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.33 @	.40
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.60 @	.70
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, car lots, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Bombay, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Madras, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.55¾@	.56¼
10-barrel lots	gal.	.58¾@	.59¼
5-barrel lots	gal.	.60¾@	.61¼
steam-distilled, car lots, drums.	gal.	.50 @	.50½
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.52 @	.52½

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.63 @	.64
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.36 @	.37
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, December shipment, c.i.f. Northern ports, bags	ton.	107.00 @	—
Southern ports, bags	ton.	108.30 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.05¾@	.07

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	40.00 @	42.00
cups, shipments, bags	ton.	28.00 @	29.00
Mixtures, shipment, bags	ton.	33.00 @	34.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	1.85 @	2.75
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
cuts, tins	lb.	3.00 @	3.15
South American, tins	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Vanillin, ex-clove oil, tins	lb.	6.25 @	7.00
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	6.00 @	6.75
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.26 @	.28
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.23 @	.24
V.M.P. naphtha, steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Root bark, bales	lb.	.48 @	.50
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	45.00 @	46.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.27 @	.29
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.35 @	.36
Chilean, bags	lb.	.34 @	.35
West Indian, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
refined, cases	lb.	.37 @	.38
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.19½@	.20
Carnauba, flora, bags	lb.	.34 @	.35
No. 1, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
No. 2 North Country, bags	lb.	.27 @	.28
yellow, bags	lb.	.29½@	.30
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.23 @	.23½
North Country, bags	lb.	.22¾@	.23
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags,	lb.	.10 @	.11
yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25 @	.27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
yellow, 150-133 m.p., bags,	lb.	.12½@	—
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13 @	—
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13½@	—
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14 @	—
Japan, cases	lb.	.15½@	.16
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Ozokerite, black, 160 m.p., bags,	lb.	.21 @	.22
green, 170 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
cakes, cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales,	lb.	.08 @	.09
White precipitate, fiber drums, barrels	lb.	2.24 @	—
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
English cliffstone, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
imported, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	.85 @	1.00
ton lots, bags	ton.	14.00 @	—
ex dock, car lots, bags	ton.	12.00 @	16.00
gilders', bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.35
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.50
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
rossed, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United Inches	Bracket sizes		Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15		$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 / 12x13	to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 / 18x22	to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36	to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 / 24x34	to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	28x32 / 30x30 / 32x33	to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	34x36	to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United Inches	Bracket sizes		Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15		32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 / 12x13	to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 / 18x22	to 10x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36	to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 / 24x34	to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	28x32 / 30x30 / 32x33	to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x36	to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52	to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
90	30x56	to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00
91	34x58	to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60	to 40x60	66.00	60.00	54.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotation on window glass is as follows:—
For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B," fourth, and "C" qualities, 25-inch bracket sizes, 88 percent; all brackets above this size, 87 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 87 percent.
For "A" quality, single-strength and double-strength glass, in all of the above-named zones, the discounts are two points higher than those named for "B" quality. Single-strength "C" quality is sold only in the following sizes:—6x8, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 12x14, 12x16 and 12x18.
The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—
Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.
Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.
Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.
Zone D—Comprises the New England States.
Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.
Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.
The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.
The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled N.F., barrels	gal.	.60 @	.80
Leaves, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Wood flour, domestic, bags	ton.	20.00 @	40.00
imported	ton.	33.00 @	35.00
shipment	ton.	31.00 @	—
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Levant, bags	lb.	3.20 @	3.50
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.38 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.55 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.37 @	.39
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara crystals, cans	lb.	1.50 @	3.00
Yellow:—			
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).			
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
contracts	lb.	.16 @	.17
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.42
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07¼
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
light, medium casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.28
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales,	lb.	.13 @	.14
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials,	oz.	2.65 @	2.90

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	.10¼@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums,	lb.	.05¾@	.06
granular, works, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
solution, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.41 @	.44
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.20 @	5.70
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels,	lb.	.07 @	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
French process, green seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
red seal, car lots, bags,	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
white seal, car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12
red seal, ex dock, barrels,	lb.	.09¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	.13
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12¾
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.13¾@	.15
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.24 @	.30
Sulphate, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06¼
Sulphide, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.32
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels,	lb.	.28 @	.30
Zinc-ammonia, chloride, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.09¾
Zirconium oxide, natural, kegs	lb.	.03½@	.03
pure, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
semi-refined, keg	lb.	.08 @	.10

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Mergers and the Clayton Act

It is not a violation of the Clayton act, the Supreme Court of the United States has held, for one corporation to acquire the stock of another which manufactures a similar product, where the products of the two corporations do not compete in the markets of the country to any great extent. This decision was given, January 6, on a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the action of the International Shoe Company against the Federal Trade Commission. It follows earlier decisions in holding that the application of the prohibitive provision of section 7 of the Clayton Act is limited to acquisitions of stock, which will probably result in lessening competition to such a substantial degree as will injuriously affect the public.

The supreme court reiterates in this decision its opinion that the standard of legality under the Clayton act is the absence or presence of prejudice to the public interest. This condition, obviously, is a question of fact. The majority of the court found in the shoe case that the evidence did not support the Federal Trade Commission in its charge that competition had been lessened to the prejudice of the public interest. Three justices reached a contrary conclusion and joined in an opinion that the judgment of the circuit court of appeals, which had upheld the commission in calling for the dissolution of the merger, should be affirmed.

Two factors seem to have been of special importance in influencing the majority of the supreme court justices to find that the acquisition by the petitioning shoe company of the stock of another shoe manufacturer did not constitute an illegal interference with competition. One of these was the interpretation of the evidence as showing that, as the products of the two manufacturers so differed in appearance as to appeal to different sorts of purchasers, they were not substantially competitive. The record showed that less than 5 percent of the output of either manufacturer was handled by dealers who also handled the other maker's shoes. One line, it seems, was sold most largely in rural communities; the other in cities. The dissenting justices held that competition between the two lines was substantial, because both manufacturers sold large numbers of their shoes in the same States. The evidence showed that, in most of the States mentioned, apparently the greater number of dealers handled the International company's shoe. As this was the one preferred in the rural trade, this preponderance was natural.

The other influential factor was the evidence that the company whose stock was acquired in the transaction on which the complaint was based was in financial straits. This, the majority of the justices opined, connoted a lack of substantial competition on the part of this company and pointed to a lessening of the existing competition if not the eventual elimination of the financially weak manufacturer. The business of the other company, it seems, was increasing. In fact, one of its purposes (the decision calls it the controlling purpose) in acquiring the stock of the other company was to secure additional factories which it could not itself build with sufficient speed to meet the pressing requirements of its business. In this respect the dissenting justices agreed with the Federal Trade Commission in the inference that the business of the acquired company could have been continued on a competitive basis through a receivership or a reorganization. The majority, however, held that, in choosing to sell the stock of the company, its officers, stockholders and creditors exercised honest, well-informed judgment, amply supported by "the familiar presumption of rightfulness which attaches to human conduct in general."

The record did not disclose that the failing circumstances of the company that was sold were in any manner the result of competition on the part of the company which acquired it. Negotiations for the sale were initiated by officers of the financially weakened company. This is a point mentioned in the decision, but not stressed. In several ways it may be regarded as having an important bearing on the question at issue. These officers, as the court points out, were in a better position than a commission or a court could be to foresee future contingencies; even though the business of their company, at the time, was more than five times as large in value of sales as that of the company to which it was offered.

Among the several bases for the court's decision, it is obvious that, from the standpoint of the general application of the Clayton act, the important factor was the lack of proof that the competition between the two shoe manufacturers was substantial. The dictum of the court in this respect is of particular interest in showing, as follows, the manner in which this fact was determined:—

> **In addition to the circumstances already cited [the opinion reads] the officers of the International testified categorically that there was in fact no substantial competition between the companies in respect of these shoes, but that at most competition was incidental and so imperceptible that it could not be located. The existence of competition is a fact disclosed by observation rather than by the processes of logic; and when these officers, skilled in the business which they have carried on, assert that there was no real competition in respect of the particular product, their testimony is to be weighed like that in respect of other matters of fact. And since there is no testimony to the contrary and no reason appears for doubting the accuracy of observation or credibility of the witnesses, their statements should be accepted.**

In considering questions involving the acquisition by one company of another whose operations are more or less competitive, the courts have warned against a "distempered view of purchase and result." Mergers which purpose economies in operation, even though resulting in some lessening of competition, are not necessarily injurious to the public interest. And the safeguarding of the public interest is the "great purpose" of the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission act. Tendency to create a monopoly, with its relation to competitors as such, is quite another matter. The economic desirability of consolidations is provable; so is their necessity in many instances where an excess of productive or distributive capacity exists. The courts have full power to determine these facts. The latest decision of the supreme court adds to the evidence that their determinations are reasonable processes.

The Perkin Medalist

Industrial chemical achievement of the first order is recognized in the awarding of the Perkin Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry to Dr. Herbert H. Dow. The latest recipient of this honor has built an organization which, in itself, might well be called a chemical industry. It is, in fact, an economic structure of which he may justly be proud; of which American chemistry may equally be proud.

Vision, capability, and perseverance are characteristic of the man whom the chemical industry has most recently selected to admit to the list of those honored for achievement in its development in the United States. He combines engineering skill with chemical training in optimum proportions. He has the happy faculty of bringing to the practical application of this mixture an appreciation of the value of co-ordinated labors. It is possible and, it would seem, pleasant for others to work with him as well as for him. To this is to be attributed in no small degree—he has been first in so testifying—the success which he has attained.

Subterranean brines are complex substances, and they are most interesting to the chemical engineer. In the long ago, when Dr. Dow turned to the brines of Ohio with a purpose that was more than curious, the chemical usefulness of these liquids was known, but it was much more potential than real, because the recovery of the constituents was costly. His ingenuity was turned first to the cheapening of the processes by which these brines could be made to contribute to the chemical supplies of American industry. His vision carried him in search of their full possibilities, and his talents were applied again to processes; so that the offering products might be brought to industry at a price which industry could pay.

With Dr. Dow, the economic phases of a productive undertaking stand foremost. He is not unmindful of any of the other phases, but it is his purpose ever to reduce all to an economic least common multiple. His vision leads him on and on—his organization manufactures about one hundred fifty products—but he holds fast to the belief that experimental work should seek commercially possible results. His achievements, therefore, have had a particularly practical value. The latest honor which has come to him is well deserved.

Needs That Are Overlooked

Himself a man of noted achievements in research, the retiring president of the American Chemical Society has pointed out in a recent statement, the necessity of supplementing the performance of investigatory work with a means of making the results of such work more generally available. He praises the Chemical Foundation and its president for what is being done by that agency to provide for the publication of the results of research, a task that has weighed too heavily on the scientific societies which, practically alone, have endeavored to disseminate this important information. The point which he raises is emphatically one deserving the greatest consideration.

An equally important matter is that of providing an adequate corps of men trained in the sciences which now contribute so largely to the progress and success of industry and other lines of human endeavor. These men are necessary, and they are constantly becoming more needed, in order that the results of scientific research may be properly applied. This same official of the chemical society some few weeks ago deplored the scarcity of men so trained as to be able to comprehend the progress of science and to turn it to practical purposes. Great as may be the findings of the research worker, they fall far short of full service to mankind if they must remain unknown to more than a mere handful of scientists, if they must lie fallow because of inability to apply them productively. Awards are offered for potentially valuable achievements in science. Awards are offered for those who achieve notably in the practical application of science. These are well-merited recognitions. But, recognition is due, also, the need of increasing the number of those who may achieve, particularly in practical service.

"In this country," says the retiring president of the American Chemical Society, "much wealth is given each year to establish or endow buildings, monuments, or colleges." He might well have added that, in these contributions, the direct needs of the industries from which this wealth has been derived are not frequently recognized in the disbursements. This, it may reasonably be assumed, is an unintentional oversight. Contributions have a tendency to flow in well-marked channels—"For unto every one that hath shall be given"—and the needs of industry and science are many and widespread.

Drug, Inc., Acquires Owl Drug Co. Chain

The Owl Drug Company, operating a chain of more than 100 stores principally on the Pacific Coast and in Middle West territory, has been acquired by Drug, Inc., holding company which controls Sterling Products, Inc., the Liggett system, the Boots Pure Drug Company in England, and other pharmaceutical concerns, according to a statement January 7 by George M. Gales, vice-chairman of Drug, Inc. The purchase price has not been divulged, but the consolidation, which brings combined assets up to approximately $166,000,000, becomes effective immediately.

The importance of the merger, according to Mr. Gales, rests largely in the fact that the Owl Drug Company will provide additional retail outlets for the line of drugs manufactured by the various factories of the United Drug Company, Boston, controlled by Drug, Inc. Present plans provide for the operation of the acquired stores under the Owl name.

The Owl Drug Company, in addition to its operations in this country, has several stores in British Columbia, Canada. The company's balance sheet as of December 31, 1928, showed assets of $15,385,134, while the income account for that year reported an operating income of $1,093,684. The capitalization totals $6,000,000 of $8 preferred stock and $4,000,000 of common stock. At the same date, Drug, Inc., had outstanding 2,183,990 shares of no-par capital stock of 3,000,000 shares authorized. Neither company has any funded debt.

The official statement gave no information as to the financial arrangements of the transaction. Carl L. Henry, president of the Owl Drug Company, confirmed the statement of the consolidation.

Alcohol Denaturant 44A Changed by U. S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1930.

One of the most important formulas for specially denatured alcohol, No. 44-A, has been modified by the Bureau of Prohibition, effective January 15. Under the revised formula 4 gallons of approved methanol are to be used in each 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol in place of the 2 gallons of gasoline formerly used. In addition, each 100 gallons will have added to it 10 gallons of normal butyl alcohol, refined fusel oil, or amyl alcohol, this provision being the same in the old formula.

During the last fiscal year more than 3,000,000 gallons of alcohol of this formula were withdrawn. The formula is authorized for use in the manufacture of artificial leather, patent leather, lacquers, lacquer thinners, solvents other than ethyl acetate or similar esters, spirit varnishes, varnish removers and similar preparations, gum and pyroxylin solutions, shellac and lacquer substitutes, leather finishes, thinners, solutions, and solvents.

Richfield Oil Buys Super

The Richfield Oil Corporation of New York, Eastern marketing subsidiary of the Richfield Oil Company of California, has acquired Super Service Stations, Inc., headquarters of which are at Lockport, N. Y.

Super Service Stations, Inc., operates a chain of twenty-five service stations and has 150 dealer accounts, handling an aggregate of 6,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually. The company has three bulk distributing plants, the main terminal being in Lockport. Management of the Lockport business will continue in the hands of Floyd A. Root and Fred M. Remick, from whom the business was acquired.

The transaction involved a consideration of approximately $750,000, according to a statement by the Richfield Oil Corporation of New York.

Obituaries

John Foster Archbold

John Foster Archbold, former president of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, and son of the late John D. Archbold, who was president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died of pneumonia in his home at Thomasville, Ga., January 5. He was fifty-two years old.

Mr. Archbold was born in New York, May 19, 1877, and after a preparatory course at Westminster School, entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1899. With Arthur F. Corwin, now a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, he entered the oil business in Mannington, W. Va., starting as a laborer. After a subsequent round-the-world trip, he entered his father's office, in 1901, and for eight years took an active part in the development of the old Standard Oil Company, as president of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Standard Oil subsidiary. Ill health forced him to retire in 1909, and he thereafter spent most of his time in Thomasville, engaging in farming and the raising of live stock on his 10,000-acre plantation there.

Six years ago Mr. Archbold built a modern hospital at Thomasville and endowed it with $1,000,000. His philanthropies were widespread. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the University Club, the Yale Club, St. Antony Club, the Automobile Club of America, the City Midday Club, and India House.

Surviving him are his wife and three children, Richard, who is now with an expedition of the New York Museum of Natural History in Madagascar; Adrian, who is in school in Arizona; and Miss Frances Archbold, in school at Pittsfield, Mass. Two sisters also survive.

Funeral services were held in Thomasville January 6 and the body was taken to Tarrytown January 9 for burial in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

James Maxwell Bullock

James Maxwell Bullock, general manager for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, proprietary medicines, Philadelphia, died January 3 at his home in that city. He was fifty-eight years old.

Born in Philadelphia July 3, 1871, Mr. Bullock was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894 and, after a period of study of art and engineering in Paris, became connected with the Wharton Switch Company. In December, 1902, he went with Dr. D. Jayne & Son, founded by his maternal grandfather, Dr. David Jayne, and had been with that firm since. He had made numerous trips to South America and Mexico.

He was active in the affairs of the Proprietary Association and was a member of the Penn Athletic Club, the University Club, and the Philadelphia Country Club.

His wife, formerly Miss Stella Hamerslough, whom he married in 1925, survives him. Funeral services were held January 6. Burial was in St. James the Less cemetery.

Charles E. Carnahan

Charles E. Carnahan, oil operator in Forest and Warren counties, Pennsylvania, died at his home in Tidioute, Pa., January 4, after a two weeks' illness. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Carnahan was born in Tidioute August 7, 1869. He started work in the oil business at the age of eleven and ultimately became the owner and operator of extensive leases in the Tidioute and Tionesta sections. He discovered the Queen pool in that territory seven years ago, at which many natural flowing wells were completed.

Surviving him are his wife, two sons, three daughters, and a brother. Funeral services were held January 7 at Tidioute.

Henry M. Ernst

Henry M. Ernst, president of the Dempseytown Gas Company, Oil City, Pa., died at Oil City, January 5. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Ernst was sent to Oil City while employed on the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer during the pioneering days of the oil industry. He shortly became affiliated with it, and subsequently served as president of the Ohio Oil Company, Lima, Ohio, and as managing vice-president of the Houston Oil Company, Corsicana, Texas. After operating in the Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky fields, he went to Olean, N. Y., where he lived for twenty years, operating extensive leases in the Olean-Bradford area before returning to Oil City.

Herbert B. Harding

Herbert Brunswick Harding, who retired in 1924 as vice-president and general manager of the Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Company, this city, after forty-four years of association with that house, died January 4, in his home, 399 Park avenue, this city. He had been ill for many months with arterio-sclerosis. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Harding was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1855, the son of James Augustus and Sarah Mathilde

Herbert B. Harding

(Hammond) Harding. A great-grandfather had gone from New York to St. John because of his Loyalist adherence and received a royal grant of land. His father, a lawyer, was for thirty-five years high sheriff of the city and county of St. John and was speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly before the confederation of the British provinces in North America.

After attending a private school, Mr. Harding became an apprentice in Dr. Ring's Homeopathic Pharmacy, St. John, an early Canadian institution in that school of therapeutics. In 1872, he moved to New York and was associated with Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy. Later he was with the firm of Boericke & Tafel, and he joined the Humphrey's organization in 1881. His work with that company, based on his belief in the value of advertising, was largely influential in building up its wide business and reputation. It also brought him into prominence in the proprietary medicine field, and he was elected treasurer of the Proprietary Association of America in 1890, at that time being secretary-treasurer of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company. Twelve years later he was elevated from the position of treasurer to that of president of the proprietary organization. He was also a well-known figure at the meetings of the National Wholesale Druggists's Association. He was a registered pharmacist and a life member of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

Mr. Harding was a good mixer among men. He was for years the center of an interesting group which took lunch at the Drug and Chemical Club. He was a governor of the club from 1908 to 1911 and from 1914 to 1917, a vice-president in 1910 and its president in 1914. He had also been president of the Sphinx Club. Mr. Harding had an attractive personality, mingling courtesy, culture, and the fruits of a wide experience, in a manner which made him many friends. He was a member of the Lotos Club, the Rumson Country Club, the Economic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Yountakah Country Club, the Nutley Field Club, the St. Andrew's Society, the Canadian Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A firm believer in the value of hard work, he, nevertheless found time for golf, to which in his later years he was specially devoted, and for travel.

His widow, who was Aimee Culbert, survives. He also left one daughter, Mathilde Hammond (Mrs. Emil) Tauchert, Nutley, N. J.

Funeral services were held at the residence Monday evening and were attended by a great many friends. The body was cremated.

Matthias W. Parsons

Matthias Welles Parsons, founder of M. W. Parsons Imports and Plymouth Organic Laboratories, died of heart disease January 10 at his home, 374 Wadsworth avenue, this city. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Parsons was born in Towanda, Pa., came to New York as a youth and was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy with honors. Upon the invitation of Daniel C. Robbins he entered the employ of McKesson & Robbins and remained with that firm until 1908 when he founded the firm that bears his name. Mr. Parsons was familiarly known as the "Dean of Ann Street" where his business had been located since its establishment. Funeral services are being held today at St. Agnes Protestant Episcopal Church, and burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

His wife, a sister and a brother survive him.

Obituary Notes

King L. Fitzgerald, Oklahoma City, treasurer of the Kiowa Oil Company, was killed when he fell from the second floor of a hotel in Denver, January 1. He was forty-five years old.

Edward R. Carhart, a member of the New York Produce Exchange for forty-five years and a former president, vice-president, treasurer and member of the board of managers of that institution, died January 7 at his home in Bellaire, Long Island. He was sixty-five years old.

Walter C. Bins, district manager at Minneapolis for the Kling-Tite Paint Products Company, died December 29, after a brief illness. He was a graduate of Notre Dame University in the class of 1918 and went with the company after graduation. He was thirty-one years old.

John S. Embleton, president of the American Lubricants Company, Buffalo, died unexpectedly January 3 in his home in that city.

Charles Edson Carnahan, one of the larger oil producers in the Bradford, Pa., region, died in his home in Tidioute, Pa., January 4. He was sixty-one years old. He had large producing acreage near Tidioute and Tonesta, Pa.

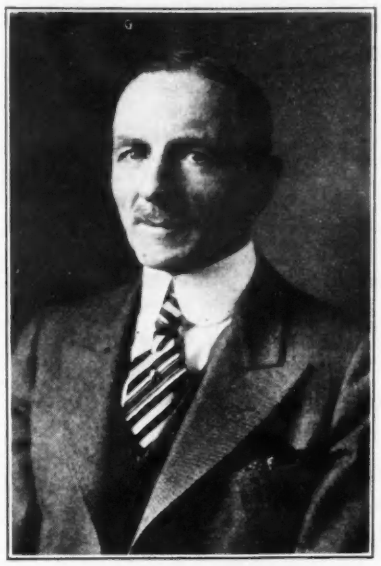
Morris C. H. Ashby, chairman of Morris Ashby, Ltd., London, England, died December 24, 1929.

N. Y. Drug Section Re-elects Prickitt

Annual Reports Show Active Year—Membership Drive To Be Intensive

Annual reports of all standing, as well as many special, committees and the electing of officers to serve in 1930 were the central features of the meeting of the Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade, held January 6 in the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. Forty-two representatives of member houses were present at dinner preceding the business section. The reports covered adequately the work of the section during the past year. Charles Prickitt, of the Upjohn Company, chairman of the section, presided.

Officers who served in 1929 were re-elected as follows:—Chairman, Charles Prickitt, of the Upjohn Company; vice-chairman, Percy Magnus, of Magnus,



Charles Prickitt
Re-elected Chairman

Mabee & Reynard; treasurer, S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; secretary, William F. McConnell; representative of the section on the New York Board of Trade, Herbert D. Robbins, of McKesson & Robbins; members of the executive committee, Francis McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., chairman; Edward Zink, of Eli Lilly & Co.; A. Bakst, of Bakst Brothers; S. W. Fraser, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.; A. A. Wasserscheidt, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; H. J. Schnell, editor of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Report of the Chairman

Beginning the business part of the meeting, Mr. Prickitt read his report as chairman of the section. He said that reports from all parts of the country indicate that general business is proceeding in healthy and orderly fashion. He paid a tribute to the statesmanship that led President Hoover to call the Washington conference to inform himself on commercial, industrial, and economic conditions over the country. The industrial groups are well fortified by the conditions of inventory and strength of structure. Development work calling for the expenditure of billions of dollars has been laid out by industrial, transportation, and public utility leaders.

Mr. Prickitt recalled the many changes that have taken place in the several branches of the drug, chemical, and allied industries, forecasting that such changes will likely have a considerable effect on the future conditions of those trades. While somewhat turbulent at times, the situation will be weathered in all probability to the true advantage of those affected.

Business conditions met the major expectations of merchants and manufacturers. In the drug trade, while not always good, they have not been so bad as those in other trades; there is no reason for discouragement, in Mr. Prickitt's opinion. Troublesome tariff legislation and seasonal considerations have accounted for some slowing down in commerce. In Mr. Prickitt's conviction, the tariff problem is no real cause for alarm at the present time, because the country is conservatively prosperous.

In closing his report, he mentioned the spirit of co-operation that pervades business in this generation, attributing to that fact the successful work of the Drug and Chemical Section. He felt that all should devote themselves to the upbuilding of the section, stressing especially the need for an active and virile campaign for an increase in membership.

(Continued on page 71)

Massachusetts Master Painters Hold Meeting

BOSTON, Jan. 9, 1930.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts came to a close this evening, after a three-day successful meeting, with a banquet held in Horticultural Hall. More than two hundred were present.

Before the banquet William E. Wall, a former president of the International Society of Master Painters and Decorators, installed the following officers of the Massachusetts society:—President, A. C. Pearson, Lowell; vice-presidents, George Winch, Allston, and C. David Peterson, Worcester; secretary-treasurer, Chester F. Robart, Brookline; international executive board member, Edward C. Beck, Roxbury; alternate, William E. Wall, Somerville. A reception to the officers followed.

The first business session, Tuesday forenoon, was taken up with the president's address, the secretary's report, and the reading of greetings from international officers. Tuesday afternoon was devoted to an educational session under the direction of Henry B. Kelley, chairman of the trade school committee. Addresses were made by Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner in charge of vocational education in Massachusetts; Charles H. Webb of the Eagle Picher Lead Company, Chicago, and M. A. Clark, executive secretary of the Connecticut Council of Master Painters and Decorators.

At the Wednesday forenoon session a report on international affairs was made by E. C. Beck, board member. A number of addresses were given, including "The Master Painter and His Problems," by James H. A. McAuley, Boston, and "Wallpaper and Its Trend," by Howard M. Heston, Buffalo. The legal aspects of painting were discussed by Samuel Mannos, Boston attorney. The afternoon was devoted to an inspection of exhibits of manufacturers of paint and varnish and painting materials. Today T. O. Stuart, representing the Paint Trade Salesmen's Club of New England, in an address on "Teaming Up with the Master Painter," suggested that organization work and efforts to secure a larger membership in the Massachusetts society would be cheerfully undertaken by the members of the salesmen's organization. "Brightening the Corners in the Painting Business" was the subject of a paper prepared by E. Moore, Cambridge.

An organization of the former presidents of the Massachusetts society was formed. Thomas B. Akin was elected president and W. E. Wall secretary-treasurer.

C. M. Kline Will Be in Hospital Several Months

C. Mahlon Kline, president of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., wholesale druggist, Philadelphia, who was injured in an airplane accident at Indianapolis, December 22, is still in the hospital there. The physicians are not certain whether his injuries, other than a broken leg and a broken arm, are not serious. They fear that one or more ribs may also have been broken. As it has been necessary to keep him in a plaster cast from neck to foot, thorough examination has not been possible.

Mr. Kline suffers a deal of pain and shows some signs of the nervous strain and of his inability to eat normally. It was necessary to reset the broken arm and leg a few days ago. In spite of his suffering, he is reported to continue cheerful and jolly. It is not expected that he will be out of the hospital inside of two months.

His mother, Mrs. Mahlon N. Kline, who hastened from Philadelphia at the time of her son's mishap, is still with him. She was but temporarily upset by the anxiety and strain, and is ministering to her son with watchful care.

Natural Gasoline Freight Rates Changed by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1930.

Certain specific changes, but no general revision, in the tankcar freight rates on natural gasoline from the Southwest to the North and Southeast were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

The order embraces a large number of individual complaints dealing with named points of origin and destination and a reopened case in which it was previously decided that the existing basis of natural gasoline rates is not unreasonable. However, a low rate of 58.5 cents per 100 pounds from Texas to Brunswick, Ga., which was established in the earlier case was increased by today's order to 63 cents, and the rate to Charleston was placed one cent higher. Refining companies contended that natural gasoline should take a lower basis of rates than ordinary gasoline, particularly as it weighs less per gallon, but the Interstate Commerce Commission held that this contention was not proved.

Herbert H. Dow Receives Perkin Medal for Chemical Achievements

Founder and Head of Michigan Company Gets This Year's High Industrial Honor—His Life And Work Reviewed

Dr. Herbert H. Dow, founder, president, and general manager of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., was given the Perkin Medal for 1930, January 10, before a large gathering of chemists and chemical industrialists in the Chemists' Club, this city. Dr. Dow was selected for this highest honor in industrial chemistry in the United States by vote, several months ago, of a committee representing the several national chemical societies. The award is in recognition of his achievements in the production of bromine, alkalies, magnesium and its salts and alloys, and phenols, and for other developments in industrial chem-

Herbert H. Dow
The 1930 Perkin Medalist

istry resulting from the activities of his company.

The meeting at which the Perkin Medal was presented to Dr. Dow was held under the auspices of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, which founded the award. The American Chemical Society, the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, and the American Electrochemical Society also participated. Charles A. Lunn, chairman of the S. C. I. section, presided. An informal dinner in the club preceded the meeting.

Early Life of Dr. Dow

James T. Pardee, vice-president and secretary of the Dow Chemical Company, a classmate of Dr. Dow, and associated with him from the early days of his chemical undertakings, related the story of the early life of the medalist. His address, which was the first on the program for the occasion, was as follows:—

I want to preface the reading of my paper by stating that I did not know Herbert Dow in his youth, as it was not until we both entered Case School of Applied Science in 1884 that we became acquainted. And even then we were not thrown in close contact, as he took the chemistry course while I took civil engineering. Consequently, the greater part of the information referring to his youthful days has been obtained through correspondence with his relatives and boyhood comrades, and these are now scattered from Connecticut to California and from Ohio to Florida.

About the year 1862, Joseph H. Dow, then living in Birmingham, Conn., became engaged to Sarah J. Bunnell. The company for which he was working transferred him to Buffalo and later to Belleville, Ont. After about a year in Canada he went back to Birmingham, married Miss Bunnell, and took her to Belleville to live.

One day early in 1866 they had a caller—who sought to make his home with them. He was a very pleasing young man and they gave him a hearty welcome and named him Herbert Henry Dow. He was a precocious child, and I have no doubt it was he who, at the age of two months, urged his parents to move back to the United States. His father was naturally a peace-loving man and, realizing that Herbert was determined to have his own way through life and that sooner or later he would be obliged to make the move, finally decided to accede to the request and with his family returned to Birmingham, Conn.

There were many interesting incidents in the life of young Dow during the twelve years the family resided there. Quite early Herbert developed the instincts of a trader, and the boys of the neighborhood complained that he always got the best of the bargain. His own sister relates the story that when they were both very small they were playing in front of the house where some nice clean sand had been washed into the gutter. They started trading, sand for a small plot of land, and land for sand, and it ended in the sister having a heap of sand and no place to put it, as he had acquired all the available land space. Another time they had a water-drinking contest, and he could drink only eleven glasses to her thirteen. At the time she thought she had the better of Herbert, but later she was not so sure about it.

His cousin has stated that he once said:—"If I see anything I want I always look around for something of mine the other fellow might want. Then I dicker and finally swap." Another cousin recalls having often seen him show the family the best end of a trade with various school companions.

Along with the trading came the hobby of collections. These comprised various articles, such as birds' eggs and nests, ores, minerals, Indian arrow heads, butterflies, postage stamps, etc. He owned a fine volume on birds, with colored plates of birds and their eggs. He was very conscientious in gathering birds' eggs, never taking more than one egg from a nest. When through with one hobby and ready to take up another, he usually traded or sold his collection to some other boy.

He had a doting grandfather, who used to take him on long tramps in the woods and make him playthings. One day the grandfather said:—"It would take six men to do all the things you want done." Herbert replied:—"I wish I had the six men."

Early Constructive Ingenuity

He and his sister spent part of one summer on the farm of an uncle near the old town of Bethlehem, Conn. There were several cousins, and one of their pastimes was fishing in a small stream flowing through the pasture lot. They saved the flies caught in a wire flytrap in the house and with a bent pin or small fish hook and a line attached to a slender alder cut from where it grew on the banks of the little stream, they caught a few small fishes, much to their delight. Where the alders grew thickest, Herbert cut away the center of the group and drawing the tops of the outside ones together and tying them, formed quite a wigwam.

One morning his cousin, Abbie, was turning the grindstone while her father was sharpening his scythe. She was wearing a huge sunbonnet which completely hid her face. She imitated the whistling call of a quail. Herbert became very much excited and went in search of the quail. Finally he returned to her inquiring if she had seen one anywhere. She was greatly pleased to think she had put one over Herbert.

His Grandfather Bunnell was, in his younger days, leader of the local militia of Derby and Great Hill. Later he received from the State of Connecticut commissions as sergeant, then as lieutenant, and finally as captain. His business was coopering, and he was the third generation of coopers in his family.

In those days coopering was the principal business in Derby and thousands of hogsheads used in the West India trade came from Derby. Some years ago a coopershop was built at the plant in Midland to make barrels for various products of the company. Herbert was greatly interested in this shop as it brought back memories of many happy days spent in his grandfather's coopershop.

From this same grandfather he probably inherited his love of trees, flowers, fruits, also gardening and garden architecture. Captain Bunnell had a large lot for his garden and raised nearly every kind of vegetable, fruit, and flower ordinarily grown in that climate. It is quite well known that the landscaping, trees, gardens and flowers on the Dow estate in Midland are very beautiful and attract visitors from near and far.

Early Venture in Financing

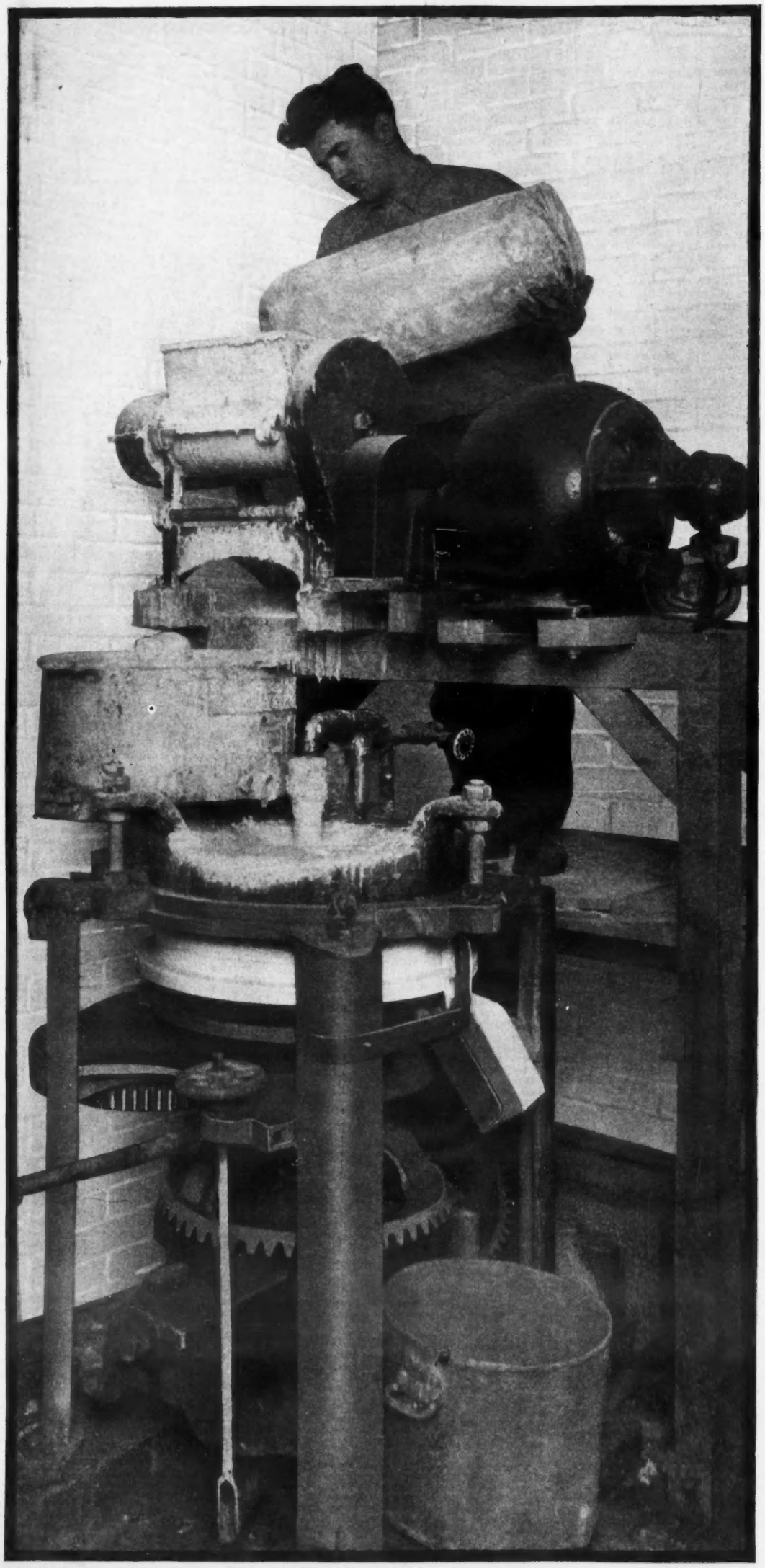
When the papers first printed the news of the Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, Herbert announced that he was going. His mother said:—"Nonsense"; but he said that he was going to earn the money. He was only ten years old and it did not seem possible, but he was not to be deterred from trying. He took a wooden box, cut a slit in the cover to receive his savings, and every time he earned a few cents by running errands or doing odd jobs for the neighbors he made a "bee line" for the box. One of the neighbors was a drygoods merchant, addicted to sales, and frequently he had handbills printed and distributed. In order to insure that they would not be wasted, but placed one by one in each doorway, he hired Herbert and paid him a man's wages for peddling the handbills.

When the time came to go to the exposition he had enough money in his box so that he could go with his father. Talking about it beforehand, he told that he was going to see the Liberty Bell and the biggest engine in the world. I have often heard him speak of the Corliss engine and know that it left a deep impression in his memory. They stayed a week and he had a wonderful time.

While he was still a lad in the grammar school his mother was entertaining some guests at dinner one day and served his favorite pie for dessert. He asked for a second piece but as she wanted him to go on an errand he was told that he would have to wait until the next meal. He sped away willingly on the errand, while his mother lingered at the table visiting with her guests. Some time passed before Herbert finally returned and exclaimed with surprise that they were still at the table. "But," replied his mother, "you have been gone so long we have had time for another meal." Whereupon Herbert walked boldly up to the

(Continued on page 38C)

No. 6 of a series on Pigment and Paint Uniformity



Paint mixers and stone mill at the Company's plant, Palmerton, Pa.

The Pigment Goes To Paint

No paint pigment standard can be fully established with only the tests for color, oil absorption, particle size and tinting strength of the pigment *itself.* The "proof of the pudding" is in the prepared paint.

Paint plant conditions are met, as nearly as is possible, in the formulation of paints and pastes for testing The New Jersey Zinc Company's pigments.

New Jersey zinc

The New Jersey Zinc Sales Company

160 Front Street
New York City

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Standard Carbon Black Reduced ¾c. Per Pound —Dry White Lead Similarly Lower —Varnish Gums Off

The market for paint and varnish raw materials was rather irregular last week. There was a normal return of interest to follow the dullness of the recent inventory period and there was also a visible improvement to reflect the commencement of grinding operations in paint manufacturing plants, but in aggregate the demand lacked the usual proportions that make for briskness. The disposition to buy was indicated, however, and, using last week's inquiry as a basis for opinion, the trade anticipated further momentum during the next few weeks; the volume of consuming needs was uncertain.

Price changes were comparatively numerous last week. Reductions occurred in dry white lead in casks, carbon black, French casein, slab zinc, dammar and sandarac gums and all grades of East India gum copal. The reduction in white lead reflected the low position of the basic metal market and was effected January 3. Further downward precipitation of standard carbon black occurred Wednesday and came as the result of sharper competitive selling. As told previously, the existing low prices for this commodity have initiated a change in the buying policy of many consumers from a contract basis to that of "shopping" in the open market. The desire for this business and for some of the smaller contracts that remain open has been keen—particularly between two sellers. Prices for carbon black have been cut by almost twenty-five percent since August.

Sharp reductions in East Indian copal gums resulted partially from the general weakness of the gum market and from an accumulation of stocks in the primary market. Sandarac and Batavia dammar were also lower on replacement costs, and while there was no open break in Singapore prices for the latter gum, it was indicated that shading was being done. The Manila market was the only division of this group that showed any signs of firmness over the first quarter of the year. The remainder were easy if not pointing downward.

Construction contracts recorded during the year 1929 in the thirty-seven Eastern States reached a total of $5,754,290,500, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Compared with the total for the record year 1928, this was a decrease of 13 percent. Commercial and industrial building reached a combined total of $1,689,200,800 last year, an increase of 11 percent over 1928; these classes of work usually increase when general business activity and the stock market are on the upswing; public and institutional buildings of all kinds (constituting the remainder of the non-residential classes) amounted to $901,020,200 last year, representing an 8 percent decrease from 1928. Non-residential building as a whole had contract expenditures just 3½ percent above those of 1928.

The decline was most severe in residential building, the 1929 total was $1,915,727,500, being 31 percent under the 1928 total. Even public works and utilities, contracts for which kept somewhat ahead of 1928, very nearly to the end of the year, finished with a contract total 7 percent under that of 1928, or $1,248,342,000, compared with $1,337,930,500.

During the closing month of 1929 contracts let in New York State and Northern New Jersey amounted to $115,187,900. The December total was off 31 percent from the preceding month and was 17 percent less than the total for December, 1928. The classes of building found to be most active in the month were the following: $69,544,000, or 60 percent of all construction for residential buildings; $10,324,300, or 9 percent, for educational buildings; $9,947,900, or 8 percent, for commercial buildings, and $7,507,300, or 7 percent for public works and utilities.

December construction contracts let in the New England States amounted to $15,946,000. This figure was 34 percent under the total for the preceding month and there was a decrease of 43 percent from the corresponding month of 1928. Analysis of the December building and engineering record showed the following active classes: $6,020,800, or 38 percent, of all construction, for residential buildings; $3,672,600, or 23 percent, for public works and utilities; $2,894,800, or 18 percent, for commercial buildings, and $1,545,200, or 10 percent, for educational buildings.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Carbon black, standard, ¼c. per pound.
	Casein, French, standard, ground, ½c. per pound.
	Gum, Copal, East India, pale, 1½c. to 2½c. per pound.
	black, ½c. to ¾c. per pound.
	Dammar, Batavia, ¼c. per pound.
	Sandarac, spot, 1c. per pound.
	Lead, white, dry, in casks, ¾c. per pound.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
153.8	155.6	155.6	150.8

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The falling position of slab zinc prices was again of commanding interest in the metal market last week. Pig lead continued in firm shape with a good volume of purchasing, particularly for forward position. Considerable orders have been booked through January and into February, apparently in view of the low prices prevailing. The London market showed constructive improvement over the week but was still substantially below the figures reigning at the previous week's opening.

Domestic zinc fell off 15 points last week. Closing prices at East St. Louis were in the neighborhood of 5.30c. per pound, but as low as 5¼c. had been done. The decline came through precipitate drops; purchasers were operating cautiously and hoped for lower prices. The London market showed some gain in mid-week and was above its position of the previous week until Thursday, when a decline of 5c. occurred. The attitude of producers was one pointing toward improvement over the next few weeks. Due to the low market several mills have been unable to meet expenses and have remained idle but were preparing to resume operations in anticipation of better prices. Only fifty-three mills were operating in the Tri-State district last week.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from January 6 to January 10, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Monday	$0.0625	$0.0610	21 7 6
Tuesday	.0625	.0610	21 8 9
Wednesday	.0625	.0610	21 11 3
Thursday	.0625	.0610	21 11 3
Friday	.0625	.0610	21 8 9

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from January 6 to January 10, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Monday	$0.0575	$0.0540	19 8 9
Tuesday	.0570	.0535	19 15 0
Wednesday	.0570	.0535	19 15 0
Thursday	.0565	.0530	19 10 0
Friday	.0565	.0530	19 8 9

Joplin Metal Markets

JOPLIN, Jan. 9, 1930.

The market for zinc and lead had a steadier tone during the past week, owing

All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, this concern is neither controlled by, or interested in, any other dry paint company or organization

Established 1872

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Philadelphia

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Introduces its

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Contains 90% Oxide of Iron; balance—Silica

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Superior to any imported or domestic ore in Color, Fineness, Tinting and Spreading characteristics.

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Soligen*-manganese
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SMITH'S
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This permanent yellow OXIDE can be used with greatest economy
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For making Enamels, Varnish Stains and Auto Enamels, which dry in 4 HOURS, and as an all-purpose outside or inside varnish.
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Manufacturers of: No. 600 Flat Wall Paint Liquid and Other Specialties for Grinders
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Red Iron Oxides Yellow Iron Oxides
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Indian Reds Spanish Oxide
Persian Gulf Oxide Metallic Browns

Green Oxide of Chromium
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Umbers (Turkey and American)
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Asbestine (New York State Fibrous Talc)
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The Wheatley Press (Patent No. 1,542,119)
Eliminates the air or "fluff" from Carbon Black.
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Makes stencils in half a minute at a reduced cost of ½ cent each. In universal use by thousands of manufacturers and shippers.
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DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens and Yellows Iron Blues
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to an improvement in demand. Prices lacked quotable change, but the tendency appeared to be upward. Prime Western grades of zinc were maintained at $35 per ton and floats at $32 per ton. All of the offerings at these prices were cleaned up, sales for the week being 10,830 dry tons. Sales of lead were 1,250 tons with $75 per ton the ruling price.

Pigments

A reduction in the price of dry white lead in casks, as announced in the late market summary of last week's Reporter, was the feature to the pigment division of the market. This move was precipitated by the recent decline in the basic metal market and was effected January 3. Otherwise, prices held firmly. Reports of purchasing last week were irregular. Zinc oxide opened the new year with increased demands from both the paint manufacturing and rubber trades, lithopone was brisk, lead oxides were being actively bought in some directions, but slow in others, barytes was steady and other products were normal with a slight increase in daily orders, following the inventory period. Mixed trading conditions in lead products were explained by the fact that some of the consumers were ordering ahead of schedule, due to the low prices in effect, while the psychology usually accompanying a declining or reduced market held others from buying in hopes of even lower prices.

White Lead.—As stated in the late market summary of last week's Reporter corroders reduced their prices for dry white lead in casks ¾c. per pound, effective January 3. At the new schedule American basic carbonate was placed at 8¼c. per pound and basic sulphate was named at 7¾c. per pound. Keg prices remained without change, and the decline was attributed to the recent decline in the basic metal market. Purchasing received some stimulation following the taking of inventories, but was generally regarded as slow.

Red Lead.—Trading in both the dry product and lead-in-oil was mixed last week. Following the passing of the inventory period, grinding was conducted on a broader scale and reflected in the purchasing of this pigment, although this was not universally noted.

Litharge. — Conditions here were similar to those of other lead oxides. Prices remained firm at the established schedule and there was a better brand of interest noted in the opening week of the new year, reflecting the beginning of paint grinding operations on a broader scale. Forward buying was prominent, but some sellers were holding back in hope for lower prices.

Lithopone.—The steady volume of orders noted in the opening two days of trading in the new year continued last week and the sellers here were quite satisfied with the prompt withdrawals against new contracts. Prices were basically firm and sellers did not anticipate any change in position. Manufacturers were quite optimistic in this quarter and expected augmented interets over the coming few weeks.

Orange Mineral.—Interest was well sustained in this market last week. There continued a substantial amount of forward buying, which has been prompted by the existing low prices. No changes occurred in quotations last week.

Barytes—Sellers reported an average outward movement of stocks to apply against newly entered contracts. There was a visible stimulus to spot trading, following the passing of the inventory period and at the close of the week it was being maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Zinc Oxide.—Consumer interest in this pigment was of excellent proportions last week. Both the paint manufacturing and rubber trades opened the year with good-sized demands for their immediate needs and notwithstanding the sinking position of the basic metal market, there was no indication of a change in the prices for this derivative. Both the volume and frequency of orders were increased last week.

Dry Colors

The trade in dry colors showed sufficient improvement last week to reflect the commencement of grinding operations in paint manufacturing plants, but failed to reach a point where it might be regarded as steady. There was a visible widening of interest to follow the passing of the inventory period, and, from the inquiry shown, additional demands were expected by the sellers over the remainder of the month. The principal movement during the period under review was another decline in the price of standard carbon black. Further competition has developed between the sellers, and a fractional downward move was effected Wednesday. Otherwise there were no new developments in the apparently firm structure of prices.

Blacks.—Leading sellers of ordinary carbon black reduced their prices ¾c. per pound Wednesday. Quotations at the reduced basis were placed at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas, and .0585c. per pound, f.o.b. Louisiana. Sharper competition for a rather large volume of spot business and for some of the smaller open contracts precipitated the move. As explained previously, some of the buyers have altered their buying policies and, in view of the existing low market, prefer to shop in the open market rather than contract over the year. In addition, some buyers who had hesitated to sign contracts on the declining market have not yet covered for their supplies, and the desire for this business has become increasingly sharp among a few sellers. Withdrawals against contracts during the opening few days of trading was of good volume, particularly from the rubber trade. Other blacks were routine and unchanged.

Blues. — Paint manufacturing consumers showed a marked improvement of interest in the iron grades last week, particularly to replace the low supply carried over the inventory period. The beginning of grinding operations should promote additional interest over the next few weeks, according to the calculations of the sellers. Prices for the entire line have held steady through the contract period, although the low price for bronze was named at 34c. and 35c. per pound in different selling quarters.

Browns.—The outward movement of supplies was somewhat augmented last week, and sellers attributed it to the normal increase of activity after the inventory period and also to the beginning of the manufacturing season in the paint trade. Prices for the entire line were free from disturbing elements last week.

Greens.—There was a lively demand for chrome greens through the past week, but the remainder of the line were not materially improved over the previous week. Prices for the group were not changed and held rather steady in the absence of basic disturbances.

Reds.—The opening days of trading in the new year found a good call for lakes and toners, but sharing conditions with the general line of dry colors, the movement was not at a point where it could be classed as steady. The commencement of manufacturing operations in many plants should begin shortly, and the sellers anticipate full withdrawals against commitments in January.

Yellows.—There was a steady call for chrome supplies against the contracts recently closed at the basis of 16c. per pound, but otherwise there were no new developments. The remainder of the line was slow but, from the inquiry shown, increased demands were expected.

Colors in Oil

The replacement demand for the general line of oil colors was held within the usual confines of this time of the year. There was a sufficient carryover of supplies from last season to amply cover the small requirements of consumers through the next few months and the trade did not anticipate much activity in the meanwhile. Prices for the entire group went without change last week.

Varnish Gums

Purchasing of varnish gums was fairly active last week, but was confined to small lots. The volume of daily orders was widely improved over those of December, but the buyers were disinclined to take on a few barrels at a time. Based upon replacement costs the tone of prices was much easier and sharp declines were effected in the East India gums as the result of accumulated stocks there. Both the Singapore and Macassar markets were lower. Batavia continued easy while firming tendencies were noted only at Manila. There was no buying interest in forward position in view of the sagging position of the markets.

Copal.—Sharp reductions were effected in the East India markets last week. Latest replacement prices for the pale bold grade were named as low as 16c. to 16½c. per pound and the spot market here was adjusted to ½c. per pound additional differential above this basis. These prices represented a decline of 3c. per pound from former quotations, but were only from 1c. to 2c. per pound lower than the prices named at the sales during the recent holiday period. Nubbles were also reduced on replacement costs to the basis of 13c. per pound. The spot market was quoted at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, representing a decline of 2c. per pound from previous asking prices. While an accumulation of stocks has occurred at both Singapore and Macassar it was not thought to have been of sufficient extent to cause the sharp decline registered last week; competitive selling and distress offerings were allied in the move.

Dammar.—The quoted market for Batavia was named at 18¾c. to 19¼c. per pound last week, representing a decline of ¼c. per pound from recent quotations. Prices at sales, however, have been lower than the prices quoted and based upon reported offerings for forward position at 17½c. per pound, it was not difficult to obtain further concessions from the prices named. The Singapore market remained without open change and both Batavia and Singapore primary markets were heavily stocked, according to reports received here.

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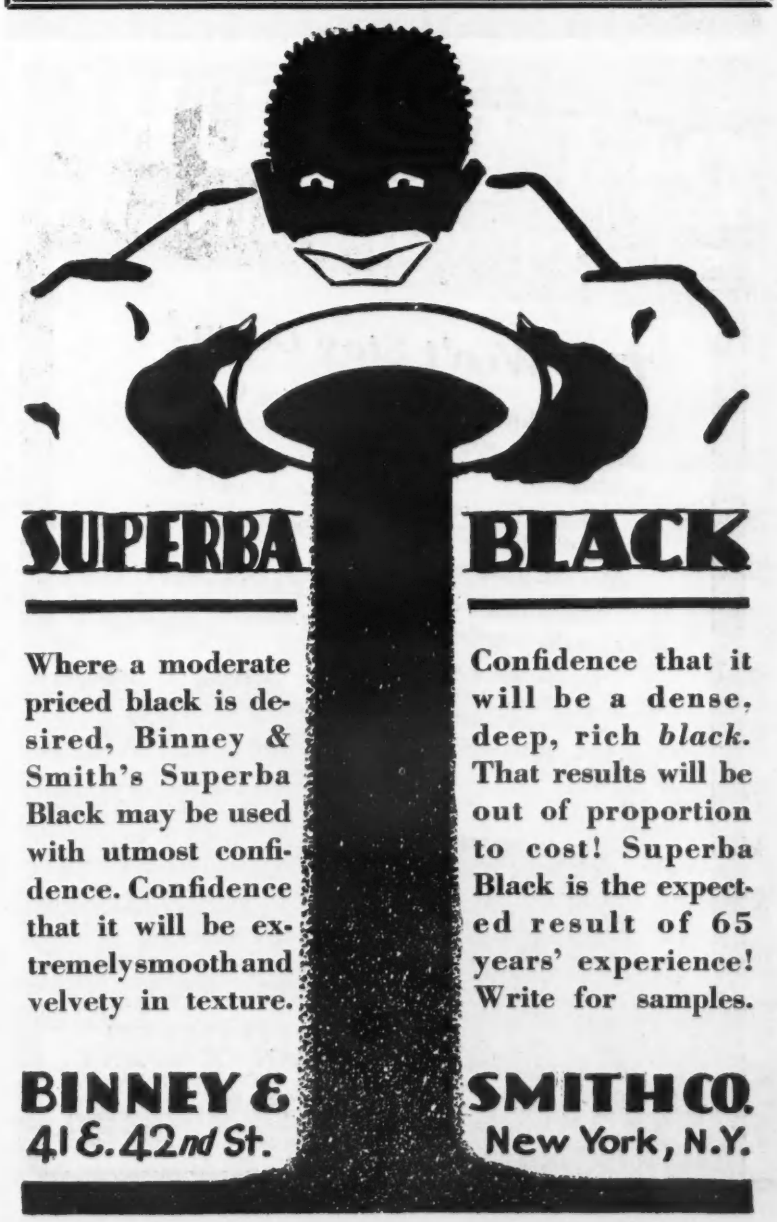
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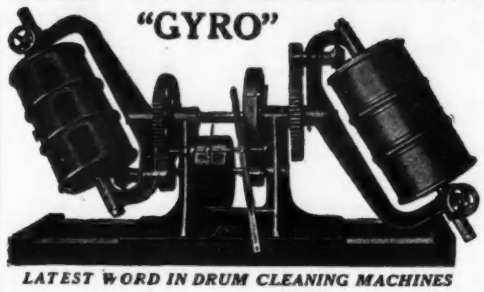

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Elemi.—Showed stronger tendencies at the latest cable quotations. The Manila market was expected to be in shorter supply over the first quarter of the year and the importers were adhering quite firmly to the quoted levels.

Ester.—Recent fluctuations in the prices of rosin and glycerin have not been of sufficient extent to cause reductions in the prices openly named, but concessions were still obtainable for both light and dark grades.

Kauri.—The market was without significant trend here and previous prices were repeated. Demands from the trade were rather active, but involved small amounts only.

Sandarac.—Two spot sales were reported during the week—one at 37c. and one at 38c. per pound—and both were for single package lots. The spot supply remained very small and replacements were not expected for a month. Quotations for forward shipment have been offered at 35c. per pound and from the indications given, the position of the market was not as strong as previously thought.

Other Paint Materials

A fair increase of interest in mineral spirits, improvement in casein and continued odd-lot trading in mineral whites were the outstanding features in the market for miscellaneous paint materials last week. Other than a fractional weakening of French casein prices were firm and easily maintained. The position of mineral whites was mixed; while there was a natural growth of interest to follow the dullness of the recent holiday season, buying was mainly confined to small lots.

Casein.—The inquiry noted a week ago to follow the dullness of the holiday season developed into a fair volume of orders last week. There was still a disposition to buy as measured by the continued inquiry last week, and further strengthening of the Argentine market was one of the features. The only change in prices last week was a fractional weakening in the French market to reduce quotations to the basis of 15½c. to 16c. per pound for standard ground. Of the 2,199,239 pounds reported by the Department of Commerce as having been imported during October, 1, 657,777 pounds came from Argentina, 406,692 from France, 66,545 from Germany and 65,973 pounds from United Kingdom.

V. M. and P. Naphtha.—There was a fair increase in the volume of withdrawals against contracts last week, and coupled with the normal buying of the season gave fair support to the prices quoted. Refiners' prices here were held without change and according to the schedule last week.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Trade continued to assume strictly moderate proportions, as buyers preferred to take their time to order out material. The price structure was the same throughout the week. The tone is fairly good. Ruling prices per gallon are:—Tankcar (f.o.b. Whiting), 13.9c.; tank wagon, 16.7c.

Bronze Powder.—There was no particular life to the market for either gold or aluminum powder last week. Purchasing has been confined to moderate lots and emanated from the regular consuming trade.

China Clay.—Surrounding conditions underwent no material change last week, and prices at the mines were repeated. As regards demand there was a visible increase to follow the dullness of the recent holiday season, but it was far short of the proportions of a buying drive.

Driers

Buying appeared in better form than the previous week but was not altogether brisk. Inquiry developed into fair proportions toward the close of the week, particularly for the stearate group. The steady position of stearic acid reflected a similar position in the price structure for this group of driers and so far as could be learned, full market prices were being obtained by the sellers. The resinates were subject to fractional shading due to competitive selling while other products were unchanged and characterized with fair to improving demands.

Glues

In the absence of any fluctuation in prices, improved demands for animal glues furnished the feature to the market last week. Widening needs were noted in all quarters last week and the sellers anticipated continued growth of business over the coming few weeks. The supply position of hide and bone glues continued tight but was somewhat relieved over the recent holiday period. The return to normal demands, however, should bring about a return of the conditions that had been current through the greater part of last year.

Metal Leaf

This commodity shared some of the general increase in interest noted in other paint materials but sellers reported that the demand was scattered. There was reason to believe that the consuming trade was fairly well supplied for a brief period, as in some selling directions, December was a record month from the angle of sales. The position of imported leaf was practically unchanged for both the imitation and composition grades. Prices were unchanged throughout.

Lacquer Materials

Effective January 15, an upward price revision in the amount of ½c. pound becomes operative in butyl acetate, which establishes the product on the basis of 18.6c. per pound in tanks. 18.9c. car lots, drums, and 20c. per pound less than car lots, drums. This compared with the recent low point of 18.1c. per pound for tanks, and 18.4c. per pound in drums. Producers made no alteration in their scheduled prices for butyl alcohol for January delivery. One interesting price development which became effective last week was the announcement of a decline of 1c. per gallon in quotations for dibutyl phthalate to 25½c. per pound f.o.b. the works, freight allowed, in lots of 50 to 100 gallons in drums, and to 28c. per pound for smaller quantities.

While the above constituted the principal price developments in last week's market for lacquer materials, sight was not lost of the great significance of the reduction of 5c. per gallon which was announced by producers of toluene, one of the most important raw materials utilized by the lacquer materials manufacturers. The latter reduction was expected to be passed along to automobile body builders and other large users of finished lacquers in the shape of an actual reduction of 5c. per gallon in the finished product.

With the automobile manufacturers gradually getting back into something approaching normal production, and with the automobile shows bringing a stimulant to automotive production, business was expected to pick up nicely during the course of the next fortnight. It was felt that many of the principal concerns in the trade would profit on a smaller turnover than was made a year ago, although evidence of an expanding outlet in numerous trades and industries was not wanting.

Window Glass

There was no turn to the past trend in the window glass market last week. Demand was extremely quiet and the jobbing trade continued their policy of keeping warehouse supplies down to immediate needs and were letting the producers carry the burden of storing stocks. The outlook for business did not appear very encouranging in this division of the trade over the first quarter of the year. There was some hope that the response to President Hoover's call for an expansive building program would soon take form and reflect in an early call for glazing materials.

Mayer & Lowenstein Has Its 85th Annual Meeting

Mayer & Lowenstein, manufacturer of paints, varnishes and lacquers, Long Island City, N. Y., held its eighty-fifth annual meeting January 8. At the same time, Ludolph H. Abraham, president of the company, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his connection with it. He started with the company as an office boy in 1870.

In celebration of the company's birthday a dinner was given to the salesmen and other employees, and this was followed by a theatre party. An interesting record of the event was that twelve of those present had an aggregate of 414 years of service with Mayer & Lowenstein.

Among those entertained were Fred Hochberger, Eastern sales manager; George W. Ebeling, Philadelphia manager; Max Levy, Chicago manager; Seymour J. Levy, of the Western office, and the following sales representatives:—Ralph Ebeling, Pennsylvania; Joseph Bang, New York City; Bernard Baum, Grand Rapids; Lionel Goldfrank, jr., New England; Irving Ringel, Ohio; Ralph S. Berendt, New York State; J. R. Huss, St. Louis, and W. B. Walker, jr., Southern territory.

William P. McPhee, president of the McPhee & McGinnity Company, paint manufacturer, Denver, has resigned as a director of the First National Bank on account of ill health.

E. W. Maynard was elected a vice-president of the Atlas Powder Company at a meeting of the board of directors. W. T. Penniman was elected a director and appointed general manager of the company's explosives department. His election as director increased the number of directors from ten to eleven.

The will of the late Mrs. Hattie R. Gaulbert, widow of George Gaulbert, one of the founders of the Peaslee Gaulbert Company, paint manufacturer, Louisville, was probated January 6. It disposed of an estate of about $1,500,000, about $150,000 in various bequests to relatives and friends and the remainder to Mrs. Gaulbert's daughter, Mrs. Carrie G. Cox.

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Glidden Profits Gain

The Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has reported a consolidated net profit of $2,959,110, after all charges and taxes, in the twelve months ended October 30, 1929. This is equal to $4.33 a share on the average common shares outstanding and compares with $2,261,119, or $3.55 a share on 500,000 common shares in the preceding twelve months. The company's assets are $34,318,465 and its surplus $17,267,184. Net sales totaled $38,319,739 in the twelve months.

In his message to the stockholders, Adrian D. Joyce, president of the company, said, in part:—

The proceeds received from the new stock issued and sold during the last half of the year were for the acquisition of subsidiaries, principally food plants, and for the cost of adding equipment and of building additional food plants. Naturally the cost of carrying the investment in these properties and extensions until the plants were in position to operate, materially increased our expense. Owing to the usual delays in getting the new plants completed and efficiently tied into the organization, only a comparativly small portion of our increased earnings was derived from the new acquisitions.

During the last half of the year the company has invested in the food division $4,150,000 in connection with the acquisition of new plants and equipment. Our new fiscal year should add very substantially to our earnings by reason of the rounding out of our whole food proposition.

As a result of the completion of our plans to make our food division, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., a national concern, we now have complete facilities at Portland, Oregon; Berkeley, Cal.; Chicago; Jefferson, Wis.; Norwalk, Ohio; and Elmhurst, Long Island. Our new margarin and hard butter plant at Berkeley, Ca., went into operation November 15, and our new plant at Elmhurst, Long Island, will start operating in January. Inasmuch as these units will enable us to manufacture and distribute our products economically, we are looking forward optimistically to good results from their operation.

Attention should be called to the fact that the inventories shown on our annal report are higher than those shown on our last annual report. This is explained by the fact that it was necessary to purchase and put in stock raw materials necessary for the operation of the new plans.

The profits from the paint, varnish and lacquer business were higher than for the preceding year, as were the profits from the chemical, lead and metal refining divisions.

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Peaslee Gaulbert Co. Holds Sales Meeting

The Peaslee Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., division of Devoe & Raynolds, held its sales convention at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, January 6 and 7, with about 100 officials, department heads and salesmen present.

Among the speakers was Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, who, at the afternoon session January 6, spoke on "General Business Prospects for 1930." Dr. Klein urged less attention to rumors regarding bad outlook and poor conditions, and held that agents of the department, after investigations over a wide area, had revealed that business was sound and practically normal, with outlook good. He gave his personal opinion that there would be decided national improvement in conditions by March or April.

E. S. Phillips, New York, reviewed business conditions and the outlook in the paint and varnish industry, and held that an increase in prices of such commodities could be expected, justifiably, on the basis of prices of raw materials today compared with those of year ago.

E. D. Peck, S. E. Booker, W. G. Duncan, E. P. Kelly, Wells Drorbaugh and V. E. Harris were speakers the first day of the program. On the second day's program, C. D. Kerswill, B. A. Fueglein, G. R. Harrington, H. L. Beakes, E. P. Hubschmitt, J. D. Burge, A. E. Staudeman, H. A. Fitzpatrick and V. D. Clausen spoke on sales, production and similar problems.

Alex Joseph Enters 51st Year in Dry Color Trade

Alexander Joseph, president of the Pfeiffer Insecticide Company, New York and Louisville, recently returned from a trip abroad, too late for a properly timed celebration of his business jubilee. Mr. Joseph entered the employ of Meyer Sondheim, November 5, 1879.

The Sondheim concern began the manufacture of dry colors in this city January 2, 1880. Mr. Joseph was receiving and shipping clerk for the house until 1886. Then he traveled for it, from New York to California, and up into Canada, for ten years. In 1897, he took charge of the St. Louis branch of Morris Hermann & Co., dry color manufacturer. Five years later he returned to New York and became associated with I. Pfeiffer. Mr. Pfeiffer retired in May, 1915, and his business was continued by the Pfeiffer Color Company, a corporation of which Mr. Joseph was president. This company was acquired by the United Color & Pigment Company in 1925, but Mr. Joseph remained as its president until December, 1928.

In 1922, Mr. Joseph incorporated the Pfeiffer Insecticide Company, specializing in the manufacture of paris green, Louisville. He has his office as president of this company in New York.

Mr. Joseph is getting ready for another trip. This one will take him to Havana, Nassau and Bermuda.

Lacquer Liquids Described

The physical properties of eighty-six liquids used in the manufacture of pyroxylin lacquers are described in a new circular (No. 359) of the scientific section of the Educational Bureau of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association. The compilation of data is the work of A. W. Van Heuckeroth.

With respect to many of the liquids described, a brief statement of uses is given. Tables of evaporation and boiling ranges are included.

Vol-U-Meter and Bruno Are Merged in Buffalo

The Bruno Manufacturing Company, long-established maker of can and bottle filling machinery, has merged with the Vol-U-Meter Company, manufacturer of filling, cleaning and agitating equipment for steel drums and barrels. The merged companies will operate under the name of Vol-U-Meter Company, with Raymond D. Stevens in charge of sales and Joseph C. Bruno in charge of manufacturing operations. General offices will be at 710 Ohio street, Buffalo.

The line now offered consists of the Bruno float feed can filling machine, the Bruno multiple vacuum bottle filler, Old Faithful drum and barrel agitating and cleaning equipment, Vol-U-Meter drum and can filling equipment, drum and barrel inspection lamp and other items that make a complete line of filling, agitating and cleaning equipment.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Calcium Carbide

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 28, schedule 2611, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on approximately 675,000 pounds of calcium carbide, for Eastern and Western yards.

Lime

Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted January 14, schedule 620, by the quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, on 12,000 pounds of hydrated lime.

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bids are wanted January 15, circular 77, by the chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., on 40,000 pounds of hydrated lime.

Paints

U. S. Shipping Board, Washington

Bids are wanted January 20, circular 232, by the United States shipping board, Washington, on ships' bottom paints, anti-corrosive, anti-fouling, and boot-topping, for a period of six months beginning February 1.

Soda

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 28, schedule 2600, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 36,000 pounds of caustic soda, for Philadelphia; 94,000 pounds, for Hampton Roads; 75,000 pounds, for Mare Island; and 36,000 pounds, for Puget Sound; and on 12,500 pounds of soda ash, for San Diego; 13,300 pounds, for Mare Island; and 6,300 pounds, for Puget Sound.

Contracts Awarded

Fuel Oil

Engineer, Boston

Gulf Refining Company, December 9, circular 35, 55,000 gallons of fuel oil, 4.875 cents.

Gasoline

Sinclair Refining Company, 24,000 gallons of motor gasoline for Fort Eustis, 9.82 cents.

Colonial Oil Sales Corporation, 28,000 gallons of motor gasoline for Langley Field, 9.8 cents.

Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, 65,000 gallons of motor gasoline for Fort Benning, 10.5 cents and 10.375 cents.

Wright Field, Ohio

Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, December 17, circular 193, 21,000 gallons of gasoline, 15.2 cents.

Gilding Metal

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury, December 19, circular 247, 90,000 pounds of gilding metal, 6.074 cents per pound.

U. S. Petroleum Companies Plan to Refine in France

A joint company formed in New York has purchased property at Point Jerome, on the Seine near Havre, France, and plans the erection there of a large oil refinery. Standard Oil, Atlantic Refining and Gulf Oil officials have stated the refinery could produce gasoline for 1½ cents less and lubricating oils for from 3 to 4 cents less than customary.

Approval of the French government is necessary before the new company can be definitely announced. The company will take advantage of France's new preferential tariffs on crude oil, a new law designed to build up a refining industry in that country.

CONSOLCO DRUM GASKETS

prevent leakage of practically all liquids and yet costs no more than those you have found so troublesome in the past.

Ship your Material Sealed with Consolco Gaskets and Eliminate Shortage Claims

Insist upon Consolco Gaskets from your Barrel Manufacturer and Save Shipping Trouble

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POR-PAIL...

setting the style for

1. perfect pouring
2. greater convenience
3. *Permanent* Utility*

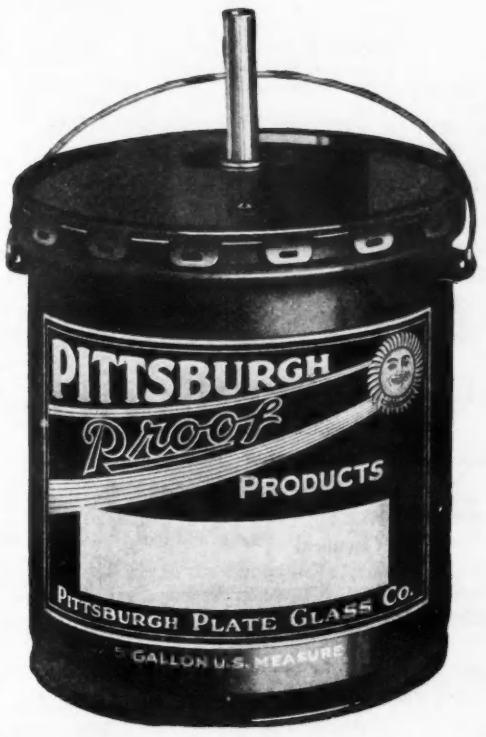
1. Taking off the U-Pressit cap

2. Pulling out the pouring spout

3. Screwing the spout onto the nozzle

4. Removing the vent screw

5. The empty Por-Pail*. *Permanent* Utility



There's no exaggeration in calling Por-Pail the outstanding pouring drum available today. Every feature proves this:

Contents pour smoothly, accurately and steadily because of the rigid pouring spout, the vent cover, the easy tilting of the pail and the scientific adjustment of the bail.

The sketches at the left show the convenience of preparing Por-Pail for using; it's one, two, three, four . . . remove the U-Pressit cap . . . lift the hidden spout from the pail . . . screw it onto the nozzle . . . unscrew the vent and POUR.

For Permanent Utility* pry off the lug cover and there's the empty steel pail for any use. Work it in the home, about the garage or on the farm as the Handy Andy pail.

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One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Benzyl Violet

(Benzylveilchen, Violette de Benzyle)

Chemical

Ingredient (B295605) of bacteriological, therapeutic, and biological stain preparations, with—
- Cresol
- Guaiacol
- Hydroquinone
- Phenol
- Phloroglucinol
- Pyrocatechol
- Pyrogallol
- Resorcinol

Textile

Coloring matter in—
- Dyeing and printing cotton, wool, and silk yarns and fabrics

Cobaltic Gammamethylacetylacetone

(Gammamethyleacetyleacetone de Cobalt, Gammamethyleacetyleacetone Cobaltique, Kobaltgammamethylaceton)

Chemical

Reagent (B289493) in making—
- Aromatics
- Pharmaceuticals
- Intermediates

Dye

Reagent (B289493) in making various synthetic dyestuffs

Petroleum

Ingredient (B289493) of—
- Motor fuels, to improve their combustion

Isobornyl Phthalate

(Isoborneol Phthalate, Isoborneolphtalat, Isobornylphtalat, Phthalate d'Isoborneole, Phthalate d'Isobornyle, Phthalate Isobornylique, Phtalsaeureisoborneolester, Phtalsaeureisobornylester, Phtalsaeuresisoborneol, Phtalsaeuresisobornyl)

Leather

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Cellulose ester and ether coatings for artificial leather

Paint

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Cellulose ester and ether paints, lacquers, varnishes, and dopes

Paper

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Cellulose ester and ether coating compositions

Photographic

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Films from cellulose esters and ethers

Plastics

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Cellulose ester and ether compositions

Textile

Finishing

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Cellulose ester and ether coating compositions

Printing

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Compositions containing cellulose esters and ethers

Musk, Ketone

(Dinitroacetotertiarybutylxylol, 3:5-Dinitro-2:4-dimethyl-6-tertiarybutylacetophenone, 2:6-Dinitro-1:3-dimethyl-5-tertiarybutylacetylbenzol, Dinitropseudobutylxylylmethylketone, Moschus Keton, Musc de Ketone, Musc Ketonique, Musc de Mallmann)

Food

Flavoring in—
- Cakes
- Candies

Ingredient of—
- Flavoring compositions

Insecticide

Ingredient of—
- Insecticidal preparations

Miscellaneous

Moth-proofing agent for—
- Feathers
- Furs

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Soap

Perfume for—
- Toilet soaps

Textile

Mothproofing agent for—
- Felt
- Wool

Phosphorus Trichloride

(Chlorure de Phosphore, Phosphorchlorid, Phosphortrichlorid, Phosphorus Chloride, Trichlorphosphor, Trichlorure de Phosphore)

Chemical

Condensing agent (B311208) in making—
- Aldehydes from N-ethylcarbazol, pyridin, and quinolin
- Alphachloroanthraquinone-9-aldehyde
- Anthracene-9-aldehyde
- 9-Chloroanthracene-10-aldehyde
- 3-Chloro-6-ethoxythionaphthene-2-aldehyde
- 3:10-Dichloroanthracene-9-aldehyde
- 1:3-Dimethylbenzene-4-aldehyde
- 2:5-Dimethyl-4-oxybenzaldehyde
- 1:2-Dimethoxy-10-chloroanthracene-9-aldehyde
- 2:7-Dioxynaphthalene-1-aldehyde
- 4:8-Dioxynaphthalene-1-aldehyde
- 2-Ethoxy-1-naphthaldehyde
- 6-Ethoxy-3-oxythionapthene-2-aldehyde
- 1-Methoxy-5:6:7:8-tetrahydronaphthalene-4-aldehyde
- 2-Methoxy-5:6:7:8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-aldehyde
- 4-Methyl-3:6-dichlorothionaphthene-2-aldehyde
- 4-Methyl-6-chloro-3-oxythionaphthalene-2-aldehyde
- Naphthostyrilaldehyde
- 2-Oxy-1-naphthaldehyde
- 4-Oxy-1-naphthaldehyde
- 2-Oxynaphthalene-1-aldehyde-3-carboxylic acid
- Para-anisaldehyde
- 1:5:10-Trichloroanthracene-9-aldehyde
- Vanillin

Reagent in making—
- Acetyl chloride
- Alphabromo-2-naphthylthioglycollic chloride (B260623)
- Alphachloro-2-naphthylthioglycollic chloride (B260623)
- Alphaiodo-2-naphthylthioglycollic chloride (B206623)
- Benzoyl chloride
- Benzylidene chloride
- Chlorides of various acids
- Citronellol
- Ethylene dichloride
- 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolonecarboxylic acid
- Pentachloroethane
- Saccharin
- Toluene sulphochloride
- Trimethyl phosphate
- General condensing agent
- General chlorinating agent
- Solvent for phosphorus

Starting point in making—
- Phosphorus oxychloride
- Phosphorus pentachloride

Dye

Condensing agent in making—
- Crystal violet
- 2-Hydroxynaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid metanitroaniline (Swiss-111922)
- Sulphur dyestuffs by condensation from carbazole-2-carboxylic acid
- Victoria blue

Metallurgical

Reagent in the production of—
- Iridiscent effects in the form of metallic deposits

Paint and Varnish

Reagent in making—
- Linseed oil substitutes

Potassium Isobutylnaphthalenesulphonate

(Isobutylenaphthalenesulphonate de Potasse, Isobutylenaphthalenesulphonate Potassique, Isobutylenaphthalenesulphonate de Potassium, Isobutylnaphtalinsulfonsaeureskalium, Isobutylnaphtalinsulfonsaeurespotassche, Kaliumisobutylnaphtalinsulfonat)

Chemical

Starting point in making various intermediates

Starting point (B298823) in making—
- Synthetic drugs

Dye

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Color lakes

Oils and Fats

Dispersive agent (B298823) in making—
- Emulsified lubricants
- Fat-dissolving emulsions

Ink

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Printing inks

Insecticides

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Insecticidal and germidical preparations

Miscellaneous

Dispersive agent (B298823) in making—
- Emulsified washing compositions

Paint and Varnish

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Enamels
- Pigments
- Lacquers
- Varnishes
- Paints

Perfume

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Emulsified cosmetics
- Emulsified perfumes

Plastics

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Plastic and resinous products of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and other esters and ethers of cellulose

Resins and Waxes

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Emulsified compounds of natural or artificial resins

Rubber

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Emulsified cements and other compositions

Textile

Dyeing

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Emulsified liquors for dyeing rayon, cotton, wool, and silk with the aid of sulphur dyestuffs, indigoes, anthroquinone vat dyestuffs, and other colorings

Finishing

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Emulsified dressings and finishing preparations for treating yarns, fibers, and fabrics

Manufacturing

Dispersive agent (B264860) in making—
- Emulsified lubricating compositions for use in spinning and weaving

Triphenyl Phosphate

(Phosphate de Triphenyle, Phosphate Triphenylique, Phosphorsaeuretriphenyl, Triphenylphosphat)

Mechanical

Ingredient (G288488) of—
- Lubricating compositions, in admixture with tricresyl phosphate

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (B252162) of—
- Fireproofing compositions which are used in the treatment of abrasive sheet materials, such as emery cloth, emery paper, sandpaper, sandcloth, and the like

Paper

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used for impregnating roofing paper

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
- Airplane dopes

Plasticizer in making—
- Lacquers, varnishes, and paints which contain nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose ethers and esters
- Polishing preparations containing various resins

Photographic

Plasticizer in making—
- Photographic and cinematographic films from cellulose acetate

Plastics

Fireproofing agent in making—
- Cellulose ester and ether preparations

Plasticizer in making—
- Compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters and ethers (B252999)

Stabilizing agent in making—
- Acetylcellulose compositions
- Cellulose formate compositions
- Nitrocellulose compositions

Substitute for camphor in making—
- Celluloid

Textile

Ingredient of—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate and resorcinol acetate, for coating linens

Naval Stores

Southern Turpentine Markets Easier—Moderate Changes in Rosin—Receipts Smaller—Stocks Decrease—Trade Fair Here

The local market for naval stores was more active last week, though there was no material change in the character of operations, many consumers still being disinclined to purchase in advance of requirements. An increase was noted in some quarters, however, in the demand for small or moderate lots of turpentine and rosin with orders accompanied by requests for prompt shipment. Price movements were narrower, turpentine at the week end being easier and rosin irregular.

Arrivals of turpentine in seaboard markets showed a decrease and there was a rather general disposition to look for a further and more marked shrinkage in the movement in the not distant future. It is contended by some that a period of dwindling receipts would not only cause keener competition for supplies in Southern markets, but would also have the effect of stimulating demand from consumers in various parts of the country, many of whom are supposed to have only small supplies on hand.

Meantime consumption is apparently well up to normal for this season and some take the ground that prospects are for an increase in the movement into consuming channels during the last quarter of the naval stores year as compared with the same time last season, as activity in building is expanding, whereas operations were diminishing at this time last year.

Rosin prices moved within narrow limits in primary centers, but the tone of Southern markets was regarded as firm. There was a steady demand for all grades and offerings were readily absorbed. The export inquiry held up well and there was still a noticeable disposition to take an optimistic view of the outlook for foreign trade during the closing quarter of the naval stores year. Sentiment regarding prospects for domestic consumption was also cheerful, especially as reports from some sections of the country point to increasing activity in lines in which the consumption of rosin is large.

Developments in the statistical position of rosin were of a strengthening character. Primary stocks showed a further decrease, as receipts were smaller, while the outward movement from Savannah was again liberal.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on naval stores are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Turpentine

Trade in turpentine in the local market was still of a conservative character, but an increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received for moderate lots. These inquiries came from consumers and dealers whose supplies needed replenishing, as prompt shipments were requested. There is a belief that many buyers are carrying unusually light supplies. Southern markets were again characterized by a firm undertone last week. Offerings were well absorbed by trade interests and the feeling in Southern markets was apparently more optimistic concerning the outlook, especially as receipts were lighter, with the indications pointing to a further shrinkage in the movement in the near future.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, January 10, 1930.

Turpentine prices moved within narrower limits. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	$0.51½	57	28	103	14,644
Monday	.51½	196	64	2,174	12,534
Tuesday	.51¾	100	431	215	12,750
Wednesday	.51	297	258	...	13,008
Thursday	.50¾	136	260	286	12,982
Friday	.50¾	146	149	...	13,131

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, January 10, 1930.

The turpentine market was fairly active, with moderate changes in prices. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	$0.51½	81	74	4	24,211
Monday	.51½	...	88	509	23,790
Tuesday	.51½	100	158	310	23,638
Wednesday	.50½	70	105	159	23,584
Thursday	.50½	...	71	5	23,650
Friday	.50½	109	109	3,141	20,609

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, January 7, 1930.

Turpentine was in moderate demand and the market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Thursday	44	93	29,500
Friday	33	...	29,533
Saturday	49	...	29,582
Monday	1	50	29,533
Tuesday	48	161	29,420

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

The turpentine market has been noticeably firmer through the week and the prices are firm to stronger, with a more active interest displayed on the part of the trade. Small dealers and large wholesale interests have been coming into the market in good numbers. The trade seems to be getting out of its year-end lethargy. Ruling prices per gallon at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 58c.; five wood barrels, 63c.; one to four drums, 66c.; one to four barrels, 71c.

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels London. s.	d.	Liverpool. s.	d.
Saturday	43	6	44	6
Monday	44	0	45	0
Tuesday	43	9	44	9
Wednesday	43	9	44	9
Thursday	43	9	44	9
Friday	43	9	44	9

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Jan. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	29,758	31,173	27,788

Rosin

Rosin was generally rather firm in the local market, this tone being a reflection of conditions in the South where there was sufficient demand to take care of all offerings. The tendency of prices was upward in primary centers at times although changes were small. A good export inquiry was reported and clearances from Savannah were again liberal, the outward movement exceeding arrivals. There was a further decrease in primary stocks. Supplies in the three principal markets in the South are smaller than a year ago and the same is said to be true of holdings at the stills.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, January 10, 1930.

Rosin quotations showed irregularity, changes being moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$7.15	$7.15	$7.15	$7.15	$7.20	$7.10
D	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
E	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40
F	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40
G	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
H	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.45
I	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.50
K	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.60	7.60
M	7.55	7.55	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
N	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.80
W.G.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.10
W.W.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.60
X	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.70
	Barrels					
Sales	288	...	337	1,076	535	799
Receipts	212	563	2,674	779	1,442	595
Shipments	1,651	2,182	5,086	...	596	...
Stocks	117,326	115,707	113,295	114,074	114,920	115,515

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, January 10, 1930.

All grades of rosin were fairly active and the market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.15	$7.20	$7.00
D	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
E	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40
F	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40
G	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
H	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.45
I	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.50
K	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.60	7.60
M	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
N	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70
W.G.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
W.W.	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
X	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
	Barrels					
Sales	404	344	722	441	174	711
Receipts	299	350	724	503	228	1,407
Shipments	1	185	190	250	1,045	6,538
Stocks	113,458	113,623	114,157	114,410	113,593	108,179

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, January 7, 1930.

The movement of rosin held up well and the market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Receipts	109	137	287	13	330
Shipments	2,500	775	100	550	120
Stocks	11,205	10,567	10,754	10,217	10,427

(Continued on page 45)

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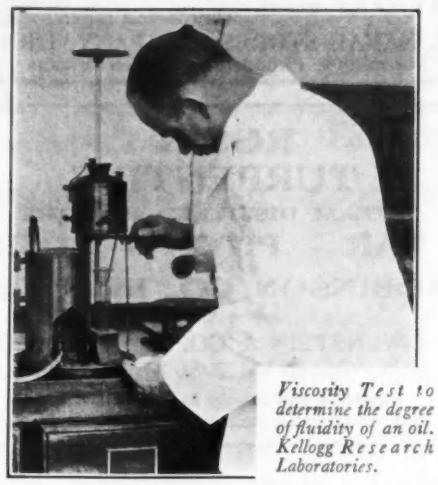

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ATLANTIC CITY

Write or Wire for Reservations

Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Domestic Seed Markets Irregular—Buenos Aires Lower—Argentine Shipments to U. S. Larger —Oil Continues Quiet

Domestic flaxseed markets continued to show irregularity last week, changes in prices generally being moderate. Trading in futures at the Northwest was rather quiet but sentiment there is reported to be more bullish than recently owing to strengthening reports in regard to the crop in Argentina. There was a fairly active demand for cash seed at the Northwest. Receipts at terminal points were light and the country movement was small. Bullish reports continued to be heard concerning the size of unsold supplies on the farms.

The trend of the Buenos Aires market was downward, the closing being at a decline of 6⅝c. per bushel. Weather conditions in Argentina were favorable for moving the crop and there was a further increase in port stocks. Shipments from that country to the United States were larger at 155,000 bushels against 122,000 in the previous week and 130,000 last year. Exports to all destinations were 1,657,000 bushels against 1,201,000 in the previous week and 2,551,000 last year.

Trade in linseed oil was quiet. Cake and meal were steady.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were as follows:—

	Bushels—Domestic.	Bushels—Foreign.
Wednesday	.....	18,147
Totals	.....	18,147
Since January 1:—		
This year	.....	18,147
Last year	.....	171,720

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Jan. 10, 1930.

The Argentina situation is frankly puzzling the traders here and they have no desire to venture more deeply on either side of the market until they know more about it. The latest government reports from there show a heavy shortage, but traders are waiting.

Little seed is coming in, due mostly to the reports from Argentina, the tendency being to hold for better prices; and not because of transportation conditions, which have been very fair.

There is no change in premiums of late, and, as a matter of fact, they mean but little.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	...	$3.12	$3.13
Monday	$3.08⅜	3.11⅜	3.12
Tuesday	3.09⅜	3.11¾	3.10⅝
Wednesday	3.10	3.13	3.11½
Thursday	3.12½	3.15½	3.11½
Friday	3.10½	3.13½	3.11¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending January 10, 1930, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts 1930.	Receipts 1928.	Shipments 1929.	Shipments 1928.
Saturday	5,877	3,266	22,375	.....
Monday	1,143	85	.....	7,680
Tuesday	544	211	9,336	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	7,399	.....
Thursday	594	3,095	8,409	.....
Friday	1,017	852	.....	.....
Totals	9,175	7,509	47,719	7,680
Prev. week.	71,266	26,072	49,073	1,549
From August 1.	3,591,151	5,434,010	3,982,561	5,304,059
In public wareh's	353,906	189,729	.....	.....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1930.

Flaxseed prices move little and there is no salient feature to enlarge upon. Receipts are very limited and seem to find a place every day. Crushers are steady buyers of the choice North Dakota and Montana quality showing 8 percent moisture or less. Elevator buyers take the ordinary quality for cleaning. One company is concentrating on North Dakota seed, while others are willing to buy any kind showing plenty of screenings of the right type. In a general way there is ready outlet for the daily offerings, which are very limited, and prices hold firm compared with futures. Crushers are largely depending on their private bin reserves for operations at present and because of this elevator stocks show a slight daily increase. Gain for the past four days is estimated at 10,000 bushels.

Movement of the seed in the country is very limited and arrive offerings are virtually nil. Shipping advices are small from day to day. There is very little flax being bought here at the moment for shipment to outside mills. Seed that was delivered on December contracts will probably be moved when navigation on the lakes is resumed in the spring. Those taking delivery show no desire to rid themselves of the supply and unless Argentine reserves are plentiful this seed may prove highly desirable before a new crop is harvested in this country.

Trade in futures is mostly of scalping character. Crushers hedge a few cars from day to day and there is usually a ready demand for the offerings. Outside speculative interest is quiet at the moment because of the easy tone displayed by Buenos Aires and because of reports that pressure from interior points of that country is increasing. Most of the sentiment here and through the Northwest is bullish and there is good buying on all sharp dips.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at May price to 4c. under and arrive is nominally the same. According to crusher views, domestic seed should be selling at 6c. to 8c. under May for the ordinary type, basis availability of Argentine quality at Eastern mills. However, bids representing these views are unavailing because of the willingness of the elevators to clean for dockage and carry the supply until May at a much smaller discount.

According to government crop figures, about 3,000,000 bushels of seed remain in the country beyond seed requirements. Private estimates indicate around 1,000,000 bushels back. Some elevator seed is for sale here and interior mills are now showing a little more interest in round lot offerings for January shipment. It is reported that crushers are in the market for elevator seed they delivered if they can buy same at 7c. under May futures.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.
Saturday	$3.15½	$3.15½
Monday	3.14½	3.14½
Tuesday	3.13¾	3.13¾
Wednesday	3.14¾	3.14¾
Thursday	3.17¼	3.17¼
Friday	3.16½	3.16½

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending January 10, 1930, and in the corresponding week last year were, in bushels:—

	Receipts 1930.	Receipts 1929.	Shipments 1930.	Shipments 1929.
Saturday	13,100	11,340	4,800	11,440
Monday	18,450	25,520	....	12,080
Tuesday	7,380	6,960	1,000	4,530
Wednesday	6,150	10,440	1,000	6,040
Thursday	5,000	11,600	1,000	6,040
Friday	4,920	4,640	....	3,020
Totals	55,000	70,500	7,800	43,150
Previous	5,996,240	9,138,950	1,711,690	2,529,420
From Sept. 1	6,051,240	9,209,450	1,719,490	2,572,570
In public warehouses	650,000	1,094,498	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels—Receipts.	Bushels—Shipments.
Saturday	5,000	....
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	1,000	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	....	....
Friday	1,000	....
Totals	7,000	....
Since January 1—		
This year	20,000	....
Last year	19,000	....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Jan. 10, 1930.

The market for flaxseed was irregular, with trading quiet. The crop movement was moderate. Trade in linseed oil continued slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$2.58¾	$2.67¾	$2.68
Monday	2.56¾	2.65½	2.67½
Tuesday	2.56¼	2.65	2.67
Wednesday	2.57½	2.64	2.66¼
Thursday	2.57¼	2.66	2.67½
Friday	2.54¾	2.63½	2.66¾

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

For the week ended January 3 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	366,589
Interior elevators	84,720
Country elevators	609,134
Vancouver	....
Total	1,060,443

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	3,683
Interior elevators	3,845
Country elevators	7,457
Vancouver	....
Total	14,985

(Continued on page 39)

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Refined Oil Futures Irregular with Lard and Cotton —Offerings of Crude and Other Products Light—Hog Movement Larger

Net changes in cottonseed products were generally small here and in the South last week. In the local market trading in refined oil futures was somewhat more active, though operations were still mainly of a professional character. Quiet conditions still prevailed in most parts of the South. Offerings of crude oil and other products were generally light, though there appeared to be more disposition to sell seed in some sections. Interest in the next cotton crop was reported to be on the increase in Southern markets. Reports in regard to farm work were rather unfavorable, though they were without influence here at this period of the year.

The total transactions in refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for five business days of the week were 47,400 barrels. Prices closed on Friday at a small decline after being moderately higher at one time, the fluctuations being largely in company with the market for lard and cotton.

Cotton futures here were more active, with frequent changes in quotations. On Friday March closed at 17.20c., May 17.52c., and July 17.67c., showing irregularity within small limits.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

An improvement in trade in cottonseed products was reported in parts of the South last week, though the increase in transactions was said by some to be largely of a speculative character. In the Memphis market dealings in both seed and meal for future delivery showed greater activity, with transactions reported as far ahead as August. The trend of prices in that market was downward.

Consuming trade in meal in most parts of the South was still reported as quiet, buyers being inclined to hold off for the monthly report on cottonseed products from the government. There was also a disposition to await the effect of an increase in the movement of seed that some expect to witness with the advance of the new year and an expansion in operations at the mills.

Quotations on seed in the Southeast ranged from $33 to $36 per ton and on 7 percent meal from $31 to $32 per ton, with the figures reported as largely nominal. In the Valley 8 percent meal was quoted at $39 to $40 per ton. Quotations on 43 percent cake and meal in the Southwest were $39 to $40 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Operations in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures showed some increase last week though the trading was by no means active. On the contrary many were inclined to do little more than look on and the speculation was still narrow and mainly professional. Few expect to witness any increase in outside public participation in the speculation until it is possible to secure a clearer idea as to the probable course of general business in this country during the next few months. That there is still considerable doubt and uncertainty on that point seems to be tolerably clear from the quietness of speculation in the stock market and the failure of security values to move decisively.

Local refined oil futures showed irregularity last week there being a decline to new low levels for the current movement early in the week after which there was an upturn. Subsequently prices again weakened. Depressing influences were reports of freer offerings of seed in parts of the South at concessions and the quietness of trade in crude and refined oil. The trend of cotton and lard futures was downward at times. The movement of live hogs to Western markets again increased early last week after showing a temporary falling off. Later in the week receipts were smaller but this was attributed by some largely to severe winter weather. The weight of the hogs received at Chicago during the week ended January 4 was 225 pounds against 221 pounds in the previous week.

Trade in many oils and fats continued quiet. Lard compound was available at concessions though demand for that product apparently held up well so far as the local market was concerned. The Memphis speculative market for seed and meal continued to display weakness. Within a short time prices there have declined about $2 to $3 per ton. Some of the selling here was apparently due to expectations of a bearish monthly cottonseed report from the government.

Later in the week, however, speculative offerings fell off and prices rallied with shorts covering. There was also more or less new buying attributed to local and Southern interests although it was contended by some that the upturn in prices was due largely to covering in an oversold market. Some think the short interest is larger than many assume and that rallies in prices are likely to occur at any time on liquidation of shorts if for no other reason. However that may be offerings of contracts were noticeably light at times.

Moreover, Southern markets for crude oil were steadier later in the week with offerings small although in some sections buyers were disposed to raise bids. Cotton and lard rallied. Tallow was steadier with offerings light and the tone of some other products improved. There was no change in tallow at the first auction of the new year held in London on Wednesday. The contention of some is that consumption of various oils and fats, cottonseed oil not excepted, is large despite the quietness of trade in recent weeks. Reports in regard to the condition of general business in some parts of the country were more optimistic. Stocks of raw materials, including fats and greases, in the hands of manufacturing consumers are declared to be small.

Advices from the South stated that interest in cotton and cottonseed trade circles in the outlook for the next cotton crop is increasing. Farm work in many sections is said to be backward, the most unfavorable reports in this respect coming from the Southeast. Temperatures in recent weeks have been unseasonably low with frequent rains and in some regions snow. In Texas the condition of the soil is said to be excellent, ample winter moisture having been received. East of the Mississippi precipitation has been excessive and little ground has been broken.

On upturns in prices, however, demand from shorts and other buyers fell off and prices receded, closing quotations on Friday being 6 to 7 points lower as compared with the final prices of the previous Saturday.

Following is the record of the market for the week:—

Monday, January 6, 1930

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
January	...	...	8.35@ 8.55	.....
February	...	...	8.35@ 8.55	.....
March	8.68	8.60	8.62@ —	4,400
April	...	...	8.65@ 8.80	.....
May	8.88	8.80	8.80@ 8.82	4,000
June	...	...	8.85@ 8.98	.....
July	9.10	9.00	9.01@ 9.02	4,200
August	...	...	9.07@ 9.20	.....
Total sales				*13,600

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.35@8.60.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.00.
Valley—7.00.
Texas—6.75.

* Includes 1,000 switches.

Tuesday, January 7, 1930

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
January	...	...	8.25@ 8.50	.....
February	...	...	8.25@ 8.50	.....
March	8.55	8.44	8.52@ 8.53	4,500
April	...	...	8.53@ 8.70	.....
May	8.75	8.68	8.73@ —	2,300
June	...	...	8.78@ 8.88	.....
July	8.96	8.85	8.95@ 8.96	2,900
August	...	...	9.03@ 9.10	.....
Total sales				9,700

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.00.
Valley—7.00.

Wednesday, January 8, 1930

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
January	...	...	8.40@ 8.65	.....
February	...	...	8.40@ 8.65	.....
March	8.67	8.55	8.65@ 8.67	1,900
April	...	...	8.72@ 8.85	.....
May	8.80	8.77	8.86@ —	600
June	...	...	8.90@ 9.05	.....
July	9.11	8.97	9.06@ 9.11	4,900
August	...	...	9.20@ 9.25	.....
Total sales				7,400

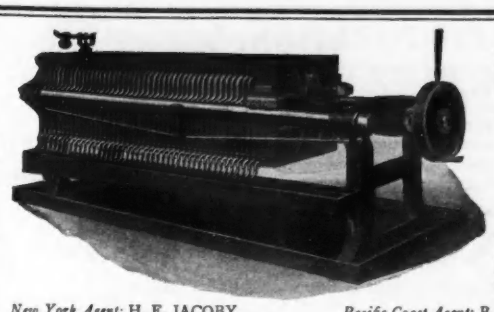
Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.45@8.70.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—6¾ bid.
Valley—6¾ bid.
Texas—6¾ bid.

Thursday, January 9, 1930

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
January	...	...	8.50@ —	.....
February	...	...	8.55@ 8.70	.....
March	8.80	8.69	8.80@ —	900
April	...	...	8.85@ 8.99	.....
May	9.00	8.91	9.00@ —	1,100
June	9.13	9.08	9.13@ 9.20	400
July	9.21	9.10	9.21@ 9.20	4,400
August	9.32	9.32	9.32@ —	500
Total sales				7,300

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.50.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.00 bid.
Valley—7.00 bid.

(Continued on page 39)



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Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Drops to New Low Prices—Palm in Small Supply and Firmer—Copra Slightly Easier—Tallow and Grease Steadier

Trade in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was generally quiet during the past week, although in a few instances a rather better inquiry was noted. As a rule, however, purchasing was still limited to unimportant quantities. The trend of prices was again downward.

Chinawood was a weak feature of the list of vegetable oils. With demand quiet, competition among sellers was keener and further shading of quotations was reported here and on the coast, a new low level of values being established for the current downward movement. Stocks in this country are reported as large and shipments from China to the United States during December were heavy.

Coconut oil was quiet, but the market was fairly steady in the absence of any pressure of offerings. Copra was slightly easier. Refined rapeseed oil was steady with trade routine. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent during the past year were about 23,000 tons smaller than in the previous year.

Tallow lacked quotable change, but the tone was steadier, the market being influenced by some improvement in the inquiry from local and other buyers. Offerings from producers were light. At the weekly auction in London on Wednesday prices were steady, with sales of 278 casks out of offerings of 492 casks. Oleo stearin was again shaded slightly, the market being steady at the lower level, with trade slow and offerings light.

Cash lard met with a fair demand from domestic buyers. Changes in quotations were moderate. American lard in Liverpool was irregular and the export inquiry was light. There was an increase in receipts of live hogs at some points in the West. Stearic acid was steady at the reduction in prices announced in the previous week. Trade in animal oils was routine, with prices steady as a rule. Fish products were generally well maintained.

dency of Chinese currency as a result of the depression in silver. Exports from Hankow to the United States during December were 10,06.,000 pounds against 2,324,000 pounds in the previous month and 6,869,555 pounds in December, 1928; total exports to this country during 1929 were 103,563,625 pounds against 100,285,595 pounds in the previous year. Stocks at Hankow at the close of December were 1,700 tons against 2,500 tons in November and 300 tons in December, 1928.

Coconut. — Quotations underwent little change during the week, the tone of the markets here and on the coast being fairly steady. The coast market for copra was slightly easier but this was without effect upon the attitude of sellers of coconut oil, offerings from refiners and importers still being light, especially in the case of future positions. Although consumers are believed to be carrying small supplies, there was apparently no improvement in demand, such sales as were reported being limited to unimportant quantities. On the coast occasional transactions were reported at 6⅝c. per pound, in tank cars, prompt shipment, while here 7⅛c. per pound was quoted. There were light offerings of oil in bulk at 7c. per pound, c.i.f., New York.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Grease, ¼c. per lb.	Chinawood oil, spot, 1¼c. per lb.
Lard, City, 50c. per 100 lbs.	Pacific Coast, prompt shipment, 1c. per lb.
Western, 60c. per 100 lbs.	futures, ¾c. per lb.
Palm oil, spot, ¼c. per lb.	Coconut oil, barrels, ¼c. per lb.
	Cod oil, Newfoundland, 1c. per gal.
	Lard compound, 25c. per 100 lbs.
	Peanut oil, crude, mills, tanks, ¼c. per lb.
	Stearin, oleo, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.0	128.3	128.9	145.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A weak tone continued to prevail in domestic markets and the trend of prices here and on the coast was still downward, new low levels for the current movement being established. As usual in such circumstances consuming trade continued quiet, many buyers in the paint industry being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation. Occasional transactions were reported between dealers but the volume of business was apparently not of much importance. There were offerings at 10½c. per pound, in tank cars, prompt or future shipment from the Pacific Coast, or the lowest price recorded since January, 1927. In the local market offerings were noted at 11¼c. per pound, in tank cars, and at 12c. per pound in barrels, prompt shipment. In some quarters there was still a noticeable disposition ta take a bearish view of the primary situation owing to the continued downward ten-

Corn.—Crude was easy though quotations were generally held at 7⅝c. to 7¾c. per pound, in tank cars, at Western mills. Demand was slow but offerings continued light in all positions. Production is said to be below normal.

Mustard.—The market for refined was steady with a fair inquiry noted in a jobbing way.

Olive.—Stocks of foots on spot are light and the market was quiet with prices largely nominal. There was apparently little doing in futures. Denatured oil was in fair request in a jobbing way and the market retained a steady tone.

Palm.—Consumers were inclined to hold off for further developments in competing product as well as in the situation abroad and the market was quiet. Offerings were generally light and the market was firmer. Supplies on spot are small.

Peanut.—Domestic crude was easy owing to somewhat freer offerings as a result of weakness in competing oil. The inquiry was light.

Perilla.—The markets here and on the coast had an easier tone. Supplies have increased and with demand rather slow offerings were noted at concessions.

Rapeseed.—The market for refined was fairly steady with demand quiet and offerings light. Shipments of seed trom India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to December 24, 1929, were 59,650 tons against 83,075 tons in the same time in the previous year. The Indian government's first forecast of the area sown in the Punjab this season was 987,000 acres against 861,000 acres in the first forecast last season and 1,697,000 acres, the final forecast. The first forecast of the area sown in the Northwest Frontier Provinces was 125,000 against 68,000 acres in the first forecast in the previous season and 98,000 acres in the final estimate.

Rubberseed.—Stocks on spot are small and the market was quiet. There were no offerings from works in the absence of production, due to lack of raw material.

Sesame.—Demand was rather slow, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments. Offerings were light and the market fairly steady.

Soya Bean.—Quiet conditions prevailed in local and coast markets for crude with the tone frankly steady in the absence of increased offerings.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	7,677,440	....
Saturday	492,480	....
Monday	4,308,480	....
Tuesday	386,560	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	....	....
Totals	12,864,960	....
Since January 1—		
This year	16,878,720	....
Last year	10,616,260	....

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6, 1930.

The vegetable oil market is still suffering from the holidays, although a little interest was renewed towards the end of the week.

COCONUT — Unchanged at 6⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast. No business reported this year.

CHINAWOOD—The market is lower at 11½c. per pound, principally due to exchange. Conditions in China are quite unsettled and some shipments from Hongkong have been delayed.

SOYA BEAN — Nominally, 6¾c. per pound in bond in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, ex bulk spot stocks. Future shipment at 6⅜c. per pound, c.i.f. Barreled oil in small lots, nominally, 9¾c. per pound, San Francisco, duty paid, with no refined oil offering.

PERILLA—Inactive, with last offerings from the Orient at 10½c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, in drums, which is low point for some years.

HEMPSEED — Offered in drums at 9¾c. per pound, present duty paid, ex dock, San Francisco.

RAPESEED — Nominally, 8⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. There is an inquiry in the market at the present time for a tankcar. Blown rapeseed oil, nominally, 12½c. per pound, duty paid, in barrels.

TEA—Market unchanged. Nominally, 9c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, in barrels.

VEGETABLE TALLOW—Last offerings at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, with buyers' showing no interest.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Weakness in Chinawood oil is a feature of the vegetable oil market here at this writing and this is also about the only outstanding development of the week in the entire range of products falling into this classification. There has been slight buying and the offerings of this product have forced the price down considerably. The coconut oil dealings have been along moderate and routine lines, with prices holding steady. Corn is, perhaps, a trifle easier, but not materially so. The other materials are marking time, so far as changed prices is concerned.

Ruling prices per pound in sellers' tanks were:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is offered at 6¾c., Pacific Coast, for January-March shipment, and 7c. for March-forward shipment. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 6c. to 6¼c.; while edible oil is quoted 9c. to 9¼c., barrels, car lots, and 9½c. to 9¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Low acid crude is selling at 7⅝c. to 7¾c., for prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted 10¼c. to 10½c., barrels, car lots, and 10¾c. to 11c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is offered on the Pacific Coast at 11c., prompt shipment. Chicago, drums, less than car lots, 13c.

SOYA BEAN — Domestic, prompt, is quoted 8¼c. to 8½c.; refined, drums, less than car lots, 10½c. to 10¾c., nominal.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 7½c.; edible, barrels, car lots, 12½c. to 13c.; barrels, less than car lots, 13½c.

London Oilcakes

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1930.

The London market for oilcakes during the week ended January 4 was more active, with prices generally steady, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner.

Cottonseed cake, English, $26.28 per net ton, ex mill.

Egyptian cottonseed cake supplies small at $26.28 per net ton.

American cottonseed meal, 49 percent, $48.18 per net ton (equivalent to $42.38 f.a.s. Gulf ports and $42.82 f.a.s. South Atlantic ports).

American cottonseed meal, 36 percent, $43.79 per net ton (equivalent to $37.99 f.a.s. Gulf ports and $38.43 f.a.s. South Atlantic ports).

Peanut cake, 59 percent (decorticated screw press variety), $45.98 per net ton (equivalent to $40.18 f.a.s. Gulf ports and $40.62 f.a.s. South Atlantic ports).

Peanut cake, 55 percent, $44.34 per net ton (equivalent to $38.54 f.a.s. Gulf ports and $38.98 f.a.s. South Atlantic ports).

Soya bean cake, Manchurian, in bulk, $37.22 per net ton.

Soya bean meal, English extracted, in bulk, $43.24 per net ton f.o.b. Hull.

Copra cake, spot, $33.94 per net ton.

Copra meal, $33.94 per net ton.

All quotations on a basis of net ton of 2,000 pounds.

Copra

Domestic markets were quiet and the tone on the Coast was a shade easier, although there was apparently no material change in the situation abroad. Offerings on the Coast were generally light, but quotations were shaded slightly by some sellers in the absence of any improvement in the inquiry.

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San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6, 1930.

The copra market remains unchanged. Offerings continue at 4½c. per pound, Pacific Coast. Buyers' ideas are 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per pound for January-February. Some quarters look for higher prices, but the copra market generally has been very much upset since the large amalgamation of interests in Europe, which seems to have controlled prices to suit themselves.

Manila Copra

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1930.

Copra arrivals at Manila continue very light, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner. All mills are operating part time and shutdowns are probable when mill stocks are exhausted. Receipts at Manila from January 1 to January 6, 23,838 sacks; at Cebu, from December 1 to December 27, 214,360 sacks. Prices as follows:—At Manila and Cebu, 11.25 pesos per picul; Legaspi, 11 pesos; Hondagua, 10.875 pesos.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Purchasing was generally of the same character noted in recent preceding weeks, consumers still being disinclined in many cases to buy in advance of requirements. With offerings light the market retained a steady tone.

Lard.—Demand lacked snap, consumers being interested as a rule merely in small or moderated quantities to fill current requirements. The inquiry for such lots, however, was fair and the market had a steady tone, previous quotations remaining in effect.

Neatsfoot.—Trade was rather quiet, buyers still being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation. The market was steady, with prices generally maintained at former levels.

Oleo.—A firm tone continued to prevail and prices were held at recently advanced levels. There was a fair inquiry from abroad.

Tallow.—Demand was of a routine character, with the market steady and unchanged.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	1,550	...
Saturday	10	...
Monday	...	...
Tuesday	2,345	135
Wednesday	...	65
Thursday	210	75
Totals	4,115	275
Since January 1—		
This year	5,815	705
Last year	2,974	2,235

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Downward revisions were reported in the Chicago animal oil prices here the past week, with slackened buying and a moderate total of business registered. Lard oil prices were reduced on several grades and neatsfoot quotations also were somewhat lower. At the same time quotations on oleo oils are showing some improvement. Tallow seems somewhat easier.

Ruling prices, barrels, per pound are:—

DEGRAS—Domestic, 4½c. to 5c.; light English, 5c. to 5½c.; German, 3½c. to 4c.; domestic, 8c. to 9c.

LARD—No. 1, 10¾c.; No. 2, 10½c.; extra, 12¼c.; No. 1, 11¼c.; No. 2, 10¾c.

NEATSFOOT — Cold pressed, 17¾c.; extra, 11½c.; No. 1, 10¾c.; No. 2, 10½c.

OLEO—No. 1, 12c.; No. 2, 10¾c.; No. 3, 10½c.

TALLOW—10½c. to 10¾c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—There was no improvement in trade reported and few look for any increase in demand until the work of inventory taking has been completed. Meantime consumption appears to be holding up to normal and it is contended that supplies in the hands of consumers are light. The market here was steady in the absence of any change in primary conditions.

Menhaden.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the local market for refined. The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned and there was apparently only a light movement on contracts. Supplies in the hands of sellers appeared to be moderate. There were no new developments in the crude situation, the market being quiet, as usual at this period.

Sperm.—Quiet conditions prevailed with the market steady at unchanged quotations.

Whale.—The local market for refined continued to be characterized by a steady tone, but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. Consumption recently has apparently been up to normal for this season, but new business last week was on a small scale. The coast market for crude was quiet, with quotations nominal.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Fish oils here the past week have shown nothing more than moderate activity and the buying has been slack. Price movements have been almost entirely lacking. Some inquiry for cod material is reported currently, but it is confined to quantities not very important to the market. West Coast oils are listless. Ruling prices are:—Cod, domestic, spot, barrels, 59c. to 61c.; Newfoundland, spot, barrels, 59c. to 61c.; menhaden, spot, barrels, 68c. to 70c.; sardine, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 47c. to 48c.; salmon, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 44c. to 45c.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	28	0
Monday	28	0
Tuesday	28	0
Wednesday	28	0
Thursday	28	0
Friday	28	0

Fats and Greases

Grease.—A steadier tone developed. Although consumers were not inclined to anticipate, the inquiry for small or moderate lots showed some improvement. Offerings were light and slightly higher prices were demanded in some quarters.

Lard.—Domestic buyers were not inclined to anticipate to any extent, but there was a fair demand for moderate quantities of the various grades. Changes in quotations were confined within narrower limits, the tone of the market being steadier. Receipts of live hogs at some Western points were larger.

Stearin.—There was little change in the situation, the market being quiet, with offerings generally light.

Tallow.—The inquiry from local buyers showed some improvement and the market had a steadier tone, although sales were reported at unchanged prices. Offerings from producers continued light. At the auction in London on Wednesday prices were unchanged as compared with the previous sale in December; offerings were 492 casks, of which 278 were sold.

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

The cash lard trade was quiet and dull. The buying was mostly routine and lacked impressive totals in the domestic dealings. The export market was also not particularly active, with totals reaching only moderate figures. However, the price range was indicative of a fairly good underlying tone and for some time there has been a good holding on the part of prices. Prices on tallows are holding their own in most cases, slight recessions in others. Greases have shown slight price fluctuations, but without getting into a major trend. The stearins are featured by a sharp advance in lard.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, January 4, to the close on Friday, January 10, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$9.95	$10.37	$9.95	$10.25	$10.00
March	10.20	10.57	10.15	10.35	10.22
May	10.45	10.77	10.37	10.57	...

TALLOWS (per pound, tierces)—Edible, 8c. to 8¼c.; fancy, 7⅞c. to 8c.; prime packers', 7¾c. to 7⅞c.; No. 1 packers', 7c. to 7⅛c.; No. 2 packers', 6⅜c. to 6½c.; No. 1 renderers', 6⅞c. to 7c.; prime country, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; No. 1 country, 6¾c. to 7c.; No. 2 country, 5¾c.; B country, 6⅝c. to 6¾c.

GREASES (per pound, tierces)—Pigsfoot, 8c.; choice white, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; choice white, export, 8¼c. to 8⅜c.; B white, 6½c. to 6⅝c.; crackling, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; yellow, 6⅛c. to 6⅜c.; brown, 5⅞c. to 6c.; bone naphtha, 5¾c.

STEARINS (per bound, barrels)—Prime oleo, 9c.; lard, 13½c. to 14c.; A white grease, 7½c. to 7⅝c.; A white, export, 8⅝c.; yellow grease, 6⅝c.; extra oleo stocks, 11c., car lots; No. 2 oleo stocks, 10c.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week, in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	6,580	.....	.....
Monday	11,510	.....	.....
Tuesday	4,700	.....	.....
Wednesday	11,810	.....	.....
Thursday	10,456	.....	.....
Friday	3,015	.....	.....
Totals	48,081	.....	.....

Grease Exports

Exports from New York during the week ended January 9, included the following:—

	Pounds— Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	1,850,250	.....	.....	240,000
Saturday	1,498,550	.....	.....	.....
Monday	4,361,140	29,200	.....	857,600
Tuesday	196,375	.....	.....	.....
Wed'sday	2,362,300	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	124,675	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10,393,290	29,200	.....	1,097,600
Prev. week	9,793,290	.....	.....	.....
Last year	11,803,958	.....	.....	650,000
Since January 1:—				
This year	20,186,580	29,200	.....	1,097,600
Last year	29,011,067	.....	.....	1,108,000

Liverpool Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Jan. s.	d.	Mar. s.	d.	May. s.	d.
Saturday	52	9	52	6	53	3	54	6
Monday	52	6	52	0	53	0	54	3
Tuesday	52	9	52	3	53	0	54	3
Wednesday	52	9	52	0	53	0	54	0
Thursday	54	0	53	9	54	6	55	9
Friday	54	3	53	9	54	9	56	0

Quotations per cwt. on Australian tallow in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	38	6	37	0
Monday	38	6	37	0
Tuesday	38	6	37	0
Wednesday	38	6	37	0
Thursday	38	6	37	0
Friday	38	6	37	0

London Tallow Auction

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1930.

Tallow was steady at the auction today. Offerings were 492 casks, of which 278 were sold. Prices were as follows:—

	Today. s.	d.	s.	d.	Last week. s.	d.	s.	d.
Mutton	38	0	@39	0	38	0	@39	0
Beef	37	0	@40	0	37	0	@40	0
Beef, good mixed	34	6	@37	0	34	6	@37	0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, the market being steady at the revised quotations announced in the previous week. There was a fair demand.

Stearic Acid.—No further changes were reported in quotations. The tone of the market was steady. The feeling in the market for raw material appeared to be firmer. Trade in stearic acid was on a fair scale.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Fatty acids are showing a good, firm tone on a pretty favorable volume of business. The buying has not been of a sensational nature nor has it totaled extraordinary volumes, but it has imparted a good appearance to the market. Prices are being maintained on the acids in good shape. Cottonseed soap stocks and foots were ruling about unchanged. The sellers of stearic acid and red oil reduced these prices 1c. and ½c. per gallon, respectively, with an entirely light business reported on those products.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, tankcars, 8¾c.; barrels, car lots, 9¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¾c.; coconut, tankcars, 10¾c. to 11c.; barrels, car lots, 11¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11½c. to 11¾c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 8¾c.; barrels, car lots, 9¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¾c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 2⅜c. to 2½c.

STEARIC ACID — Saponified, double press, 15¼c. to 16¼c.; triple, 17¼c.; distilled, single press, 14c. to 15c.; double, 14½c. to 15½c.; triple, 16½c. to 17½c.

RED OIL—Saponified, tankcars, 9¼c.; returnable drums, 9⅝c.; distilled, tanks, 9¼c.; drums, 9⅝c.

Gold Dust Corp. to Move

The Gold Dust Corporation has leased four floors, with an area of 40,000 square feet, in the new seventeen-story American Book building, 80-88 Lexington avenue, this city. The corporation will have its executive offices and its subsidiary organizations in its new quarters and will move from its present quarters, at 297 Fourth avenue, about February 1.

Armour & Co. Earnings

The net earnings of Armour & Co., Chicago, in the fiscal year ended November 2, 1929, amounted to $9,810,518, after all charges, according to the company's annual report issued January 7. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 40 cents a share on the 2,000,000 shares of Class A common stock. Total surplus of the company showed an increase of $350,553 to $47,138,668.

The report states that the company paid during the fiscal year to live stock producers $287,000,000 for cattle, $199,000,000 for hogs, $54,000,000 for calves and $77,000,000 for poultry and dairy products.

The company reduced its funded debt of $2,208,100 and retired $648,700 of the preferred stock of Armour & Co. of Delaware.

G. H. Rasch, of the Wilson-Martin Company, maker of stearic acid and red oil, Philadelphia, returned January 6 from a pleasure trip in Bermuda.

M. F. Austin, manager of the vegetable oil department of W. R. Grace & Co., this city, was in the West on business during the week of January 6.

C. F. Walden, of Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, importer of chinawood oil and varnish gums, this city, was in Canada on business during the week of January 6.

A. E. Starkie, formerly connected with the oils and fats division of the Glidden Company, has become directing vice-president of the Acme Oil Corporation, 800 North Clark street, Chicago.

The partnership plan of the Lever Corporation has been abolished following the merger with Margarine Union. Co-partners are receiving 7 percent preference combined shares in exchange.

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Petroleum Crude and Refined

Daily Crude Output Increased 44,600 Barrels —Weakening Tones in Light Oils —Burner Oils Strong

An upswing in crude production was the only event in the market for petroleum and its products that failed to follow the indicated course of a week ago. The daily output was advanced by 44,600 barrels for the week ended January 4 as the result of increased flow in flush pools at Oklahoma and California. The general position of prices for refined oils was not materially changed although weakening tones in light oils were rather pronounced.. Burner oils and others included in the heavy oil group were held within firm price bounds due to short supply on some of the higher grade oils combined with seasonal interest at consuming points.

Purchasing of gasoline remained on a moderate scale in the Eastern territory although there was some life to buying during the opening few days of trading in the new year. The conservative purchasing policy combined with a reduction in the volume of crude runs to stills has effected a reduction in gasoline stocks here to a point below the 6,000,000 barrel mark. Should favorable weather prevail, the sellers expected widening demands over the next few weeks and the readjustment in the method of quoting the tankwagon markets here has apparently removed the probability of an immediate reduction in the bulk market, which the jobbing trade had hoped for. The continued fall of natural gasoline prices was of commanding interest in the Midcontinent market. The declines in this grade have extended far beyond the reductions made in U. S. motor and naphthas and the condition of the latter products at the Midcontinent and in the Central States area was fraught with uncertainty despite the more optimistic sentiments expressed by the sellers.

Of no little interest to gasoline marketers was a reduction in the price of tin plate announced at the close of the year. Prices were reduced 10c. to the basis of $5.25 per basebox of 100 pounds and was somewhat surprising as prices for the season had been named in November. Cutting which began on the Pacific Coast and spread elsewhere, was responsible for the reduction.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Grade A Gulf Coast crude has been advanced 10c. per barrel to the basis of $1.30. U. S. Motor gasoline was unchanged at the refineries and there were no changes reported in the tankwagon and service station prices last week.

	Jan. 10	Jan. 3	Last Year.
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$1.622	$1.612	$1.74
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon.....	.075	.075	.0896
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten states), per gallon.....	.1922	.1922	.1997

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, has amounted this year from January 1 to January 11 to 28,832,000 barrels, as compared with 28,388,000 barrels in the corresponding period in 1929. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,637,500 barrels a day, compared with 2,586,200 daily at this time last year.

Current prices on crude petroleum and refinery products, including prices at wells, at refineries, and in tankwagon and service station markets, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Crude Petroleum

The price of Grade A Gulf Coast crude was advanced 10c. a barrel to $1.30 and all crude meeting the specifications of this grade was affected. This oil is produced at Spindle Top, Sour Lake, Humble, Goose Creek, Hull, Saratoga, Batson, Terry, Liberty and Dayton fields. Grade B continued at its previous range but purchasers stated that owing to the limited facilities for handling two grades of oil only limited amounts of grade B oil may be purchased in any field. It was also stated that mixtures of the two grades of crude could not be accepted by the purchasers.

In the absence of other crude changes, the sharp increase in the daily average output registered during the week ended January 4 was of outstanding concern. Activity in the flush pools of Oklahoma City, Salt Creek, Kettleman Hills and Santa Fe Springs was responsible for the increase of 44,600 barrels over the previous week and for the total of 2,652,300 barrels a day. The completion of some large wells at Oklahoma City was responsible for the increase of over 20,000 barrels there. Among the latest completions were three flowing at 18,000 barrels during the first twenty-four hours of flow and three other wells with an aggregate initial flow of more than 40,000 barrels daily. Including these wells and other extensions to the Oklahoma City territory, the potential capacity has been increased to 400,000 barrels of oil daily, of which one company estimates its share at 250,000 barrels. According to reports received here drilling operations were continuing without end and it was estimated that from three to five wells should be completed weekly during the next two months. Thirteen new wells were started in California during the opening week of the new year and another important producer has been brought in from the East Earlboro field in the Seminole area which produced 10,000 barrels during a proration test.

The trend of Venezuelan production as indicated by the combined output of two of the leading producers there was off, amounting to 244,040 barrels daily during the week ended January 4, compared with 255,075 barrels during the preceding week and 217,103 barrels during the corresponding period of 1929.

Production

The daily average output of crude was sharply advanced during the week ended January 4, mainly through increased action at Oklahoma City, Salt Creek, Kettleman Hills and Santa Fe Springs. Daily average in the United States for the week was 2,652,300 barrels, compared with 2,607,700 barrels for the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average production east of California was 1,951,800 barrels, compared with 1,918,300 barrels, an increase of 33,500 barrels. Details of production, together with comparison for the preceding week and the

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corresponding period last year, follow:—

	Daily average in barrels—for week ended—		
	Jan. 4, 1930.	Dec. 28, 1929.	Jan. 5, 1929.
Oklahoma	675,900	647,550	719,750
Panhandle Texas.	100,500	102,600	59,750
North Texas	88,150	88,100	88,200
West Cent. Texas	54,100	54,000	54,150
West Texas	338,100	341,200	354,600
East Cent. Texas	23,200	23,550	21,450
Southwest Texas.	76,200	74,950	37,100
North Louisiana	38,300	38,000	36,400
Arkansas	60,400	60,900	80,200
Coastal Texas	138,750	138,850	114,350
Coastal Louisiana	20,750	19,750	22,050
Eastern	129,100	128,200	110,350
Michigan	14,950	14,550	2,900
Wyoming	56,400	49,300	57,600
Montana	10,000	10,200	9,400
Colorado	5,400	5,400	7,500
New Mexico	7,350	7,700	3,600
California	700,500	689,400	714,600
Totals	2,652,300	2,607,700	2,591,050
Kansas	114,250	113,800	97,100

The estimated daily average gross production for the Midcontinent field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended January 4, was 1,569,100 barrels, as compared with 1,544,350 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 24,750 barrels. The Midcontinent production, exclusive of Smackover, Arkansas, heavy oil, was 1,527,050 barrels, as compared with 1,502,650 barrels, an increase of 24,400 barrels.

Eastern Pipeline Movements

Field runs and pipeline deliveries in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana of latest record are as follows:—

Runs

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
January 2	43,810	43,810
January 3	126,577	170,387
January 4-5	108,924	279,311
January 6	128,677	407,988
January 7	20,840	428,828

Deliveries

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
January 2	66,157	66,157
January 3	90,629	156,786
January 4-6	79,041	235,827
January 7	115,418	351,245
January 8	44,849	396,094

Monthly Totals, 1929

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,306,601	1,923,438
February	1,159,762	1,525,762
March	1,168,779	1,571,603
April	1,542,691	1,999,022
May	1,287,173	1,884,369
June	1,561,815	2,080,447
July	1,334,166	1,811,734
August	1,448,090	1,753,740
September	1,480,764	1,944,819
October	1,398,777	1,850,731
November	1,370,976	1,682,046
December	1,572,598	1,487,335

Imports

Imports of petroleum, crude and refined oils, at the principal ports for the month of December totaled 8,187,000 barrels, a daily average of 264,097 barrels, compared with 7,829,000 barrels, a daily average of 260,966 barrels for November.

Imports at the principal United States ports for the week ended January 4 totaled 1,438,000 barrels, a daily average of 205,429 barrels, compared with 2,060,000 barrels, a daily average of 294,286 barrels for the week ended December 28. Comparative details follow:—

	Receipts in barrels. For week ended—	
At Atlantic Coast ports—	Jan. 4.	Dec. 28.
Baltimore	67,000	310,000
Boston	71,000	132,000
New York	766,000	*973,000
Philadelphia	189,000	176,000
Others	133,000	281,000
Totals	1,226,000	1,872,000
Daily averages	175,143	267,429
At Gulf Coast ports—		
Galveston district	67,000	....
New Orleans and Baton Rouge	145,000	33,000
Port Arthur and Sabine district	....	140,000
Tampa	....	15,000
Totals	212,000	188,000
Daily averages	30,286	26,857
At all United States ports—		
Totals	1,438,000	2,060,000
Daily averages	205,429	294,286

* Revised.

Movements of California Oil

Receipts of California oil, crude and refined oils, at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for December totaled 2,551,000 barrels, a daily average of 82,290 barrels, compared with 2,538,000 barrels, a daily average of 84,600 barrels for November.

Receipts at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended January 4 totaled 256,000 barrels, a daily average of 36,571 barrels, against 599,000 barrels, a daily average of 85,571 barrels for the week ended December 28. Comparative details follow:—

	Receipts in barrels. For week ended—	
At Atlantic Coast ports—	Jan. 4.	Dec. 28.
Baltimore	....	155,000
Boston	....	....
New York	256,000	191,000
Philadelphia	....	108,000
Others	....	72,000
Totals	256,000	526,000
Daily averages	36,571	75,143
At Gulf Coast ports—		
Totals	....	73,000
Daily averages	....	10,428
At Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports—		
Totals	256,000	599,000
Daily averages	36,571	85,571
Oils Received		
Gasoline	83,000	599,000
Kerosene	95,000	....
Gas oil	78,000	....
Fuel oil	....	....
Lubricants	....	....
Totals	256,000	599,000

Price Changes in the Past Month

January 2—Darst Creek crude posted at $1.25 per barrel.

January 3—Grade A Gulf Coast crude produced at Spindle Top, Sour Lake, Goose Creek, Humble, Hull, Saratoga, Batson, Terry, Liberty and Dayton fields advanced 10c. a barrel to $1.30.

Refinery Products

Prices for the entire line of refinery products were without open change in the Eastern market last week. There was some evident weakness to the bulk gasoline market, but jobbers' hopes for lower prices were apparently removed by the recent readjustment of the tankwagon price scale to that of a refinery cost plus freight basis. Kerosene continued sluggish and the prices posted by leading sellers were being openly cut. The export market for the light oil group continued in its past state of dormancy, although there were some large orders of kerosene booked by Midcontinent refiners.

The heavy oil group was without particular feature. Supply conditions were more or less tight at the Midcontinent and, in the Central States area, but there were liberal supplies of fuel and gas oils here. The outward movement of bunker C was only routine last week. Lubricating oils showed an indication of an early Spring interest and prices were slightly stronger, particularly for the Western oils. Consumers of paraffin wax continued to withhold their intentions, although some inquiry appeared. Refiners were unwilling to yield from the prices currently quoted, although it was intimated that fractional concessions could be obtained on firm bids.

Refinery Operations

Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills decreased during the week ended January 4 to 17,278,000 barrels, or a daily average of 2,468,300 compared with 17,789,200 barrels or a daily average of 2,541,300 barrels during the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute. Stocks of gasoline were increased during the week. Details of runs and of stocks of gasoline and gas and fuel oils (including heavy crude petroleum in California) follow:—

	Week ended January 4—Barrels—			
	Percent potential capacity reporting.	Daily average Crude run to stills.	Gasoline stocks.	Gas and fuel oil stocks.
East Coast	100.0	455,000	5,998,000	7,431,000
Appalachian	91.6	75,600	1,282,000	805,000
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	98.6	289,800	5,483,000	3,505,000
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	87.7	263,500	3,604,000	3,277,000
Texas	90.7	539,900	6,590,000	13,757,000
Louisiana-Arkansas	96.8	160,000	2,161,000	4,499,000
Rocky Mountain	93.3	41,600	2,273,000	973,000
California	99.6	642,900	14,826,000	109,770,000
Totals	95.4	2,468,300	42,217,000	144,017,000
Totals week Dec. 28	95.5	2,541,300	41,960,000	145,152,000
Texas (Gulf Coast)	100.0	429,600	5,579,000	10,792,000
Louisiana (Gulf Coast)	100.0	108,500	1,877,000	3,818,000

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The position of the U. S. motor market was regarded as fair by the sellers here. Market prices for this grade remained at 9c. per gallon at Bayonne and 8¾c. per gallon elsewhere in the Atlantic Coast territory, but there was cutting evidenced from some of the smaller factors. The recent readjustment in the tankwagon schedule had evidently removed previous hopes in the jobbing trade for a reduction in the bulk market. Stocks of gasoline fell below the 6,000,000 barrel mark during the week ended January 4, but this condition reflected a decrease in the volume of runs to stills rather than a material increase in purchasing, although the latter reason was partially responsible, as there was a good volume sold immediately after the passing of the inventory period. Receipts of California gasoline fell off sharply during the week ended January 4, amounting to only 83,000 barrels, compared with 599,000 barrels during the preceding week. This figure was the lowest for some time. Tankwagon markets were without new feature other than the fact that other marketers have followed the plan initiated a week ago or quoting on a re-

finery cost plus freight basis rather than a state-wide price basis.

Kerosene.—Purchasers were able to shade the quoted market again last week, but there was no particular life to buying. Both in the domestic and export divisions of the trade demand was at a low ebb and hardly sufficient to support prices. Concurrent with the adjustment in the method of quoting the tankwagon gasoline market in the Atlantic territory, leading sellers here have adopted the same system in tankwagon quotations for this commodity. The new quotations were based at 3c. per gallon below the reigning prices of gasoline.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—There were no weakening conditions in this division of the market and the general appearance was little changed from a week ago. Liberal supplies of gas oil were available, but demand was such as to hold prices to their full extent. Marine activity showed neither decrease nor increase over the week and consequently the outward movement of bunker C was not changed from the routine order of the preceding week. Milder weather here has slowed up the immediate call for furnace oil, but prices have held firm. There was little possibility that the tight position of the heavy oil supply at the Midcontinent and Central States markets would reflect with higher prices here.

Petrolatum.—Better buying sentiment noted in the opening few days of trading in the new year was carried over last week and even augmented. Sellers entertained a good volume of business last week and, unlike in several other related lines, buying was of the car lot character and was not confined to small lot trading. Prices which passed through the inventory period without much shading were maintained at ruling levels last week.

Medicinal Oil.—Purchasing of both domestic and imported oil was quiet here last week. Sellers' efforts to stimulate interest fell short of accomplishment and even inquiries were conspicuously lacking. Prices were maintained throughout.

Paraffin Waxes.—Actual demand for crude and refined wax was exceeded by the inquiry last week, which in itself was poor. There has been no buying of consequence since the advent of the holiday period, but the nearby refiners refuse to yield from their established prices. It was estimated in one direction that the domestic trade was supplied with their requirements for the remainder of the month.

Lubricating Oils.—There has been some indication of a desire to buy for spring needs, but it has not developed into anything material. Prices for both Pennsylvania and western lubes were somewhat easy, although their trend was toward the firmer side rather than to a downward move. Surface prices were unchanged last week and a firmer market was probable by virtue of the buying support from the anticipated spring buying drive. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	.....	175,350
Saturday	.....	169,650
Monday	.....	103,300
Tuesday	.....	115,950
Wednesday	.....	131,800
Thursday	.....	24,700
Totals	.....	720,750

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Jan. 8, 1930.

A slightly stronger undertone in all grades of refinery gasolines, because of increased buying by domestic jobbers following inventory; generally lower prices in all grades of natural gasolines on light buying; steadiness in distillates, gas oils and fuel oils, were the principal developments in the Midcontinent petroleum markets during the week.

Under the influence of a daily average reduction of 20,000 barrels in crude runs to stills for the week ending January 4, the U. S. Motor strengthened slightly during the week, with very little distress material being offered at the previous week's low range. The higher gravities were in better demand from Northern jobbers and prices were slightly firmer.

Natural gasolines were the principal features of the market, all grades touching new low price levels, with only a limited demand at the lower range. Leading manufacturers generally state that while the movement of this material is temporarily slow, and that a number of the smaller plants have cars loaded on tracks which they are unable to move, they expect the demand to improve during the next ten days with prices advancing.

Approximately 1,000,000 gallons of 41-43 export specification kerosenes were purchased during the week in North Texas and Oklahoma. However, this buying is not expected to stimulate prices to any extent in the face of the present light demand existing from domestic distributors.

The distillate market was generally sluggish on a light demand from domestic jobbers, because of warmer weather conditions. Kansas and Oklahoma gas oils ruled steady at the preceding week's range, but North Texas refiners were willing to make slight concessions in order to book business for January delivery.

The higher gravity low cold test fuel oils were slightly weaker in tone, following continued heavy shipments of Refugio, Texas crude, to Northern destinations. This crude has all the specifications required of the better grades of so-called "domestic burner" oils and is available at 10c. to 20c. per barrel, lower, basis group 3, than the refinery products. The lower gravities held steady in price at the previous week's range.

South Texas lubricating oils were heavily purchased by Northern jobbers following the New Year, with prices held steady. The Oklahoma grades were slightly weaker in tone, with some of the smaller refiners willing to make price concessions for immediate movement. Bright and steam refined cylinder stocks were generally unchanged in prices, but the undertone appeared to be slightly softer. Paraffins were inactive, with prices unchanged.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent, basis group 3 Oklahoma, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES—The U. S. Motor material is generally quoted at 6¼c. to 6½c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e.p., 6¾c. to 6⅞c.; 64-66, 390 e.p., 7⅛c. to 7½c.; 64-66, 375 e.p., 7½c. to 7¾c.; 68-70, 360 e.p., 8c.

NATURAL GASOLINES — Grades A and AA, 5½c. to 5¾c. per gallon; grades B and BB, 4¾c. to 5c.; grade C, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.

KEROSENES—The 41-43 water white, 4c. to 4¼c.; 42-44 water white, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES — Prime white, 38-40, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; light straw, 38-40, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; light straw, 36-38, 3½c. to 3⅝c. per gallon.

GAS OILS—Ordinary 32-36, dark, industrial grades, 2⅝c. to 2¾c. per gallon; 32-36, light straw, under 30 cold test, 3c.; 32-36, dark zero, 3¼c.; 32-36, light straw, zero, 3½c.

FUEL OILS—Southwest Texas, 18-22, high sulphur, zero cold test, 82½c. to 85c. per barrel; Oklahoma, 16-18 gravity, under 30 cold test, 75c. to 77½c.; 18-20, 80c. to 85c.; 22-26, 90c. to 95c.; 24-26, zero, $1; 26-30, under 30 cold test, $1; 28-30, under 20 cold test, $1.10 to $1.15; 28-30, zero, $1.20 to $1.25; Refugio, Texas, 23-26, under half sulphur, viscosity 75 to 100 Saybolt, $1 to $1.05, basis group 3.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1930.

In line with more optimistic sentiment observed among refiners for the past few weeks, the jobbing trade is now evincing more of an interest in the gasoline market and while buying is to some extent restricted by the fact that the demand from the public is restricted seasonally, the market seems without doubt brisker. Inquiries for gasoline for January and later delivery are active and the car lot marketing trade also reports a revival in interest from jobbers. Some of the distress pressure seems to have been lifted from the market, and there is less forced movement.

Much gasoline has been finding its way into the market as motor gasoline, which in reality is not meeting entirely the full motor specifications, it is declared, and this also has had a tendency to make the market look unduly low when in reality the bulk of the full specification material has not been that low.

Contracts for gasoline are being made by jobbers now, some marginal contracts carrying provisions of 4½c. to 5c. below service station prices. However, some jobbers plan to buy on the open market. The gasoline consumption the last few weeks has been about in line with expectations for a fairly reduced winter demand. However, the gasoline business in general seems to continue to give a good account of itself and is turning in sales records above those of a year ago. High gravity gasoline in the local trade is holding its own.

Kerosene continues lifeless and at low prices.

Furnace and fuel oils are fluctuating in a narrow range, but despite the minor price movements are not losing price ground. The demand for furnace oils is very good, much larger than in any winter heretofore and the heavy oils used for blending are in demand for this reason. At this moment prices are not far below their high for the season.

Some reduction in refinery runs, in response to the general agitation throughout the industry, seems to be making itself felt first in the tightening of the supply of available fuel oils for blending, and also in the industrial oil picture. The January industrial fuel oil market is firm and the volume of material moving into this section of the market is large.

Distillates continue to be the principal laggards marketwise. They have declined fractionally and are even now in plentiful supply, although not actually weak. The market seems to be waiting for a period of protracted cold weather, and it is generally agreed that the market action for the next few months in this division will pretty closely follow the weather conditions. Some little fuel oil was resold in Chicago by distributors who could not take into storage, but this is seen as a minor factor.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots are:—

GASOLINE (per gallon)—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 6c. to 6½c.; 56-58, 450, 6c. to 6½c.; 58-60, 437 (U. S. Motor), 6¼c. to 7c.; 60-62, 400, 7¼c.; 64-66, 390, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; 64-66, 375, 7⅝c. to 7⅞c.; 68-70, 360, 8¼c. to 8⅜c.

KEROSENE (per gallon)—41-43, water white, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; 42-44, water white, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.

FURNACE OILS (per gallon)—38-40, straw distillate, 3¾c. to 4c.; 36-38, straw, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; 32-34, straw, zero, 3⅝c. to 3⅝c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2¾c. to 3c.

FUEL OILS (per barrel)—28-30, zero, $1.20 to $1.25; 26-28, $1.05 to $1.07½; 24-26, $1 to $1.02½c.; 18-22, zero, high sulphur, 82½c. to 85c.; 18-22, low sulphur, 82½c. to 85c.; Smackover, treated, 87½c., nominal.

LUBRICATING OILS—These products have turned somewhat dull, especially on the Western market. The Eastern lubricating oil market has shown some declines, but it is believed the end of this softening is at hand.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1930.

Demand for 58-60 U. S. Motor gasoline is fair. The price in tankcars at refinery is 7½c. to 7¾c. per gallon. The delivered price, including freight, taxes and inspection, is 13¼c. per gallon.

The call for 41-43 water white kerosene is fair. Refineries offer this grade at 6c. to 6¼c. per gallon. The delivered price, including freight, taxes and inspection, is 8¼c. per gallon.

Demand for bunker C fuel oil is firm at 95c. per barrel, at terminal.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in November

According to figures reported to the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue by margarin manufacturers, production in November, 1929, compared with the output in November, 1928, as follows:—

	Pounds 1929	Pounds 1928
Uncolored oleomargarin	31,708,818	29,126,253
Colored oleomargarin	1,728,074	1,442,957

Ingredients used by margarin manufacturers in the two months compared as follows:—

In Uncolored Oleomargarin

	Pounds 1929	Pounds 1928
Butter	266,018	234,655
Coconut oil	16,167,551	15,521,515
Cottonseed oil	2,667,009	2,347,130
Edible tallow	1,605	2,570
Egg yolk	510	.....
Milk	9,015,677	8,258,095
Mustard oil	5,505	1,390
Neutral lard	1,687,733	1,971,330
Oleo oil	4,034,519	3,562,446
Oleostearin	547,571	487,370
Oleo stock	84,973	105,437
Palm oil	116,096	95,123
Palm kernel oil	.....	1,620
Peanut oil	504,317	654,457
Salt	2,581,919	2,405,734
Soda	9,978	10,134
Soya bean oil	3,976	.....
Totals	37,694,957	35,569,006

In Colored Oleomargarin

	Pounds 1929	Pounds 1928
Butter	3,122	2,376
Coconut oil	635,552	504,578
Color	1,975	1,647
Cottonseed oil	185,210	273,472
Milk	470,126	672,513
Neutral lard	176,162	274,708
Oleo oil	373,375	514,645
Oleostearin	8,914	16,100
Oleo stock	6,628	7,468
Palm oil	29,788	24,075
Peanut oil	37,413	32,655
Salt	135,209	141,045
Soda	213	148
Totals	2,063,687	2,465,430

Gasoline Price Fixing In West to Be Probed

With the filing January 8 of an order requiring the appearance of representatives of thirty-three Western oil companies before the Federal Grand Jury, January 13, the Department of Justice has indicated its intention to investigate charges that the companies named have entered into an agreement to fix gasoline prices. The procedure will cover the territory of California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico.

Commenting on the proposed investigation, K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company of California, said it appears the investigation will relate to the adoption of the code of marketing ethics by the petroleum industry, and that "the situation presents the disconcerting aspect of one department of the government challenging the legality of an action taken at the request of another department."

United States Attorney George J. Hatfield said the step had been taken on receipt of papers from the office of Attorney-General Mitchell, and that Assistant Attorney-General Amen is on his way to San Francisco to conduct an investigation of the affairs of the companies named, which include the Standard Oil Company of California, the Shell Union Corporation, the Western Oil & Refining Company, the Associated Oil Company, the American Refining Corporation, the General Petroleum Corporation, the Edington Witz Refining Company, the Gilmore Oil Company, the Hancock Oil Company, the Richfield Oil Company, the Hercules Oil Company, the Petroleum Oil Company, the Sunset Pacific Oil Company, the Union Oil Company of California, the Rio Grande Oil Company, the Texas Corporation, the Seaside Oil Company, the Vernon Oil Company, and the United States Refining Company.

In his statement Mr. Kingsbury also said:—

The national code of marketing ethics was framed after two years' public effort on the part of the American petroleum industry for the purpose of securing uniformly fair practices in the oil industry and to promote the principles of conservation in business in which the Federal administration has shown so much interest. The proposed code was submitted by the American Petroleum Institute to the Federal Trade Commission and brought to the attention of the Department of Justice. Later, the Federal Trade Commission approved the code, after it had made certain amendments thereto, and the code was then signed by oil companies throughout the United States at the request of the Federal Trade Commission. It is surprising that the legality of the code should now be subjected to investigation and attack by the Department of Justice.

It would seem that the oil industry was justified in assuming that a code of marketing practices which was fostered and specifically approved by the Federal Trade Commission and signed at the commission's request would not thereafter be attacked by the Department of Justice. In effect it is an attack upon a movement in the oil industry directly in line with the efforts of the Administration as recently indicated by the conferences called by the President for the stabilization of business and the promotion of economy in business practices.

As to reference in the press to the alleged agreement with Mr. Long, this relates to purchase of gasoline from Long sold to him by small refiners whose marketing facilities are limited. The arrangement has been discussed on several occasions with representatives of the Department of Justice, who considered that it was not a matter of the Federal government's concern, being wholly intrastate, having no bearing on interstate commerce or prices.

It is a peculiarly unfortunate time for the Department of Justice to attack those who are endeavoring to co-operate with the government in promoting its policies of conservation not only in marketing, but in the production of crude oil, and whose efforts are already attended with enough difficulty. Such an attack will obviously encourage those who, for selfish reasons, are opposing these policies.

Oil in South Dakota

The first commercial oil in South Dakota was struck December 30 in the Barker well of the Black Hills Petroleum Company, 28 miles northwest of Hot Springs. The well is in the heart of an area where several other "wildcat" wells are being drilled and where the State has several hundred thousand acres of endowment lands.

The oil, which was uncovered at a depth of 1,322 feet in the Minnelusa formation, is a black oil of high inflammability. The well began gassing three weeks ago, the pressure and an odor of petroleum steadily increasing as drilling progressed. With the bit four feet into the sand below the caprock, initial production was estimated at from 20 to 30 barrels a day.

American Oil Merges With Penna. Refining

The American Oil Works, Titusville, Pa., and the Pennsylvania Refining Company, Karns City, Pa., have been merged in a new firm, which is to be known as the Pennsylvania Refining Company. The companies have combined assets of $4,000,000, and the two plants have a daily capacity of 3,200 barrels of crude oil.

All products of the new company are to be marketed under the trade name of "Penn-Drake," used in the past to designate American Oil Works products. The Pennsylvania Refining Company's trade name, "Penreco," will be discontinued. Additional service companies are planned in the Oil City territory and in Southwestern Pennsylvania, and a wider national distribution is expected.

Officers of the new company are:—President, John A. Beck, Karns City; vice-president, A. B. Weingard, Titusville, Pa.; vice-president, Wayne K. Glenn, Butler, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Paul R. Beck, Karns City; and superintendent, W. W. Beck, Karns City.

Quaker State Oil Buys McKean County Refining

The Quaker State Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pa., has purchased the McKean County Refining Company, Farmers Valley, Pa., which was established in 1923, and has been operating on selected Pennsylvania grade crude oil secured from producers in the Bradford field through its own pipelines.

Improvements in the acquired plant are contemplated by the Quaker State Oil Refining Company, including the addition of new machinery and the erection of additional distilling, filtering, and barreling facilities. The Quaker State organization owns and operates the Emlenton Refining Company, Emlenton, Pa.; the Independent Refining Company, Oil City, and the Ohio Valley Refining Company, St. Mary's, W. Va.

Beacon Oil Expands

The Beacon Oil Company has purchased the wholesale and retail business and storage plant of Ralph D. Bunting at Corfu, N. Y., and will convert it into a district headquarters for its business in Genesee and Erie counties in the Corfu district. Mr. Bunting will be district sales manager for the new owners.

Humble Oil & Refining Company will drill a test well on survey No. 312, Brooks County, Texas, going to 5,000 feet. If it is necessary to go deeper, drilling will be continued to 7,000 feet, unless good results are obtained earlier by the Shell Petroleum Corporation.

Gasoline Award Is Made By Chicago Post Office

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1930.

Prices at which the Chicago postoffice gasoline business for the first quarter of 1930 were taken fall in line with the belief that the refinery gasoline market will show some improvement. This 300,000-gallon motor gasoline order was placed with the Jewett & Sowers Oil Company, Chicago, which had the business for the last quarter of 1929.

The price at which the contract was closed is ⅛c. above the average tankcar market price on date of shipment, f.o.b. group 3, Oklahoma, but not to exceed a 6¾c. basis per gallon, plus one-half cent handling charge. Thus, on the current market, the price would net slightly more than 7c. over all at Oklahoma refineries, including handling charge. To this is to be added a government freight rate, which would place the gasoline in postoffice trucks here at a net price probably not far from 9c. per gallon. The maximum base figure under the contract for the last quarter of 1928 was 6⅛c. per gallon.

California Standard Oil Forms Operating Company

The Standard Oil Company of California has organized the Standard Management Operating Corporation, to manage electric, gas, cold storage, and similar companies in California. E. F. English is president and R. N. Dreiman secretary of the new company, which has a capitalization of 200 shares of no-par common stock, all of which is being sold to the Standard Oil Company of California at $100 a share.

N. P. A. Fire and Safety Marshals Meet January 24

The annual meeting of the fire and safety marshals of the National Petroleum Association will be held in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, January 24, opening at 10 a. m. A special effort is being made to have executives of the oil companies attend the meeting with their representatives.

The following program has been arranged:—

Opening Talks—
- James H. Herbert, president of the Fire and Safety Marshals.
- E. M. Lyons, president of the National Petroleum Association.
- R. A. Wotowitch, trustee in charge, department of fire prevention and safety, National Petroleum Association.

Reports of Groups—
- Bradford—Fred Mulhaupt.
- Oil City—Robert M. Downing.
- Pittsburgh—Robert F. King.
- Warren—Sherman Brown.
- West Virginia—M. D. Manz.
- Other groups.

The report from each group is to be made by the chairman of the group or any man appointed by the group, to present the consensus of opinion, after group meetings have been held and the following points have been discussed:

(a) Organized meetings, number, frequency, and procedure.
(b) Fires experienced.
(c) Unusual accidents.
(d) Digest of best recommendations made during the year covering fire prevention and also accident prevention.
(e) Plans made in the group for first-aid teams.
(f) Value companies have obtained as a result of the group activities.
(g) Suggestions for improving the Department's activities.
(h) Plans for the coming year.

Address: "Fire Hazards and Fire Prevention," Franklin L. Newcomb, Standard Oil Development Company.

Address: "Safe Practices Prevent Fires," H. N. Blakslee, petroleum representative and secretary, National Safety Council.

Election of officers.

Oil in Cattaraugus County

Another strike of oil has been made in new territory in Cattaraugus county, New York. The drillers struck high-grade Pennsylvania crude at a depth of 1,100 feet on the Grant Smith farm near Farmersville, and a production of 8 barrels a day was maintained for a week with no show of diminution. If the test well continues its production, local interests plan extensive operations in the district, hitherto not known to be a producer.

Oil Shale Lease Claim Valid Under Act of 1872

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1930.

The general leasing act of 1920 did not limit the requirements for obtaining title to mineral deposits on public lands on which claims had been filed under earlier laws, the Supreme Court of the United States held today in granting Emil L. Krushnic a writ of mandamus against the Secretary of the Interior to compel issuance of a title to oil shale lands in Garfield county, Colorado.

Under the mining act of 1872 mineral lands could be purchased after an aggregate of $500 had been spent on a claim, and the claim was to remain valid as long as at least $100 of work was done each year. If the claim lapsed, it could be revived by the original locater by simply renewing work, provided no one else had located on the claim in the meantime. The general leasing act of 1920 prohibited granting title to mineral lands and permitted leases only, but provided that claims filed before passage of the act should be valid when complying with the laws under which they were filed.

Krushnic filed on oil shale lands in 1919, but failed to do the minimum work in 1920. In 1921 he resumed work, no one else having located on his claim, and in 1928 he applied for a patent on the tract, having complied with all requirements of the act of 1872. The general land office refused a patent on the ground that the lapse of 1920 forfeited the claim.

A. P. I. Directors Suspend Price-Posting Requirement

Approving a recommendation by the committee on commercial accounts, the directors of the American Petroleum Institute at a meeting in this city January 9 authorized the suspension, under specified conditions, of the requirement that prices of commercial accounts be posted at gasoline stations. The suspended requirement is rule 21 of the petroleum code of trade practices.

The report of the committee, of which Henry M. Dawes, of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, is chairman, set forth that there is a difference of opinion on the question of allowing commercial accounts (direct sales to large consumers of gasoline) in any form at service stations. It was recommended that the matter be studied further with a view of forming a general policy consistent with public obligation, as well as private interest, and capable of universal application.

A uniform plan of organization under the three-devisions plan adopted at the recent annual meeting of the institute was adopted by the directors. The personnel of the three divisions (production, refining and marketing) has been completed.

Radio Permits Granted For Geographical Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1930.

The action of the Federal Radio Commission, this week, in reconsidering its earlier action and granting the Wireless Service Corporation, New York, permits to construct ten geophysical radio prospecting stations is taken as an indication that the commission will not at present attempt to limit the number of such stations.

The applications were first denied and set for a hearing today, but on reconsideration the hearing was cancelled, and the permits were issued. A large number of prospecting licenses have already been issued for one-year terms, and a feeling was expressed by some of the commissioners that further licenses should be to firms in the nature of public utility concerns, which would serve all applicants on request.

Oklahoma Denied Right To Tax Indian Royalties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1930.

The Oklahoma State tax on the owners of royalties from the production of oil or gas cannot be collected from Choctaw Indians who have leased oil lands allotted them by the Federal government, the Supreme Court of the United States decided today.

The Indians held their lands under the Atoka agreement which provided that they should be nontaxable. A later act of Congress modified this agreement, and the State contended that this removed the tax exemption provisions, making these lands subject to the State oil tax as other oil lands are. The supreme court held that tax-exempting statutes should be construed liberally when Indians are concerned and the interpretation to be given to agreements with the wards of the government should be that which they themselves understand and should never be to their prejudice.

Whitney Gasoline Aid Alleged to Be Useless

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1930.

A complaint was issued by the Federal Trade Commission today against E. K. Whitney, Providence, R. I., doing business as the Motor Snap Company and as the Whitney Sales Company in the distribution of "Motor Snap Gas Garets," a preparation to be placed in automobile fuel tanks and advertised to remove engine carbon and increase the power and efficiency of the gasoline.

The commission declares that the preparation does not do as claimed and that Whitney is guilty of unfair trade practices.

Executives of the American Petroleum Institute

Vice-President for Production, W. N. Davis, of the Phillips Petroleum Company; Vice-President for Refining, W. M. Irish, of the Atlantic Refining Company; President, E. B. Reeser, of the Barnsdall Corporation; Vice-President at Large, L. P. St. Clair, of the Independent Oil Producers' Agency; Executive Vice-President, W. R. Boyd, Jr.; Vice-President for Marketing, H. M. Dawes, of the Pure Oil Company.

Standard Buys Reed Oil

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky acquired the Reed Oil Corporation, Atlanta, January 1. The purchase included the service stations, tankwagons, other equipment and the good will of the Reed Oil Corporation.

Oil Rights for Railroads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1930.

A bill introduced in the house today by Representative Don B. Colton of Utah would permit the Secretary of the Interior to lease to railroads and other holders of rights of way on the public domain the right to extract oil or gas underlying the rights of way. Leases would be simliar to those now granted on public lands, and the leasing right would be transferable. Another provision would permit leaseholders to contract with the owners of adjoining property to restrict offset drilling, provided government royalties are adjusted accordingly.

Natural Gasoline Plant Safety Practice Outlined

In continuation of the publication of informative data on safety practices in the petroleum industry the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce has issued a comprehensive bulletin with the title, "Safety at Natural Gasoline Plants." This bulletin has been prepared by G. B. Shea. It is cataloged as technical paper 462, and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 25 cents a copy.

Design, Construction, and operation of natural gasoline plants are treated in this bulletin in a manner designed to afford knowledge of a plant and the causes of accidents, so that an effective degree of control may be exercised.

A talking motion picture by John D. Rockefeller carried his address to his associates' meeting in Cleveland January 10 to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Standard Oil Company. Unable to attend, Mr. Rockefeller spoke for a sound-recording motion picture at his winter home at Ormond Beach, Florida.

Oil Routing for Export Freed from Restrictions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1930.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has disapproved a plan of the Gulf Coast Lines and the Missouri Pacific Railroad to restrict the route by which tankcar shipments of petroleum from various western Texes points shall go to Westwego, La., for export. In order to secure the greatest possible movement of this traffic over their own systems these lines proposed to force it to move East of the Mississippi River via Baton Rouge to New Orleans, on the east bank of the river; whereas, Westwego is a subport of New Orleans on the west side of the river. Delivery on the west side of the river can be made only via the Texas & Pacific Railroad under a trackage agreement which requires routing via Alexandria, La.

Several petroleum packers and exporters at Westwego protested on the ground that this would involve additional expense for switching or lightering the oil from New Orleans and they pointed out that from many Texas points and direct route on the west side of the river, involving no switching charges at New Orleans, would remain open, giving these points preference over producing areas in western Texas.

Iodine Plans in Spain

The Sociedad Espanola del Yodo has been established in Madrid, with a capital of 2,000,000 pesetas, divided into 4,000 shares at 500 pesetas each, and the purpose of exploiting the patents and privileges granted to D. Antonio Velasco, San Sebastian, for establishing factories in Spain for the manufacture of iodine and other chemical substances. Mr. Velasco has brought these patents and privileges to the society together with the project of Mr. Dechiese, a French chemical specialist in this line.

It is estimated locally that the consumption of iodine in Spain runs around 50 metric tons per annum. This quantity is the proposed eventual capacity of the new society's plant. Apparently, it will operate on seaweeds, and it may get a national monopoly.

Thomas A. Dines, president of the Midwest Refining Company, has been elected a director of the King Royalty Company.

The Midwest Refining Company has approved the expenditure of $150,000 for the purpose of making some deep tests in the Salt Creek field in Wyoming.

Colorado's gasoline tax collections in 1929 amounted to $5,560,348.03, against $4,115,298.82 in 1928. A total tax refund of $428,376.26 was made during 1929.

The Continental Oil Company has obtained a permit to erect two steel tanks at 3441 Fairfield avenue, in the Baltimore suburb known as Fairfield, at a cost of $6,000.

W. L. Connelly, president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, will drill a wildcat well on a concession from Portugal, 70 miles southeast of Loanda in Portuguese West Africa.

The Union Oil Company of California has placed an order with the General American Tank Car Company for forty insulated tank cars and twenty plain tanks. Delivery is to be made by April.

The oil tanker "Sunbeam," operated by the Sun Oil Company, sank January 9 at the company's Delaware River pier at Marcus Hook, Pa. Her forward hold had been damaged several hours earlier when she struck a submerged government dredge in the river off Wilmington, Del. Most of the Sunbeam's cargo of about 90,000 gallons of gasoline was lost.

A. E. Ralston has been made general manager for the Pan-American Petroleum Corporation with headquarters in New Orleans. He succeeds G. M. Whelan, who has become a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. Ralston was formerly division manager for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in Kansas City, Detroit, and Joliet.

The Lion Oil Refining Company, El Dorado, Ark., has acquired 340 acres in the Zwolle oil field, Louisiana, according to Col. T. H. Barton, president. Most of this acreage is in proven territory and several wells will be started soon. The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, the Ohio Oil Company, the Texas Company, and others have acquired holdings in this territory.

Refineries and tank farms of the Swiftsure Petroleum Company and the Terminal Oil & Refining Company, Texas City, are to be sold at auction at a public sale in Galveston, February 4. At the same time, 2,525 shares of Terminal Oil capital stock and $300,000 in negotiable notes executed by the Terminal company and payable to the Swiftsure Petroleum Company will be sold.

Herbert H. Dow Receives Perkin Medal

(Continued from page 21)

table and said:—"Oh! if that's so, it is time for my other piece of pie," which his mother smilingly permitted him to have, enjoying the joke as much as he.

He usually got what he started out to get. Once in a while he was defeated, but he never owned up as beaten. As a three-year-old, if he didn't make out to do what he intended, he would quickly flop and say:—"Just what I 'anted to do."

Many times he failed to come home from school promptly, and his mother would fret and worry and scold about it to his sister Mary. When he finally appeared he would have a lengthy explanation of what he had been doing and where he had been, which appeased his mother, and he got away Scot-free.

When he was about twelve years old the family moved to Cleveland, his father being employed as master mechanic of the Chisholm Shovel Works.

Herbert's father is described as having been a very modest man, intellectual, a great reader, quiet, mild mannered, charming, and the personification of genuine goodness and graciousness. His mother was said to be a member of that class whom we call the "salt of the earth."

In Church and Choir

Shortly after the Dow family arrived in Cleveland, a class of boys in the Sunday school of a neighboring church was without a teacher. The superintendent of the school told the boys of the class of the arrival of the Dow family and suggested the possibility of getting Mr. Dow, senior, to take charge of and teach the class. So they called on Mr. Dow in a body and urged him to take their class. He was won over and taught the class for some time.

Herbert was a steady church-goer, both as a boy and a young man. He regularly went to church Sunday mornings, Sunday school in the afternoon, and church again in the evening. He entered with zest into all the activities of the church, attending all entertainments, sociables, and oyster and strawberry suppers.

Whether this regularity in church affairs was owing to a native spiritual quality in him, I cannot say with authority. Rather it would seem that, being brought up in a good Methodist home, regularity in church going was the proper and respectable way of living in the community. Then, too, it should be remembered that in the '80s and early '90s there was little, if any, entertainment outside of church society. So what else could a young man do? He joined the church choir and here is where he shone as a star of the first magnitude. He sang bass — some said double bass — as he seemed to get down to the lowest tones in the scale. He also belonged to a quartet called the "Pan Handle." It was by no means a coy quartet, for they accepted most graciously, if not with avidity, any invitation to show what they could do.

Herbert excelled in skating and swimming. He could hold his breath, and swim under water, longer than any of his companions.

Herbert always had a love affair or two going, but none of these was taken seriously until he met the young lady who became his wife.

He was a normal boy, with a clean active mind, an inventive turn inherited from his father, business ability to make his inventions profitable, will power to carry on against all odds, and, above all, an amazing optimism.

Garden Truck and Chickens

The Dow home in Cleveland was on a tract comprising several acres of land, which Herbert, with the help of one of his pals, cultivated. They raised corn, potatoes and garden truck for the family use, selling the surplus to stores and neighbors. This chum would often stay at the Dow home overnight so that the boys could get up and start to work at 3:30 a. m. By 7 o'clock, when others were just starting to work, they had hoed an acre of corn and, after eating breakfast, were ready to start to school.

They also made money raising and selling chickens and eggs. When feeding the chickens, Herbert pounded up oyster shells and mixed them with the grain and gave the conglomreation to the poor chickens. When asked, "What on earth are you doing that for?" he replied:—"Well, they have to scratch around for the grain, which keeps them from getting fat and lazy, and so I get more eggs."

About that time an article appeared in the "Youth's Companion" on "Ostrich Farming in South America," a typed copy of which has recently been furnished to me by the publishers of "American Boy," with which the "Youth's Companion" has since been combined. This article stated that the female ostrich is extremely careless about her eggs, laying them in any slight hollow, and often deserting her nest. The rearing of the birds, therefore, would hardly be profitable if the hatching were not done by artificial heat.

It described an incubator used for hatching ostrich eggs. This article gave Herbert the idea of using an incubator for hatching hen's eggs. The first incubator which he made, heated with a lamp, was not a success, as none of the eggs hatched, probably due to the impracticability of keeping an even temperature without an automatic regulator. During the next few years he made and tested more than forty different types of regulators, most of them very crude. After changing from the use of wood to metal-base regulators, the Dow incubators became a success, and their reputation became known locally.

This was Herbert's first initiation into the commercial manufacturing business and, I think, was his first real invention. Only a few incubators were made. One was sold in California for $100, but this had the effect of starting all the neighbors into the manufacture of incubators, and then Herbert found it more profitable to make blueprints and sell them to prospective builders than it was to make the incubators. He also made a number of thermostats, which were used in other makes of incubators.

The Start in Chemical Production

While at Case school he had many opportunities of showing his originality. He was different from the rest of the boys in the laboratory, in that he paid little attention to routine work, but was always working on something new. His hobby at that time was to recover lithium. Taking some bitter water from one of the Ohio brine wells and heating it with sand, he recovered a hydrochloric acid containing an abnormal amount of lithium and bromine. In developing the process for recovering bromine, he produced such rank smells in the "lab" that many were the wet sponges hurled his way. The boys even went so far as to talk of petitioning Doctor Maybery to have Dow fired from the "lab."

He concentrated on whatever interested him to the exclusion of everything else. Even Doctor Maybery found this hard to bear.

Herbert once made this statement:—"If a man were to offer me a salary of $100,000 a year on condition that I do nothing except at his dictation, I would refuse. I should prefer working for $3,000 a year as a free lance."

After he had been graduated from Case, some of his friends could not understand why he did not settle down to some routine work, the same as other college graduates. But a staunch defender, the mother of one of his pals, said:—"Don't rail at Herbert Dow; he is a genius, and some day you will be proud to know him, for he will be great."

Tonight we have met to celebrate the fulfillment of that prophecy.

Dr. Dow's Achievements

Dr. Dow's work for the development of chemical industry in the United States and the results which he has achieved in his industrial organization were reviewed by E. O. Barstow, an associate in the Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Barstow spoke as follows:—

Someone has said that "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man." In bringing to your attention some of the notable accomplishments of Dr. Dow I can find no more appropriate words with which to preface my remarks. He created and has developed from the ground up, the institution with which his name is associated, the Dow Chemical Company. This large and important chemical industry now stands as evidence of the technical genius and constructive ability of its founder. It uses as its basic raw material a natural brine found in the vicinity of Midland, Mich., which contains calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, salt and a little bromine (from 0.1 to 0.2 percent).

It is my privilege to have been associated with Dr. Dow as an employee of this company since 1900, nearly thirty years, so that I feel qualified, by experience at least, to tell you something of his accomplishments. During these thirty years I have seen this company grow under his management, from a small concern manufacturing two products, to one operating an aggregation of plants manufacturing some 150 different chemicals.

Dr. Dow combines to an unusual degree the abilities of an engineer and those of a chemist. In his early years he taught mechanical drawing at night school while studying chemistry at the Case School of Applied Science, and later he was for many years retained as a consulting engineer by the Westinghouse Machine & Manufacturing Company in matters relating to the design of power equipment.

Many of his most conspicuous successes have been achieved by the application of his engineering and mechanical genius to the manufacture of chemicals on a large scale.

Among Dr. Dow's outstanding characteristics are originality and inventive ability, and he combines with these a belief that continuous research and plant development work are a necessity in the chemical industry. These characteristics were evidenced in his early work at Midland and are just as clearly shown by the operations of his company at the present time. His inventive ability is further indicated by the fact that over one hundred of his inventions are covered by United States patents, or patent applications now being prosecuted. While most of these inventions relate to chemical processes or apparatus, his versatility is shown by the fact that a good many relate to other fields of activity, such as power generation, light metal alloys, stabilization of ships, lubricants, etc.

Back in 1900, Dr. Dow was manufacturing two products, potassium bromide and bleaching powder, both by processes radically different from those in use elsewhere.

Bromide and Bleaching Powder

In his bromide plant, he took the brine just as it was pumped from the ground, electrolyzed it, and blew the liberated bromine out of the cold brine with air, and then absorbed it in potassium carbonate solution which for a long time he obtained by leaching wood ashes. The process was simple and cheap compared to the old one, which it was rapidly displacing. It eliminated evaporation of the brine and the production of salt. Electrolysis took the place of the chemicals, potassium chlorate and sulphuric acid, used in the old process, and the bromine was removed from the brine without the use of steam or heat. On account of operating cold, the plant could be, and was, built of cheap materials, mostly wood and tar. This process eventually gave the Dow Chemical Company the bulk of the bromide business of the country and enabled it to ship bromides abroad in competition with foreign producers.

Dr. Dow's bleaching powder plant was of equally unique and simple construction. Instead of following the usual practice and electrolyzing a pure salt solution, he made his chlorine by electrolyzing some of the spent brine, containing salt and calcium and magnesium chlorides, just as it came from his bromide plant. His chlorine cells were of simple construction, without diaphragms, and made of cheap material, mostly wood protected with tar. They were bipolar, requiring no metallic electrical connections from cell to cell. Each individual cell took 35 amperes, but he put two series of 70 each, a total of 140 cells, in one wooden tank and operated them as a single unit. This gave him individual units taking 70 amperes at 300 volts, or 21 kilowatts, with but three electrical connections and one gas outlet. This was a large-size unit for those days. The cathode product of the cell was a mixture of calcium and magnesium hydrates and this was washed out to the sewer after nine days' run, and the tank refilled with fresh brine.

The usual absorption equipment in use for the manufacture of bleaching powder was a series of lead chambers, but Dr. Dow again used cheaper equipment. He put the lime into a series of shallow trays built of brick and concrete and provided with removable sash covers of tarred wood and glass. The glass was necessary in order to supply sufficient radiation to get rid of the heat.

This bleaching powder plant was so successful that, starting in 1900, it was doubled or more than doubled each year for three years in succession, and paid for out of surplus profits after paying regular dividends.

Dr. Dow's work with these two early processes simply illustrates the originality that is characteristic of his later undertakings.

The bromide process just described is adapted for large production with big units, and with some modifications is in operation at the present time. Instead of making one bromide, however, about twenty bromine compounds are now manufactured, including ethylene dibromide, which is an ingredient of ethyl gasoline.

Many Brine Products

Spent brine from the bromide plant is now worked up for all of its constituents. One double-effect evaporating unit using engine exhaust and operated by one man per shift gives 400 tons of salt and in addition, 40° Be. mother liquor containing the calcium and magnesium chlorides. This mother liquor passes on through a plant containing continuous evaporating, cooling, and crystallizing equipment and after treatment with lime finally yields 400 tons of 80 percent calcium chloride, 125 tons of 48 percent magnesium chloride, and magnesium hydrate sufficient for 125 tons of epsom salt. This magnesium hydrate is converted into epsom salt solution by treatment with SO_2 gas and oxidation with air. This epsom salt solution is evaporated continuously in a triple-effect evaporator, crystallized in vacuum crystallizers, and filtered and dried continuously at the rate of 8 tons per hour.

Magnesium Metal

One use of magnesum chloride, to which Dr. Dow has given a great deal of attention, is the manufacture of magnesium metal. This metal, distinguished by the fact that it is approximately 40 percent lighter than aluminum, has desirable physical properties, and can be cast, rolled, drawn, forged, extruded, and welded; in fact, subjected to any treatment ordinarily applied to the common metals. Magnesium scrap can be remelted, and worked over and over again without adversely affecting its physical properties. Development work on the manufacture of this metal and its alloys and on methods of mechanically working them, has been carried on by the Dow Chemical Company continuously during the last twelve years. The progress made during the last eighteen months in methodh of fabrication and development of alloys is greater than that of the preceding ten years.

The old chlorine cell which I have described is no longer used; it served its purpose for about fifteen years, but was finally superseded by the present type of Dow cell which makes both chlorine and caustic soda. This cell is also bipolar. Ninety cells are clamped together in a series and operated as one unit, with two electrical connections and one gas outlet. Each unit takes 1,000 amperes at 300 volts, a total power consumption of 300 kilowatts. This cell is the basis or foundation upon which a large chemical business has been built, the chlorine and caustic soda so produced being used as raw materials for the manufacture of a very large number of important products.

I will illustrate this statement by giving a few examples.

Interrelated Processes

Charcoal and sulphur are combined to make carbon bisulphide.

Carbon bisulphide, with chlorine, gives carbon tetrachloride, sulphur chloride, and impure sulphur as a by-product.

The by-product sulphur is used in the manufacture of limesulphur, a spray material, and also for the manufacture of epsom salt.

Carbon tetrachloride treated with iron borings and water gives chloroform, and a by-product of ferrous chloride and ferrous hydrate.

By-product ferrous chloride and ferrous hydrate, treated with chlorine and hydrochloric acid, give ferric chloride.

White arsenic is oxidized to arsenic acid by means of chlorine and from this material, lead, calcium, and magnesium arsenates are manufactured.

Benzene treated with chlorine gives monochlorbenzene, together with a by-product of hydrochloric acid.

Chlorbenzene with caustic soda solution at high temperature and high pressure gives sodium phenate solution, and this, with by-product hydrochloric acid from the manufacture of chlorbenzene, gives phenol.

The Dow Company has been making phenol by this process for several years. The reaction is slightly exothermic and is now carried on continuously with a heat-interchanging system so that very little additional heat from without is required, except when starting the plant.

Phenol, combined with caustic soda and carbon dioxide, gives salicylic acid, and from this we manufacture a complete line of salicylates, including methyl, salicylate, salol, and acetysalicylic acid or aspirin.

Chlorbenzene with ammonia under conditions of heat and pressure give anilin.

Acetic acid, with chlorine, gives monochloracetic acid.

Monochloraceti acid, anilin, and caustic soda are raw materials for the manufacture of indigo.

Indigo treated with bromine gives a number of bromindigos, which are dyes of high quality.

The examples given illustrate the fact that the Dow Company is operating a combination of interrelated processes for the manufacture of various chemicals, wherein the product or by-product of one process becomes the raw material for another.

In the course of his work at Midland, Dr. Dow has gradually developed an organization imbued with his ideals and taught to obtain results by co-operation and team work.

A system of profit-sharing, based on the earnings of the company, tends to create interest in the success of the plant as a whole, as well as in that of the department with which a man is directly connected.

Research Developments

A large amount of research work is carried on continuously for the purpose of improving present processes and developing new ones.

A result of this policy is that nearly all of the processes in operation at Midland are original and distinctly different from those in use by other companies for the manufacture of the same products.

I have a few figures which may be of interest. Of the Dow Company's employees, 1,529 are required for the operation and maintenance of its plants, including power houses and service departments. In addition, the company has 137 office and sales department employees at Midland and in the branch offices at New York City and St. Louis, making a total of 1,666 employees required to operate and maintain its plants and sell its products. In addition to this number, 152 employees, or a little over 9 percent as many, are engaged in research and process development work and in the design of new and improved plants and equipment. There are also 658 employees engaged in the construction of new plants and additions to the present ones, bringing the total number of employees up to 2,476. Of the total of employees, 201, or a little over 8 percent, are graduates of engineering or technical schools.

These figures speak for themselves and illustrate Dr. Dow's belief in the neces-

The Perkin Medal Courtesy of "The Indicator"

sity of scientific education and of research in the chemical industry.

In spite of the demands made upon him in directing the affairs of the Dow Chemical Company, Dr. Dow finds time for other interests not so closely connected with the chemical industry. For years he has been actively interested in horticulture. This interest has led to the development of large fruit orchards, which he operates on a commercial basis. The products from these orchards have won many prizes at fruit shows, particularly at the annual Michigan State Fair in Detroit. Incidentally, these orchards serve the Dow Chemical Company as an experiment station for the development of new spray materials.

He has applied himself to the study and practice of landscape art and design, and has developed a large and beautiful estate surrounding his home at Midland.

His love and appreciation of art have extended beyond his home surroundings to the community in which he lives. He has constantly endeavored by personal effort and financial support to make Midland a beautiful and attractive town. Dr. Dow was materially instrumental in bringing about the building of the Mid-

land County Court House, in which have been incorporated some of his own ideas in decorative art, and which is widely known as an example of artistic design in a public building.

He instigated and sponsored the organization of a garden club which promotes interest in gardens and the beautification of home grounds by an annual garden contest. Monthly prizes in substantial amount are awarded during the summer in each ward for the best kept and most artistically arranged yards and gardens. The garden club also supports an annual flower show, which in artistic merit and beauty compares favorably with the great national shows. Dr. Dow contributes liberally to all such activities for civic betterment.

He has always been active in local public affairs, having in the past served as member of the school board and as councilman, and his advice and support are freely enlisted in all matters of local public interest.

These last-named accomplishments, while not directly connected with chemical manufacturing, have helped to change Midland, which, thirty years ago, was a shabby, unattractive, lumbering town, into a beautiful town with modern schools and improvements, an attractive place of residence for educated people, who are absolutely necessary for the development of a chemical industry.

The Perkin Medal was presented to Dr. Dow by Prof. Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, who briefly recited the history of the medal and the purpose for which it was established by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The Medal Address

After expressing his appreciation of the honor bestowed on him by the chemical society, Dr. Dow delivered the following address on "The Economic Trend in the Chemical Industry":—

For several thousand years civilization had its ups and downs depending largely on the number of slaves that were constructively employed.

About one hundred and fifty years ago a new type of slave—the steam engine—began to be a factor in the world's progress. It was not evolved suddenly by James Watt. Steam engines had been used to pump water out of coal mines before James Watt was born, but he improved the economy enormously and in many other ways made the engine so practical that it began to be used extensively and laid the foundation for the great commercial expansion that made the British Empire the manufacturer for the whole world. I think we can safely say that the old era was eclipsed by the new when manufactured products made by steam power replaced the manually made necessities of life.

The next epoch that revolutionized methods of manufacture and shortened the hours of labor was the method of manufacturing on the interchange plan whereby each part of a co-ordinated mechanism was made with such extreme accuracy that it would fit its companion part exactly without the use of a file or other method of individual hand treatment. Like the evolution of the steam engine the method of interchange parts did not come suddenly into the world a full-fledged process, capable of immediately ousting its competitor, the hand-fitting process. Its great advantage only existed where thousands of pieces exactly alike were required, and there were no such cases one hundred years ago, but when the sewing machine began to be extensively used the opportunity presented itself, and several New England manufacturers began to use the system. A little later, when the Civil War made a demand for many thousands of pieces exactly alike for the Springfield rifle, the great opportunity arose for a full development of the interchange system. Contrary to the expectation of most of the authorities, an accurate comparison of costs with the hand-fitting system showed a marked reduction in cost, and the whole manufacturing world began to see the dawn of the second great era that was destined to put the United States in the lead as a manufacturing nation and, incidentally, give the average workman more to be thankful for than any of his ancestors had ever possessed.

For a time the interchange plan was handicapped by the fact that the machine tools employed were not sufficiently accurate to make a nice fit, and in order that there would be no hand-fitting the various parts were machined so that the joints would be a little loose normally, in which case the off-size pieces could still be used.

This led to a long train of refinements in methods of manufacture, and the end is not yet, but the fact that the United States was the pioneer in big-scale operations on the interchange plan also tended to make us the pioneer in manufacturing the machine tools that would produce this extreme accuracy, and for many years we have been exporters of tools of this class. The application of this process soon made the United States an exporter of clocks, watches, sewing machines, and later of typewriters and adding machines.

All such manufactured products were of a character adapted to exploitation of the interchange plan with the greatest advantage, and today this advantage is best exemplified in the mnufacture of automobiles. As a nation we still hold the lead that was initiated with the sewing machine and Springfield rifle, and it is this advantage in manufacture that has made us a creditor nation and enabled us to be a large factor in introducing another great innovation that is destined to go down in history as the creator of the third great epoch in the march of civilization. I refer to high wages.

Here again no one individual or nation can claim the sole honor of making this great step forward in the world's progress; Switzerland and Japan, as well as Detroit, are conspicuous examples. High wages were forced more or less unwillingly on the manufacturer, and to avoid too high costs he was compelled to adopt every labor-saving device possible and these improvements almost invariably had the ultimate effect of lowering costs even if accompanied with higher wages, but many of these labor-savers are justified only in large-scale operations, consequently are applicable to the greatest extent in the nation with the biggest market and the firm with the most customers.

Labor-Saving Factors

The most conspicuous labor-savers in a chemical plant are:—(1) Larger equipment, to cut down the expense of chemical control and operating labor per unit of product; (2) automatic analysis, to save the labor expense of chemists' making routine analytical tests at regular intervals and to secure results more quickly and more certainly, with the chance of error due to the personal factor reduced; (3) automatic operation of the equipment, which is governed by the automatic analyzer, all leading to the final desideratum; (4) a continuous process which is both automatically controlled and operated. There are, of course, other means for labor saving, such as the economic application of human motion study, the coordination of supplies and other means for increasing the effectiveness of the human element, but such measures are of relatively less importance in operating large-sized chemical equipment, having a very large output per man employed as direct labor than in the case of machine processes involving more manual operations. We will consider here therefore only the large factors in labor saving which have just been mentioned, whicr make it possible to pay higher wages and at the same time give the consumer more for his money and also increase dividends.

The one most important factor in lowering the labor cost of manufacture in a chemical plant is, doubtless, to increase the capacity of the individual apparatus unit wherever practicable. This is usually accomplished by first increasing the size of the units, then substituting a continuous process when the size is large enough to justify it, provided quick methods of analysis and control have been developed, and then to substitute automatic control for manual control.

In a product made on any ordinary machine tool it becomes necessary to increase the number of tools in proportion to the output, then to increase the number of operators in proportion to the number of tools employed, except that expensive automatic machinery can be used for very large-scale production. In the case of chemical manufacturing many of the steps involved are capable of being handled in enormously larger units than is now customary without any increased cost of plant per unit of output and with no increase in labor costs, irrespective of the amount turned out.

This is a great advantage that a chemical process has over a mechanical one, and applies to containers, mixers, fractionating columns, vacuum pans, gravity types of filters, and practically every continuous process.

Let us suppose we are treating a hundred-gallon tank with the proper chemicals to carry out a certain chemical process. A small laboratory and a chemist are necessary in order to know the amount of treating material to be added. If the size of the tank was increased from 100 gallons to 1,000 gallons, the same chemist and the same laboratory would accomplish that same end, but the unit labor cost of doing the treating would only be about one-tenth what it was with the smaller container, and yet even thousand-gallon tanks are puny compared with the 4,000,000-gallon tanks used for oil storage. Why stop even with the practice of the oil man?

The waterworks reservoir is indefinitely bigger than an oil tank. Apparently the size is only limited by the amount of material it is desired to produce, which in turn is limited by the demands of the market.

Of course, it would be entirely feasible for a man to agitate the contents of a 100-gallon tank by hand. It is obvious that the 1,000-gallon tank should require a mechanical agitator, and as the size goes up to that of the biggest oil tank and then to reservoir dimensions, real engineering of a different order would have to be employed, but probably a continuous process would supersede the big containers and reaction vessels long before the larger dimensions were attained.

Economy of Process

A concrete example of the evolution of the oldest process of the Dow Chemical Company will illustrate the development that is going on in all the methods of manufacture being carried out in Midland.

The brine that is pumped from the ground consists of a saturated solution of calcium, sodium, and magnesium chlorides containing less than 0.2 percent of bromine as bromide. The brine also contains a small amount of ferrous chloride and other reducing agents. The old method was to evaporate the brine, remove the salt and then add the proper amount of oxidizing agent and distill the bromine. The objection to this method is that the salt made from this type of brine is very impure and is not salable at the market price for good salt and can only be made profitably where fuel of no value is available, such as waste from a lumber mill.

In the late eighties the cheap fuel adjacent to a supply of bromine brine in Midland county had been mostly consumed, and a new process that would use little or no fuel had an advantage that it did not possess in the boom lumber days. It was at this time that the Dow process entered the field.

This process in outline is as follows:—The brine is oxidized to set the bromine free. The brine then has a light orange color, a strong odor of bromine, and is corrosive. This brine without heating is then passed down through a tower in contact with an air current that removes the bromine by blowing out. The bromine-laden air is then brought in contact with iron or an alkali solution and the bromine thereby extracted from the air. This made a big saving in fuel formerly required for evaporating the brine which was the principal expense item of the old process.

In the first plant, started in 1889, bleaching powder was used as the oxidizing agent. The brine was treated in large containers until the analysis showed that the bromine was substantially all set free and then drawn off to a blowing-out tower that worked continuously.

The next step was to eliminate the big containers and make the whole process continuous and simultaneously substitute electrolytic oxidation for the bleaching powder and acid. This was accomplished by passing the brine through electrolytic cells located at a higher point than the top of the blowing-out towers, whereby the bromine-laden corrosive brine would not have to be pumped and would flow by gravity through the towers as its bromine was being removed. It is a very simple matter to make an analysis for free halogen in brine, and if the determination showed too much oxidation, either the flow of brine was increased or the current used by the cells was decreased.

The first method employed was to vary the amount of brine in accordance with the indications of the titration, but later it was found more convenient and reliable to vary the electric current. This was most easily accomplished by changing the speed of the engine driving the electric generator, and for many years thereafter the operator changed the weights on the governor each half hour in accordance with the indications given by the brine analysis.

In 1893, the bromide plant had absorption towers that did not completely absorb all the bromine except when alkali had been recently added, and if there was too complete a conversion of the alkali into bromide and bromate, there would be a big loss of bromine in the escaping air. In order to know whether the night shift had gone to sleep and let the alkali get too near saturation before replenishing it, the following device was installed:—

A very fine iron wire was stretched across the air outlet. If the bromine came through in abnormal amounts it would corrode the wire to such an extent as to reduce the cross section of the metal enough to increase materially the electrical resistance, and it was the intention to devise instruments that would record this resistance (this was before the days when good and cheap automatic recording apparatus was available), but in testing it out it was found that the resistance would change only very slightly under some circumstances and under others the wire would be eaten entirely through, thereby preventing any further record from being formed. So the plans were changed and instead of using an elaborate equipment, the wire simply supported a weight. Then, if bromine came out at any time during the night in a sufficient volume to materially weaken the wire, it would break off and drop the weight and thereby prove that the operators were not attending to their business.

This piece of apparatus was in use for some considerable length of time, but later the absorption equipment was made so large and contained such a volume of alkali that it could not go far wrong between quitting time and morning, even if it were neglected, and consequently the use of the corroding wire was abandoned.

In 1894, a laboratory equipment was so arranged as to give galvanometer indications of the amount of free chlorine in the bromine in this brine. The operation of this apparatus was based on the fact that chlorine in solution would produce a higher voltage than bromine. Designs were worked up for utilizing these variations in voltage to automatically vary the speed of the engine, thereby controlling the amount of oxidation of the brine, but it was not until many years afterward that equipment was finally perfected that would accomplish this purpose in an entirely satisfactory way. Reliable equipment now on the market greatly facilitates the working out of these problems. This oxidation potential equipment now appears to have found quite general application; in fact, it is comparable with equipment for hydrogen ion control.

In retrospect, the bromine plant development consisted in general terms of substituting a continuous process for large containers in the first step of oxidation. The second step was changed from a batch blowing to a continuous process on the drafting board before the first plant was built. Then followed the substitution of automatic, continuous analysis for periodic titrations and its application to suitable mechanism to make the analyzer automatically control the oxidation.

The details of working this out are somewhat difficult to explain, but the principle involved can be better illustrated by a corresponding, although not altogether similar, process which is working continuously in our epsom salt plant.

Epsom Salt Process

Magnesium hydrate for many years had been a by-product, and much thought was given to possible means for utilizing it. The process finally adopted is as follows:—

Sulphur dioxide gas is absorbed in magnesium hydrate to form magnesium sulphite or magnesium acid sulphite. This mixture is then oxidized to sulphate by blowing with air. We found that the acidity or alkalinity, in other words the hydrogen ion concentration, of the magnesium sulphite solution was of utmost importance in carrying out the oxidation. It is well known that the oxidations of salts of lime, magnesium, iron, manganese, etcetera, are most easily attained in an alkaline medium, as in the reoxidation of manganese salts in the Weldon process. In the present case, however, while an alkaline condition would be desirable for effecting the oxidation, the magnesium sulphite unfortunately is almost insoluble in an alkaline solution and consequently would escape oxidation at a satisfactory rate when the suspension was blown with air. On the other hand, magnesium acid sulphite is readily soluble, but the acidity of the solution retards and may even stop the oxidation completely. In this dilemma we were finally led to a solution of the problem by the discovery that a mixture of normal sulphite and acid sulphite within a narrow range of composition could be oxidized at a sufficiently rapid rate to make the process commercially feasible. It was most important, however, to maintain the composition of the mixture within the prescribed limits, if the oxidation were to be effected successfully.

At this point the question arose—how to maintain the correct ratio of normal sulphite to bisulphite, when the proportions were constantly changing as the oxidation proceeded. Chemical analysis and control was hopeless. It the first place, the mixture was of a muddy consistency, hard to filter, and incapable of showing a good end point with any known indicator. Then again, if a suitable indicator could have been found, which would have made possible a sufficiently accurate titration, the usual methods of chemical analysis would have been too slow. Before the results could have been obtained the composition of the mixture would have changed materially. However, the optimum ratio of normal sulphite to acid sulphite corresponds to a certain definite acidity of the solution, that is, to a definite hydrogen ion concentration. By devising an instrument which would record almost instantaneously the hydrogen ion concentration of the mixture in the oxidation tank it became possible to follow the progress of the reaction closely and to maintain the correct hydrogen ion concentration by suitable additions of magnesium hydroxide.

Although the development of a satisfactory recorder required more time than was anticipated, the object was successfully accomplished. Now it has been so far improved that the recorder is caused to actuate a motor-operated valve which controls the feed of magnesium hydroxide added to the liquor. The whole operation of controlling the progress of the oxidation and the proper additions of hydroxide to maintain the correct acidity is carried out automatically. When the batch is finished, which takes place in about eight hours, a workman opens a valve to empty the tank and then refills with fresh mixture to start the next batch. At other times no operating labor is required other than for occasional inspection. The automatic recorder functions accurately and without sleeping. It is not going too far to say that this process would have been a failure but for the creation of automatic recording and control means which have proved to be indispensable for maintaining the uniform conditions required for successful operation.

Going back to the four vital factors in labor saving in a chemical plant, which I referred to near the beginning of this paper, each one is well exemplified in the epsom salt process. We use equipment of such size that it can run for an eight-hour period before dumping the batch. The analysis of the batch is automatically recorded continuously, presenting on a chart a clear history of the progress of the reaction. The automatic analyzer is employed to actuate valves to control the flow of materials added to the batch. Finally the complete cycle of the process is carried out continuously and automatically without having recourse to a manual operation of any kind except to open a valve to dump the finished batch. In fact, it would no doubt require the exercise of but a little more ingenuity to contrive means to control the valves for emptying and refilling the tank, thus dispensing entirely with manual labor or operation. Perhaps we will come to that, but we are still old-fashioned enough to believe that a process should have some one to look after it, at least once in every eight hours.

Line of Development

We can now get a clearer view of the line development is taking by switching from the epsom salt plant to the much larger operations that accompany the evaporation of brine. It was not until a demand arose for calcium and magnesium chlorides that modern engineering was applied to this problem. The evolution was somewhat as follows:—

In 1897 our company organized a regular engineering department with a civil engineer in charge. As these men were trained to design monumental structures they had a hard time to think in terms of test tubes and beakers. This organization put us in shape to devise large-scale evaporators, and development on a big scale then began. The state of the art is now developed to such a point that evaporators are in use that will vaporize 20 tons of water per hour in single effect, from saturated solutions, with an available heat head of only 20° F., or more than 1,000 pounds per minute if the heat head is raised to 30° F. Engineering conditions, as we analyze them, do not indicate the possibility of increasing this size or decreasing the heat head economically. Already the size is far ahead of present-day practice. However, if heating tubes can be made that are more uniform in texture and composition so that, when one tube begins to leak, all are near the leaking point and ready for replacement, it may then be economically possible to make still larger evaporating pans and reduce the heat head somewhat.

The principle involved may be best defined by examples, of which the following is typical:—

If the diaphragm of an electrolytic caustic soda-chlorine cell plays out only in one corner, the entire cell must be repaired. Our repair records for individual cells and our experience in operating the cells have shown that there is a limit to the size of cell which it is economical to build, taking into consideration the average frequency of repairs and the cost of disassembling a cell, repairing, and reassembling it ready for service. If diaphragms could be made so that they would wear out uniformly, there would be no such limit because the cell could be operated "to destruction' and then discarded, while repair costs would be practically eliminated. In Midland this limit has been found to be 300 kilowatts per unit at 3.3 volts per cell. The last statement should be qualified, however, by explaining that "a unit" consists of about ninety individual bipolar cells, but fundamentally there is no essential difference between such a cell assembly and a single cell taking 300 kilowatts. The same principle limits the size of apparatus employed for many other purposes.

Modern chemical processes are primarily the result of recent achievements in engineering practice. The chemical reactions

involved in the Solvay process, as well as those involved in the blast furnace reduction of iron ore, are today practically identical with those of fifty years ago, but the present equipment for carrying out these reactions differs enormously from that of the early period. The immediate developments before us point more and more toward the installation of continuous processing wherever possible. The examples described in this paper decidedly emphasize this trend.

In the foregoing I have attempted to outline what to me are the most important of modern developments in chemical manufacture, and to illustrate them with incidents out of my own experience, which, I hope, will prove equally interesting from the standpoint of scientific men, commercial men, and political economists.

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Cottonseed Oil

(Continued from page 33)

Friday, January 10, 1930

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
January	...	...	8.35@ —	.....
February	...	...	8.50@ 8.60	.....
March	8.75	8.67	8.64@ 8.66	2,900
April	...	...	8.70@ 8.85	.....
May	8.95	8.86	8.85@ 8.88	2,700
June	...	...	8.95@ 9.05	.....
July	9.18	9.06	9.06@ —	1,600
August	...	...	9.15@ 9.25	.....
Total sales				*9,400

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.50.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.00

* Includes 2,200 switches.

Saturday cottonseed oil prices will be found on page 2.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Jan. 9, 1930.

The market for cottonseed products rules comparatively steady, with only light trading reported.

The market is looking with interest to plans of farmers for the future crop. A general impression is that the fairly good crop in the Southeast in 1929 assures an equal, if not greater, acreage in 1930.

The weather has been unfavorable for breaking the land to the usual extent during the winter.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 7.15c. per pound.

MEAL—7 percent meal, $31.50 to $32.50 per ton, mill points.

HULLS—Loose, $9.50 to $10 per ton.

SEED—$34 to $36 per ton, car lots.

LINTERS—First cut, 5½c. to 6c. per pound; clean mill run, 3c. to 4c.; second cut, 2½c. to 2¾c.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening January 4.	Closing January 10.
January	$35.75@36.25	$35.75@36.50
February	35.75@36.50	36.25@36.75
March	36.25@37.00	36.50@37.00
April	36.35@37.00	36.40@37.00
May	36.75@37.25	36.75@37.25
June	37.00@37.50	36.75@37.50
July	37.00@37.75	36.75@37.50
August	37.25@38.00	36.75@37.50

Total sales—4,300 tons.

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening January 4.	Closing January 10.
January	$35.75@36.00	$36.00@36.50
February	35.75@36.00	35.90@ —
March	35.75@36.00	35.75@ —
April	35.75@36.00	35.90@36.00
May	35.75@36.10	35.90@ —
June	35.75@36.10	35.90@36.05
July	35.75@36.10	35.90@36.10
August	35.85@36.25	35.90@36.15

Total sales—22,900 tons.

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1930.

The market for cottonseed products had an easier tone, offerings showing an increase as some had expected after the holidays. Sales of meal and crude oil were larger. Prime crude oil, 7c. per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 8⅝c. per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, 2¼c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $39 to $40 per ton; cake, 8.36 percent ammonia, $36 to $37 per ton.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined, per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude, per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	31	9	28	6
Monday	31	9	28	6
Tuesday	31	9	28	6
Wednesday	31	9	28	6
Thursday	31	9	28	6
Friday	31	9	28	6

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Cottonseed oil has been weakening the last few days in this market and at this time the prices on crude are a substantial fraction below those of the same time a week ago. The buying has been waiting on further concessions, it has appeared most of the week, and these have been developing. The refined material also is softer and offered freely at concessions. Crude oil, Texas and Oklahoma, is quoted 6⅝c. to 6¾c.; while Valley and Southeast material is reported 6¾c. to 7c. Good, off-summer, yellow fig oil is quoted 7¾c. to 7⅞c. Refined, edible oil is quoted 10¾c. to 11c, barrels, car lots; and 11¼c. to 11½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Jan. 10, 1930.

Quotations on prime cottonseed are nominal. Prime crude cottonseed oil is 6¾c. to 6⅞c. per pound; 43 percent cake and meal, $39 per ton; hulls, $11 per ton; mill-run linters, 2¾c. to 3½c. per pound.

Bearings and Beltings

There is much of interest to every manufacturer and his mechanical staff in articles on "Keeping the Oil in Antifriction Bearings" and Deterioration of Belting With Age," which are contained in the February issue of "Black and White." This publication, it may be explained, is published and distributed free by E. F. Houghton & Co., Post Office box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa., and by the company's representatives in many domestic and foreign market centers.

The February "Black and White" contains, also, interesting articles having to do with cutting coal bills, keeping plants clean, testing motor oils, overloading bearings, and other subjects which come up quite frequently in manufacturing plants.

Holiday Greetings Received

Mementos of the holiday season received by this paper during the past week include the following:—

Benner Chemical Company, Chicago—Large wall calendar, with a reproduction of the Arthur painting, "Raising the First American Flag." The calendar pad shows three months.

Ueyamayeis Japan Insect Powder Manufacturing Company, Osaka—A card of holiday wishes.

Charles A. Wagner Company, Philadelphia—A calendar pad of three-month sheets for metallic holder previously supplied.

American Zinc Sales Company, Columbus, Ohio—A card of greetings and a set of small glass tumblers, colored by the use of Azo products.

Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

(Continued from page 32)

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	1,477
Interior elevators	9,502
Country elevators, rail	7,366
Vancouver	....
Total	18,345
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1—	
Receipts	674,199
Shipments	643,789

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The trend of the flaxseed market was downward. Opening prices per bushel on February contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$2.02⅝	$1.59¾
Monday	*	1.59¾
Tuesday	2.02⅛	1.60⅝
Wednesday	2.01½	1.61⅛
Thursday	2.01⅛	1.63
Friday	1.99	1.62

* Holiday.

Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	551,000	122,000	130,000
United Kingdom	43,000	20,000	185,000
Continent	791,000	484,000	1,039,000
Orders	272,000	575,000	1,197,000
Totals	1,657,000	1,201,000	2,551,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United States	673,000	461,000
United Kingdom	63,000	224,000
Continent	1,275,000	1,822,000
Orders	847,000	2,232,000
Totals	2,858,000	4,739,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	1,969,000
Previous week	1,772,000
Last year	3,346,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	20,000	....	....
Continent	72,000	8,000	52,000
Totals	92,000	8,000	52,000
Since April 1—	Bushels— This year.		Last year.
United Kingdom	3,072 000		644,000
Continent	6,056,000		3,452,000
Totals	9,128,000		4,096,000

European Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull, London and Antwerp during the past week were as follows:—

	Per ton— Hull. La Plata.	Hull. Calcutta.	London. Calcutta. £	s.	d.	Antwerp. Shillings.
Saturday	£19¼	£22⅝	22	12	6	383
Monday	19	22⅝	22	12	6	381
Tuesday	19	22⅝	22	12	6	380
Wednesday	18⅞	22⅝	22	10	0	379
Thursday	18⅞	22½	22	10	0	375
Friday	18⅞	22⅝	22	10	0	375

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market for cake was quieter last week. Although crushers were busy in some cases with shipments on unfilled contracts, a falling off was noted in the volume of new export inquiries received. Domestic trade in meal was also quieter. Quotations appeared to be largely nominal.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1930.

Demand for meal is improving steadily and virtually all of the buyers want quick shipment. Stocks accumulated here have been pretty well cleaned up and the market undertone is better, though crushers are unable to dictate prices. Shipping instructions on old and maturing contracts are much better than they have been. In a general way the situation is much improved, but the market fails to show strength. Whenever quotations are advanced re-selling develops. There is a little inquiry for deferred shipment meal now, but there is no trade of consequence.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, $54 to $56 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ending January 10, 1930, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1930.	1929.
Saturday	849,795	643,395
Monday	435,240	962,710
Tuesday	973,216	1,149,150
Wednesday	972,725	1,137,825
Thursday	727,740	981,900
Frday	695,163	1,434,470
Totals	4,653,881	6,309,450
Previous totals	97,317,509	116,316,212
Totals to date	101,978,390	122,625,662

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Scattered orders are coming in for limited quantities of linseed meal, but this is not having the effect of placing the market on a genuinely strengthened basis. In fact, prices are tending a shade lower, and the offerings are fairly numerous. The round lot buying is showing some signs of revival. Resale material is reported a factor here and there. Ruling prices per ton for January shipment are:—Round lots, $56; car lots, $56.50; less than car lots, $57.

Linseed Oil

There was little change in the linseed oil situation last week so far as the local market was concerned. Daily changes in flaxseed prices were confined within rather narrow limits though the trend of Buenos Aires was downward much of the time. At the close of the week oil was quoted at 14.2c. per pound, in car lots, cooperage basis, and 13.4c. per pound, in tank cars. The tone of the market was apparently easy, however, and it was said to be possible to purchase at several points below list prices.

Trade was quiet but the indications continued to point to a steady movement into consuming channels in various parts of the country and there was nothing in the developments of the week to indicate any change of sentiment with respect to the outlook for business during the early months of the new year.

Cash seed was in fair demand in domestic markets and speculative sentiment was said to be bullish although trading last week was rather quiet. Developments in the Argentina situation were being closely watched owing to the unfavorable character of recent reports concerning the crop. Shipments from that country to the United States were larger than in the previous week.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1930.

Oil trade is considered fair for this season of the year, even though business to date has not livened up quite as fast as the trade expected. Competition of foreign oil has been noticeable here and there and tends to prevent prompt recovery of demand for the domestic offerings. Supplies in second position seem to be ordinary, as the buyers are offering their shipping instructions quite promptly, and in addition are contracting for fairly early shipment. There is considerable inquiry for spring months at the moment, but actual orders are moderate to light. Local stocks are much smaller than they were a year ago at this time. Mills are running at about the same capacity, no decrease in operations being reported at the turn of the month.

Argentine news is quite a factor in the situation. Local flax stocks are rather moderate, but Buenos Aires quotations seem to be easing right along in comparison with American prices, so the buyers are inclined to take hold very cautiously. The fact that Europe has cheap oil to sell in this country, despite the bullish news from various countries, is bothersome. Crushers may transfer their operations to Eastern mills and ship oil westward unless prices for domestic seed decline. Either that or Argentine prices gain.

Quotations on carload lots, cooperage, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 14.2c. per pound; tankcar lots, 13.4c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 14.6c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ending January 10, 1930, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1930.	1929.
Saturday	124,455	190,830
Monday	144,741	316,070
Tuesday	159,604	269,223
Wednesday	338,112	432,830
Thursday	227,018	692,280
Friday	268,838	648,755
Totals	1,267,768	2,549,988
Previous totals	42,150,676	43,049,545
Totals to date	43,413,444	45,599,533

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	695	41	9
Monday	695	41	4½
Tuesday	695	41	0
Wednesday	692	40	9
Thursday	690	41	1½
Friday	690	42	0

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

The linseed oil market is continuing dull and rather uninteresting, as the trade is slow in coming into the market in the new year and is waiting for new developments of some kind in the market. In a situation of this kind, with everyone waiting, the market is very likely to wait itself, which is exactly what is happening in this case. Prices have been fluctuating a few points each way. Ruling quotations per pound for January-April shipments are:—Tankcar, 13.6c.; car lots, 14.4c.; warehouse deliveries, 14.8c.

Argentine Flaxseed Duty

WASHINGTON Jan. 9, 1930.

The Argentine export duty on flaxseed has been set at 2.90 gold pesos per metric ton for January, according to information cabled to the Department of Commerce by the commercial attache at Buenos Aires. It was 3.44 pesos in December.

Flaxseed Crop Extension Plans Laid in Northwest

Agricultural colleges of four States, railroads, and representatives of financial and business interests have united in a movement to increase the flax acreage in the Northwest. At a meeting held in Minneapolis, January 2, these interests created a committee to further their purpose in this respect.

The members of the committee are F. C. Smith, secretary of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Company, chairman; W. C. Coffey, dean of the Minnesota Agricultural College; E. C. Leedy, agricultural development agent for the Great Northern Railroad; M. O. Grangaard, vice-president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis; and C. C. Webber, president of the Deere & Webber Company. Mr. Smith, who is vice-chairman of the flax development committee, represented the paint, oil and varnish industries at the meeting.

H. L. Bolley, botanist and plant pathologist at the North Dakota Agricultural College, furnished figures on acreage and production of flaxseed in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. Starting with an area of 1,070,000 acres in 1921, the crop developed to 3,197,000 acres in 1924, but has dropped back since to 2,916,000 acres in 1929, when 16,279,000 bushels were produced.

Mr. Smith called flaxseed "uniformly the best paying cash crop raised in this territory." He pointed out that the country uses 40,000,000 bushels a year but raises only about half of it. He proposed an increase of 10 to 15 percent in acreage and major efforts on a campaign for better methods to increase the yield per acre.

Trinidad has removed the import duty on barytes. The rate had been 20 percent advalorem for general tariff and 10 percent British preferential.

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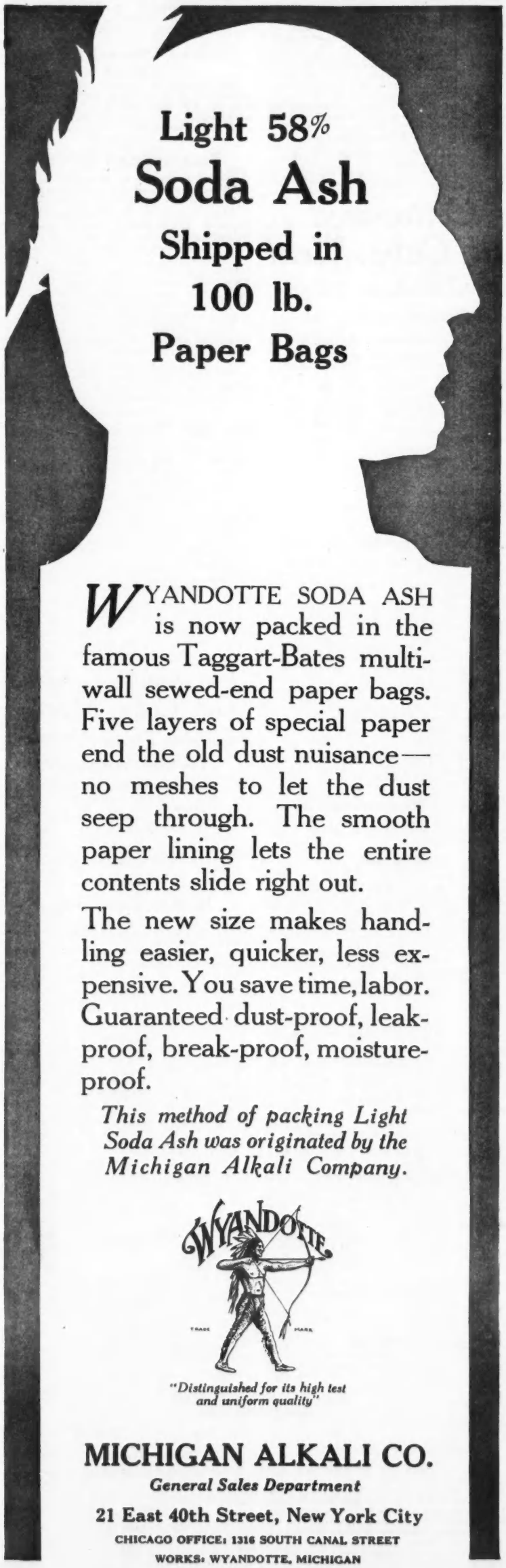

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Heavy Chemicals

Weaker Tone in Glauber's Salt and Soda Acetate —Producers Reduce Arsenate of Lead 1c. —Butyl Acetate Cut by Makers

Producers of industrial chemicals were engaged in rounding up the tail end of the contract season and not much in the way of any departure from the routine which has enveloped the market since the middle of December was looked forward to until after February 1. The volume of contracts booked for delivery this year has been satisfactory in the main, although only a limited amount of additional business was being received. There have been accumulations of some items, however. Acetate of soda was an example in point, declining some ⅞c. per pound last week to 4c. to 4½c. per pound. It was also rumored that offerings of foreign glauber's salt had been made with much greater freedom and at as low as 60c. per 100 pounds, a decline of 10c. In consequence of a recent reduction of ¼c. per pound in metallic lead the producers of arsenate of lead placed a reduction of 1c. per pound into effect. This resulted in a lowering of index numbers for twenty-five typical chemicals to 159.9 compared with 161.2 in the previous week and 155.2 a year ago at this time.

The producers of alkalies were quite optimistic over the outlook for the coming year, although they were not inclined to look for any early resumption of normal shipments. The market for mineral acids has been well supported through steady shipments to most of the basic industries. The recent competition which resulted in depressing phosphate of soda prices continued and demand was not as active from the textile industry as it had been. Shipments of blue vitriol to Latin American points will resume this week, but demand from the domestic agricultural trade is temporarily limited. There was a decline of ⅜c. per pound in metallic tin, but the metal was expected to work higher again as work at nineteen important tin mining properties in the Strait's Settlements has ceased and it is expected that the Tin Producers Association will urge that additional companies come in for restriction.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Antimony, metallic, ¼c. per lb.	Dibutyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, ½c. per lb.	Glauber's salt, foreign, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	Lead Arsenate, 1c. per lb.
	Soda, Acetate, ⅞c. per lb.
	Tin, metallic, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
159.9	161.2	161.2	155.2

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Alum.—The condition was a comparatively steady one last week. A fair amount of contract business appeared to be moving.

Aluminum Sulphate.—Producers reported a fair volume of shipments in progress. They had not changed their going contract quotations.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Generally steady conditions continued to rule in this product last week. Most of the contracts for 1930 had been rounded up and a waiting situation was looked forward to until Spring.

Ammonia, Carbonate.—Steady underlying conditions were the rule last week. Manufacturing consumers were coming into the market for fair quantities.

Ammoniac, Sal.—A generally firm tone appeared to be ruling in the lump descriptions. The market situation was described as quite firm all round. The flashlight and battery manufacturers were taking fair shipments of the gray and the white on the basis of the ruling quotations.

Antimony Salts.—Tariff complications appeared to be affecting business in the metal for forward shipment. Meanwhile the spot basis remained at 8½c. per pound, while January shipment from China was quoted at 8c. per pound f.o.b. this city. There was no worth-while change in the oxide or the needle.

Argols.—The importations during the first eleven months of last year footed up to 5,577,717 pounds, in contrast with 11,657,217 pounds in the same time the year before. A tone of steadiness ruled the market.

Arsenic.—The insecticide manufacturers continued to lend the market a fair amount of support through fairly liberal purchases. There was no change from the previous price basis. During the first eleven months of last year some 24,258,239 pounds were imported, whereas in the same time in 1928 imports were 20,483,403 pounds.

Barium Salts.—A firm undertone ruled in all divisions of the market. The importations during the first eleven months of 1929 were 7,520,377 pounds, whereas in the corresponding period of the preceding year they were 14,016,297 pounds.

Bleaching Powder.—The market remained in comparatively steady shape last week. Imports for the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to 2,520,962 pounds, whereas in the same time in 1928 they were 2,912,915 pounds.

Blue Vitriol.—Not much change from the previous condition of quietude featured this product last week. Agricultural buyers had not yet entered the market in anything approaching normal volume. No additional shipments were arranged for Latin America last week, but some were scheduled for this week. The British markets have held steady at £27 per ton f.o.b. works for casks. British exports in the first eleven months of 1929 were 38,986 tons, as against 45,426 in the corresponding period of the year before. During the same eleven months American imports footed up to 4,851,277 pounds, as against 3,254,833 pounds in the same time a year ago. Our exports during the same eleven months were 5,570,560 pounds as against 7,650,055 pounds in the same time in the year before. While there was fairly brisk buying of copper last week for the account of wire and cable manufacturers' demand from the brass trade was light. One electrical company placed orders for 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds for the first quarter delivery at the ruling price basis of 18c. per pound. There was another report that a fabricator had taken some 100,000,000 pounds for February delivery. Foreign buying of copper has been somewhat below normal.

Calcium Acetate.—As the manufacturers of acetic acid were only holding comparatively light inventories, the feeling was that shipments would continue on a large scale during the Winter months. Only 101,198 pounds were exported in the first eleven months of last year in contrast with some 11,148,580 pounds in the corresponding period of the year before.

Calcium Chloride.—Shipments were holding up well considering that this was an off season for the principal uses of this product. Close to 30,000,000 pounds were exported in the first eleven months of 1929.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Shipments were being arranged against contracts outstanding. The market was basically firm, as this was a fairly active time of the year. As the volume of contract orders on the books of the manufacturers was fully as large as was the case a year ago it was the feeling in trade circles that shipments might show an increase over 1929.

Chlorine.—The market was on a rather easy price basis following last week's concession to $9.50 per 100 pounds in ton lots, drums. The Pacific Coast market was reported to be on a parity with this market.

Copperas.—Not as much activity was witnessed in this product last week as had been the case during the late Fall months. However, the producers were adhering closely to their previous price views.

Glauber's Salt.—A fair amount of business appeared to be in progress for the account of the textile and dye trades. The foreign was said to be 10c. lower at 60c. per 100 pounds. It was somewhat of an in between season's market in that the contracting period for domestic goods had just terminated, while the period for making shipments had not yet put in its appearance.

Lead Acetate.—A decline of ¼c. per pound in the metal since the Fall

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months has had no influence on quotations for the acetate. A more extensive building and construction program for next season is expected will stimulate the demand for the metal. The exports of metallic lead in the first eleven months of 1929 were off to 148,332,584 pounds in contrast with 218,417,467 pounds in the same time in 1928. During the same period the exports of lead in pig bars from domestic ores were 37,678,259 pounds as against 21,715,969 pounds in the same time a year ago, while the exports of lead pig oars from foreign ores were 97,869,092 as against 183,053,956 pounds in the same time in the year before.

Magnesium Salts.—Exports of the salts in the first eleven months of 1929 footed up to 682,678 pounds whereas in the same time in the year before no statistics were given. The imports during this period were 16,725,717 pounds as against 16,433,000 pounds in the same time in the year before.

Nickel Salts.—Producers continued to adhere firmly to their previous price views. Exports in the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to 39,239 pounds.

Phosphorus.—The market had reverted to the routine customary after the principal match manufacturers have provided for the bulk of their requirements for another season. There was still a little controversy over what the inside prices for the red and the sesquisulphide were.

Potash Carbonate.—The condition was a firm one generally. In the first eleven months of last year some 20,827,129 pounds were imported in contrast with 14,691,320 pounds in the same time in the year before. Moderate arrivals from Germany are sufficient to keep the market supplied.

Potash Chlorate.—The undertone appeared to be a generally steady one last week. In the first eleven months of last year 12,237,678 pounds were brought into the country in contrast with 11,914,120 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Potash Cyanide.—The producers had entered contracts for 1930 deliveries at the ruling price basis. Foreign in the amount of 113,877 pounds was imported in the first eleven months of last year in contrast with 97,296 pounds in the same time in 1928.

Potash Prussiate.—In spite of the higher prices named for the red abroad there was no change in the position of this market which remained on a basis of 40c. to 42c. per pound.

Salt.—The producers were quoting mineral or rock salt or soda chloride on the basis of $11.40 per ton car lots, works, bags in 200 pound bags, while for less than car lots quantities in trucks they named $14 per ton delivered in 200 pound bags. Introduction of iceless cabinets and other apparatus for the production of artificial ice has cut into the market to some extent.

Soda Acetate.—Ample supplies were being offered at considerably lower prices last week. Off quality stock had been available at as low as 3½c. per pound, but a going quotation for prime material was 4c. to 4½c. per pound, the latter representing a decline of about ⅞c.

Soda Ash.—It was an off season in that producers had just rounded up their campaign for contracts for another year while consumers had not yet started accepting shipments in normal volume as many of them had not completed inventories. It seemed doubtful that the market would get into its full stride again until after February 1. Window and other flat glass manufacturers have been going quite slow of late and it seemed doubtful that they would go into active production until more activity developed in the automobile industry. The exports of soda ash in the first eleven months of last year footed up to 70,282,470 pounds.

Soda Caustic.—Exports of the first eleven months of last year amounted to about 109,000,000 pounds which did not show much of a change from those for the preceding year. The producers said it was an in between season's period in that manufacturing consumers had not yet started taking hold of the market in a normal manner. A rather large consumption has been in evidence for the account of petroleum refiners.

Soda Chlorate.—The increased plant capacity of the maker pointed to a week ago, has resulted in a production in excess of what can be utilized in the usual industries so that ample supplies appeared to be available for the time being for immediate shipment.

Soda Nitrite.—Upwards of 183,000 pounds were imported during the first eleven months of last year against 85,340 pounds in the same time in 1928. The domestic producers had nothing new to report with reference to this product.

Soda Phosphate.—Prices were repeated at the concession announced by producers a week ago. Demand for the di-basic was along fairly lively lines.

Soda, Prussiate.—The dry color manufacturers were taking hold of the market in about normal fashion. There were no new features of more than passing interest, however.

Tin Salts.—There was a reaction in the amount of ⅜c. per pound in the metal which established the price at 39¼c. per pound. Trading on the metal exchange has been in moderate volume as a rule. Exports of tin compounds in the first eleven months of last year amounted to 645,033 pounds in contrast with 585,074 pounds in the same time in 1928.

Zinc Salts.—The exportations of zinc compounds in the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to 3,234,368 pounds as compared with 3,279,273 pounds in the same time in the year before. A fair demand was being experienced for zinc dust from the textile industry.

Acids

While there were few changes of any importance in the scheduled quotations for most products included in the list of industrial acids, the undertone of the market generally was described as firm. The mineral acids in general appeared to be riding along on a wave of undiminshed activity as normal operations were resuming at manufacturing plants over the country. The producers of chromic acid had been writing contracts for deliveries over the first six months of this year at favorable prices and there was no suggestion of any change from the previous price levels. A fair degree of activity was shown for formic acid and this too was quite well maintained.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
106.8	106.8	106.8	106.6

Acetic.—Freer deliveries were being made of the raw material and the same was true with respect to the various grades of the acids.

Boric.—Producers were adhering to the advance which was instituted during the late Fall months. A fair foreign and domestic outlet was continuing.

Chromic.—The price range was being quite well maintained last week. The sales volume was well up to recent expectations as not a few of the automobile manufacturers were getting back into the full stride of operations.

Formic.—The tanners had been going slow for a while but there was an outlook for increased activity for the near future.

Lactic.—A fair volume of general business was on the books of the producers. Shipments were continuing in fair volume.

Muriatic.—Steady conditions ruled in this acid last week. Prices were well established and showed no change.

Nitric.—Demand for the various grades from 36 to 42 degrees was continuing along normal lines last week. Shipments were expected to show gains in another fortnight.

Sulphuric. — Producers have not modified their views in the slightest although shipments are perhaps somewhat smaller than they had been.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—The general quiet in the fertilizer trade contrasts somewhat sharply with the reports of firmness in sulphuric acid and of a movement sufficiently large to take up the production, a state of affairs with the explanation, of course, to be seen in the fact that acid finds various other outlets, which are more receptive just now than the requirements of the manufacturers of mixtures. The quotations remain at $10 per ton for 60 degree and at $15 for 66 degree pyrites acid, with 20 percent oleum at $18, while brimstone acid holds at $9.50 for 60 degree and $14.50 for 66 degree acid, and at $17.50 for 20 percent oleum.

Tannic.—The U.S.P. grades were reported unsettled.

Insecticides

The announcement of a reduction of 1c. per pound in contract quotations for lead arsenate by producers was the principal event in the market for insecticides last week. This was not surprising in view of the decline of ¼c. per pound which has taken place in the price of pig lead since October and has subsequently established it at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b., this city. The makers of paris green continued to support the market for white arsenic through rather liberal purchases.

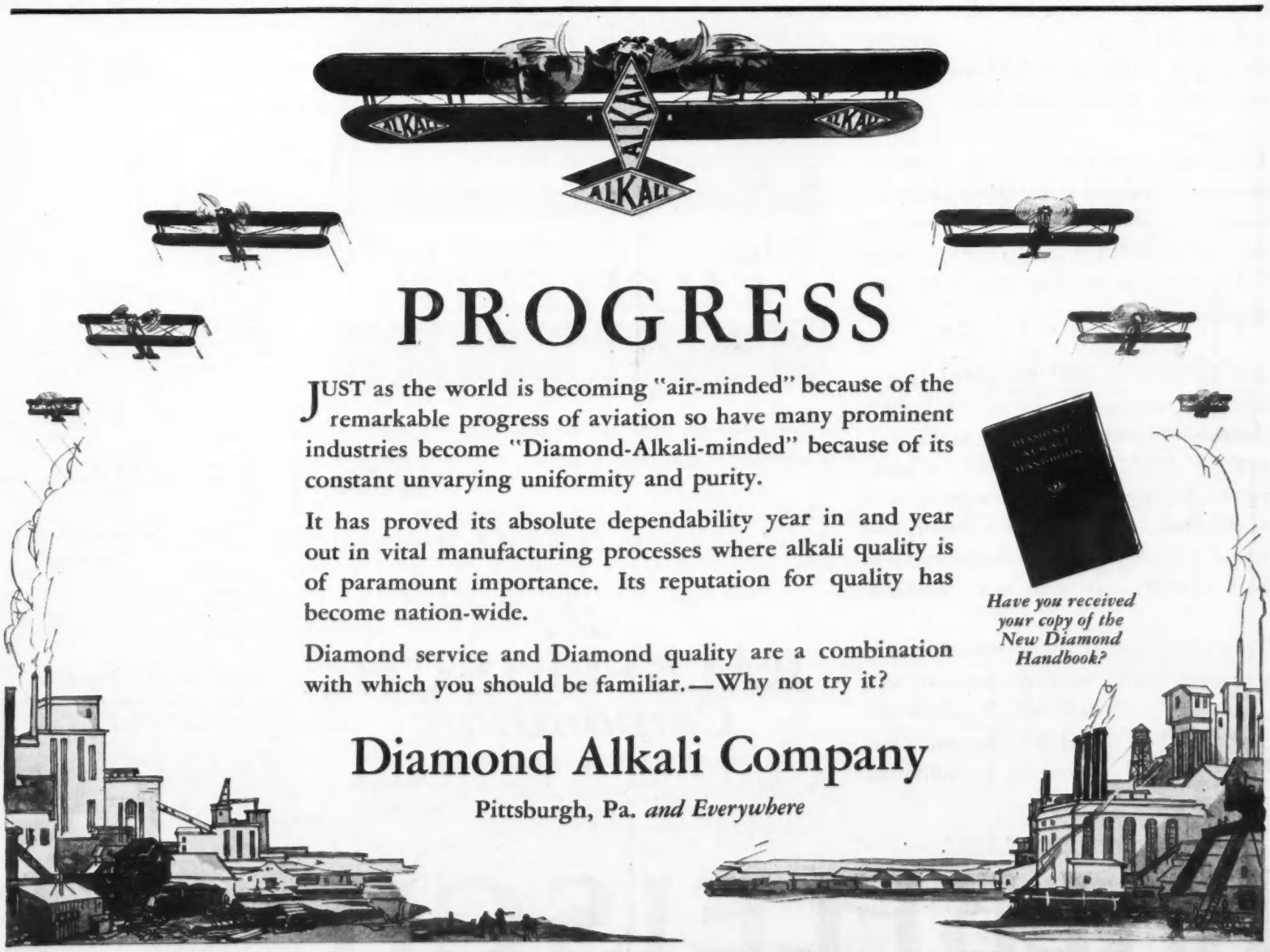
Bordeaux Mixture.—It was an in between season's period and no change from the previous basis came under review.

Calcium Arsenate.—Contracts were being solicited for deliveries during the early spring and summer months.

Copper Carbonate.—A wide price range continued to rule the market last week. With the metal pegged at 18c. per pound for domestic delivery no great change was looked for.

Lead Arsenate.—The 1c. reduction in this insecticide established a new price range of 13c. to 16c. per pound. New terms include a 5 percent discount as of May 1.

Paris Green.—Demand was on the quiet side which was natural enough as this was the off season of the year.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Innis, Speiden & Co. Has Annual Sales Convention

The annual sales convention of Innis, Speiden & Co., chemicals, this city, was held January 8 and 9 in the company's new office, 117 Liberty street. About forty-three salesmen and branch managers attended. The sessions were under the guidance of H. G. Mackelcan, sales manager. A feature of the occasion was the inspirational address by Frank Jewell Raymond, who spoke for an hour to seventy-three employees at the close of the business portion of the convention, Thursday afternoon.

The branch managers at Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston, Charlotte, N. C.; Gloverville, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., together with salesmen from those districts and the New York city sales force, met early Wednesday in the board room, and on that day and the next considered matters related to perfecting the organization of the sales force, problems connected with the purchase, sale, and merchandising of goods, methods for improving Isco service, customer contracts, complaints, and a general study of the work of the past year in order to learn from it ways and means for making 1930 a year of advancement, expansion, and broadening influence. Business methods developed and carried out by the various branch managers were compared in an effort to discover new ideas applicable to the sales organization as a whole. Throughout the meetings the factors of co-operation and co-ordination held a prominent place in the discussions.

Entertainment features served to bring relaxation at the end of each day. Wednesday evening the force dined at a restaurant in Greenwich Village, following which the George White "Scandals" was viewed. Thursday evening was devoted to the annual banquet, held this year in the Hotel Pennsylvania, where all the out-of-town men had been quartered.

Mr. Mackelcan viewed the meetings as the most valuable the company has ever held, and predicts a highly successful year to result from better teamwork, intelligent applications of remedies to problems, and the generally improved esprit de corps which the gathering produced.

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Prize Award Founded by Scientific Publication

A fund has been created by "Popular Science Monhtly" from which it will award annually a prize of $10,000, accompanied by a gold medal, to the American citizen who has been adjudged to have made, in the preceding year, the achievement in science of the greatest potential value to the world. This award will become operative next Fall.

The purpose of this award, according to O. B. Capen, president of the Popular Science Publishing Company, is "to heighten the interest of the American people in those conquests of the laboratory and the workshop which benefiit the entire community and to focus attention upon the many scientific workers who, without thought of personal profit, toil to better man's control over his physical surroundings."

The award will be bestowed under the auspices of the Popular Science Institute, a research organization maintainted by "Popular Science Monthly" of which Prof. Collins P. Bliss, associate dean of New York Universitv, is director. The institute has enlisted the services of leaders in American science to serve as a committee of award, whose task it will be to select the prize-winning effort. The members of this committee are:—Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. Collins P. Bliss, director of the Popular Science Institute; Dr. Samuel A. Brown, dean of New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the United States Bureau of Standards; Dr. William W. Campbell, president of the University of California; Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology; Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the geophysical laboratory of Carnegie Institution; Dr. E. E. Free, consulting engineer; Travis Hoke, editor of "Popular Science Monhtly"; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council; Charles F. Kettering, president of the General Motors Research Corporation; Dr. Arthur D. Little, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Elmer A. Sperry, chairman of the board of directors of the Sperry Gyroscope Company; Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson laboratory of the General Electric Company; Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; Henry Herman Westinghouse, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company; Dr. Albert E. White, director of the department of engineering research at the University of Michigan; Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of research for the General Electric Company; and Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane.

Soda Silicate Freights

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates of 8 cents a hundredweight on soda silicate for the New York Central (East), carload, minimum weight when in barrels or iron drums, 40,000 pounds; when in bags or in bulk, 50,000 pounds, and when in metal cans in barrels, boxes, or crates, 36,000 pounds, from Gardenville to Akron (on West Shore). They are effective January 28.

The United States Bureau of Mines has published as R. I. 2979 a comprehensive report of investigations by F. A. Patty and W. P. Yant in the odor intensity and symptoms produced vapor of commercial propane, butane, pentane, hexane, and heptane.

C.L.Speiden Advocates Leniency in War Debts

C. Leith Speiden, secretary of Innis, Speiden & Co., chemicals, this city, has returned from a European trip that included stays in the leading capitals on the continent, but more specifically was concerned with consultations with leaders in the German chemical industry. His journey, he says, gave him a broad understanding and grasp of the fundamentals now affecting, and likely to affect in the future, the commercial relations of the United States with European nations generally, and with Germany especially.

As to general business conditions in the chemical industry in Germany, Mr. Speiden found some large units of chemical production doing very well. Factories were busy. Production was in satisfactory position. In most ways commerce was as healthy as possible, considering the financial burdens of Germany, as well as of all nations on the continent.

Lack of capital for use in industry is causing serious unemployment in England, France, and Germany among the masses, a condition which provides an ideal target for the forces of communism. It is not to the interest of America that this should spread in Europe, Mr. Speiden declares; yet a depressed Europe would help to bring this about. The United States should help western Europe financially in defense of American institutions.

However, the general export business, as reflected by conditions in the Hamburg market, was not good. Leaders in the export trade, Mr. Speiden says, were discouraged and depressed. The volume of trade has decreased to an extent that has given rise to psychological, as well as commercial depression. To a very considerable extent, the distress afflicting the export trade is very real, according to the observer. This unsatisfactory condition seems to be rooted in the tendency of large organizations to establish their own selling agents in foreign countries, thereby cutting out of the commercial picture the exporter who, in the past, had been an invaluable connecting link between the foreign manufacturer and manufacturing consumers in the United States and other lands.

So definite is this situation that Mr. Speiden believes the "man in the street" in Germany is viewing the huge war debts as a burden beyond the nation's ability to pay. In fact, Mr. Speiden feels that the reparation burdens are pressing on the people of all countries and that in the final analysis some change in the present scheme of things will be forced on all nations. For one thing, the huge sums of money to be paid as reparations can be obtained only through extremely high rates of taxation and these taxes weigh heavily on the rank and file of the nationals of all lands.

To a very important extent, the demand for money on reparation account, Mr. Speiden believes, has reduced the credit available for needs other than the payment of war debts. The people—and that means the "man in the street" as well as the foreign business man—have not sufficient money left after paying the war debt taxes to participate freely in commerce. Were the funds in Europe larger than they are, many articles manufactured in the United States would find a ready market there, he says. As it is, they cannot be sold there because the money to pay for them is not available. If European nations attempt to pay in kind, that is, in merchandise, such payment, Mr Speiden points out, runs abruptly into the tariff wall of the United States. Payment in kind would be detrimental to business in the United States but to a very large extent Europe can pay for its purchases only by an exchange of merchandise. Furthermore, Mr. Speiden states that the tariff as at present composed tends to bring about reprisals on the part of European countries who cannot sell their production to the United States but who must sell their merchandise if they are to have money to pay the reparation obligations.

In the long run, Mr. Speiden feels that manufacturing in this country is likely to receive a set back by the difficulty which producers will find in marketing their surplus production in export trade. Reprisals against manufactured and other products of the United States seems inevitable to him, unless there be a change in the attitude of this country toward the general and vexatious subject to war debt payment.

Mr. Speiden suggests a course of action that would alleviate, if not eliminate, the growth of conditions possible of effect on the tranquility of international relations. He realizes that officials charged with the administration of the government of the United States are bound to a large extent by popular opinion. By means of many agencies, the popular mind in this country has been made opposed to a scaling down of reparations to a basis permitting payment without dissolution of financial and national structures. Therefore, he is convinced, popular opinion in the United States must be moulded in another form; must be led to the understanding that the healthy commercial life of this nation depends in no small measure on a similar condition in its national neighbors. This change of view should be this country's contribution to the balancing of the scales that now dip deeply against foreign countries, he believes. It should be a part of this country's contribution toward setting aright conditions in those countries damaged by battle, worn by the loss of revenues, and ravaged by four years of a conflict spared from the shores of the United States. The contribution to world democracy made by Europe in terms of men, money, factories, homes, lands, and the like, he says, far exceeded that of the United States in money and soldiers. Mr. Speiden feels that the scales will weigh even when reparations demands of the United States are scaled down. He would make such action contingent on all European nations' doing likewise. He feels that such a contribution by this country would be no more than its share of the world defense of democracy, which is the very foundation of the United States.

These views are held for no altruistic reason, according to Mr. Speiden. He advocates such a change in the popular opinion in this country and in the policy of the United States government purely in the broad interests of American business and the institutions on which this government is founded. He feels that a change is inevitable if for no other reason than that Germany cannot ever pay the total of reparations now scheduled for her. In the interests of a growing and expanding American commerce, he urges that sincere efforts be made so to change the popular attitude of citizens in the United States that its government will adopt a more liberal and broader policy in its international relations.

Salt Freights to Be Investigated by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1930.

A general investigation of freight rates on salt was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission and made part 13 of docket No. 17,000, the general investigation of all freight rates ordered by Congress in the Hoch-Smith resolution. The commission reopened and combined with the general investigation a group of thirty separate cases, many of them already decided, involving salt rates in the South, Southwest, and Central West. Hearings will commence in about sixty days, and the commission has asked for suggestions as to the points to be brought out in the investigation. The order said:—

The commission is of the opinion that thorough investigation should be made, with a view to determining whether this commodity is sustaining its lawful share of the general transportation burden, the lawful level of rates on this commodity in relation to the rates on other commodities, and the lawful relation of the rates from the various producing fields.

Disinfectant Makers In Britain Organize

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1930.

A British Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association has just been inaugurated here at a meeting which was attended by fifty concerns, representative of all branches of the disinfectant trade. All present signified their intention of joining the new association. The main objects of the association are to protect and further the mutual trade interests of its members, to foster the manufacture of disinfectants, and to promote closer co-operation between British manufacturers.

The association will be affiliated with the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, 166 Piccadilly, London, W., which will provide the necessary secretarial and other services.

Chemical Freight Raises Are Suspended by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1930.

Three proposals of railroads to increase certain carload freight rates on chemicals in the South have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission and investigations ordered. It was proposed to cancel commodity rates throughout the South on calcium carbide and silicate of soda, and in the Florida peninsula on sulphate of alumina, ground iron ore, mortar color, ocher and lead and zinc products.

W.S.Robertson Is Elected President of Permutit Co.

W. Spencer Robertson, for fifteen years secretary of the American Locomotive Company, has been chosen by the directors of the Permutit Company, manufacturer of water softeners and mechanical equipment, this city, to be president of the latter concern. He succeeds H. Kriegsheim, who has been made chairman of the board. Mr. Kriegsheim will continue to be active in the management of the company.

Jarosite Dry Colors Offered by New Concern

Dry colors manufactured from jarosite, a compound iron ore are being put on the market by the Jarosite Mineral Products Corporation, New Brighton, N. Y. The company's factory in that Staten Island town started production of these colors last week.

Jarosite colors comprise yellows, reds, browns, black and blue. The manufacturer says that they are of high purity and have great tinting strength. They are said to run 98 percent of ferric oxide. Samples will be furnished at request.

A deposit of jarosite was discovered some time ago in New Mexico by L. S. Benjamin, an engineer. It is reported to be probably the largest deposit in the Western Hemisphere. Specimens of the ore were brought to this city by Mr. Benjamin and he set about the organization of a company to develop the deposit. The Jarosite Mineral Products Corporation was formed, with Mr. Benjamin as president. S. J. Lebolt is consulting chemist for the corporation. Gregory Halpern is in charge of sales.

Somers Back from Orient

Arthur S. Somers president of Fred L. Lavanburg Company, dry color manufacturers, this city, returned to his office January 9 after an extended vacation—his first since 1886—spent in touring the Orient. Mr. Somers sailed from San Francisco in September.

While his trip was designed purely for pleasure, Mr. Somers took time to note the economic conditions of the various countries visited. He found the march of industrial progress in Japan and general conditions in Java most impressive. In view of the tremendous investment in reconstruction as well as the establishment of facilities for further industrial progress, the existing economic position in Japan was not so healthy as might be thought, but the outlook was very encouraging in Mr. Somers' belief.

In addition to Japan and Java, Mr. Somers visited China, Siam, Australia, New Zealand, Straits Settlements and the Philippines. He was accompanied by his nieces, Mary and Andrea, and his nephew, Arthur.

Pratt & Lambert Has 80th Annual Convention

About 225 sales representatives, executives, and managers from all sections of the United States and Canada attended the eightieth annual convention of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., varnish and lacquer manufacturer, in Buffalo, January 7 to 9, at the Hotel Statler.

Following registration, the convention activities started with an inspection of the Buffalo plant by those present. The first business session, at 2 o'clock, commenced with the address of welcome by A. D. Graves, president of the company, who spoke optimistically of the possibilities for a good volume of sales in 1930 and said Pratt & Lambert representatives from all sections of the United States and Canada are highly optimistic about business for the coming six months. There is a general attitude of satisfaction, he declared, in regard to the prompt efforts of President Hoover towards speeding up construction work. He said there had been a perceptible lessening of business during the last half of 1929, which was more pronounced during the last quarter, but that the company is entering the new year with every confidence.

Other speakers on the afternoon program were H. E. Webster, senior vice-president and secretary; R. C. Stark, production superintendent; I. M. Winslow, comptroller; and W. R. Fuller, technical director, who mentioned the growth of the company's laboratories. A dinner and a theatre party took place in the evening.

The sessions January 8 opened with a talk on the company's plans and prospects by R. W. Lindsay treasurer and general sales manager, which was followed by an address by W. P. Werheim, vice-president and advertising manager; H. S. Prescott, resident manager, New York; G. M. Breinig, president of the Waggener Paint Company, Kansas City; J. E. Murphy, manager of industrial sales, and J. F. Maycock, manager of foreign sales and railway sales. Dinner and an entertainment followed in the evening.

Speakers at the session January 9 included W. C. Woodyard, manager of the architectural service department, Chicago; C. D. Sproule, resident manager, Chicago; W. A. Alpers, president of the Cleveland Paint & Color Company; J. G. Schroeder, sales manager, Chicago; C. W. Brown, assistant sales manager, New York; and A. E. Hay, manager of the Canadian sales department.

The convention closed with a banquet, at which Mr. Graves acted as toastmaster.

Fire January 4 damaged the plant of the Atlantic Refining Company in Bath, N. Y., to the extent of $4,000.

Naval Stores

(Continued from page 31)

English Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin in London and Liverpool last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels—London. Common.		W. W.		Liverpool. Common.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	17	9	20	9	18	6
Monday	17	9	20	9	18	6
Tuesday	17	9	20	9	18	6
Wednesday	17	9	20	9	18	6
Thursday	17	9	20	9	18	6
Friday	17	9	20	9	18	6

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

The feeling is better in rosin, and the interest taken by the buyers is encouraging the sellers that the present somewhat higher prices can and will be maintained. The present dealings are on a moderately better price basis. Buying is in moderate lots. Ruling prices in lots of 280 pounds at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $9.65; G grade, $9.90; M grade, $10.15; W. W. grade, $11.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Trade continued rather quiet, many buyers still being inclined to hold aloof for further developments in the situation. The tone appeared to be steadier.

Pitch.—There was no broadening of business noticeable, consumers still being inclined to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases. Former quotations were maintained.

Rosin Oil.—Reports were current of a rather better inquiry from local and outside buyers though actual purchases were apparently limited as a rule to moderate quantities. The market had a steady tone.

Tar.—A firm tone prevailed in the market here as supplies available for prompt delivery are apparently light. There was a fair inquiry for moderate quantities of both kiln burned and retort.

Naval Stores Conference Includes Golf and Tennis

Entertainment plans for the International Naval Stores Conference to be held in the Hotel George Washington, Jacksonville, February 24 to 26, are rapidly taking final form. Arrangements for the customary golf tournament are in the hands of Thomas J. Aycock, Graham building, Jacksonville, and contemplate an unusually interesting program.

Efforts are being made to have a tennis tournament also. Arrangements for this event are in charge of S. H. Berg, Atlantic National Bank building, Jacksonville. Entries are now being booked.

A. E. Adamson has charge of the general entertainment arrangements. Glasgow M. White, of the Antwerp Naval Stores Company, is making the plans for the entertainment of lady visitors. A. L. Brogden, of the Flynn-Harris-Bullard Company, is handling hotel reservations for the meeting. H. M. Wilson, of the Baldwin-Lewis Pace Company, is in charge of arrangements for exhibits.

Reservations and asseverations already indicate that the attendance at this year's conference will set a new record.

Naval Stores Produced at Steam and Solvent Plants

WILMINGTON, Jan. 8, 1930.

December production of naval stores by steam distillation and solvent treatment of wood, and stocks of these products on hand December 31, according to data collected by J. E. Lockwood, manager of the naval stores division of the Hercules Powder Company, were as follows:—

Production

	Rosin, 500-lb. barrels.	Gallons—Turpentine.	Pine Oil.
Month of December	36,628	353,416	216,330
Total from April 1.	341,254	3,130,951	2,059,519

Stocks at Plants

Total December 31.	88,909	444,428	980,202
Total March 31....	128,665	338,641	886,915
Change.....	—39,756	+105,787	+93,287

(Rosin production and stocks include "I" grade.)

Five individuals and three corporations are being tried in the Federal court, this city, on charges of conspiracy to defraud in the sale of stock of the Utah Lead Corporation. The indictment charges them with having taken about $1,000,000 from investors by falsely representing that the firm had a $4,000,000 surplus and that its stock could not be bought in the open market for less than twice its par value. The defendants are Charles Reardon, also known as Horace Brown and George Wright; Joseph Morris, William H. Rankin, Harry M. Phillips, Michael Barnett, the Utah Lead Corporation, and two publications.

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MECHANICAL AIR SEPARATOR

Another addition to the RAYMOND Line

In conformity with our policy to add to our line of pulverizing and air separating equipment to meet the needs of our customers, we are now prepared to furnish Mechanical Air Separators which are made in accordance with the specifications of our German associates who have built them for a number of years.

A number of important improvements have been added to these Air Separators as a result of experimental work by our Engineers. These improvements involve a more positive method of bringing the air through the material to catch all of the fines wanted including oversize, and a device for thoroughly cleaning the air and material stream to remove oversize so that the finished product remains uniform at all times. This device, within reasonable limits, produces a uniform material of the fineness wanted even though the fineness of fed products may have a wide variation.

The Mechanical Air Separator will produce large capacities of finished product with low power consumption and cleans the tailings more thoroughly than any other separator of like kind. The result is a greater capacity from the grinding mill to which these tailings are returned.

Full information on these Air Separators will be furnished on request, and recommendations made if you will supply information on your problem.

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Fertilizer Materials

Tankage Declines on Accumulation of Stocks Here —Hoofmeal Also Offered Lower—General Trading Slow

The second week of the new year found fertilizer crudes characterized with the slow trading of the preceding week. There were no sweeping changes in prices; tankage declined here and hoofmeal was offered on a lower basis, but in the principal products there were no open revisions. Manufacturers of plant foods were still disposed to defer ordering out supplies until closer to the time when actual needs were at hand, and while in the general line of materials there was an oversupply present, the accumulation was not so great as to force prices to lower levels.

Sellers here continued to manifest a firm degree of optimism over the consumption outlook for the spring period, but opinion was divided and most of the forecasts on the long side of the market were qualified or subject to reservations. Of more than passing interest was the comparative lack of activity in imported organics. Recent importations have been curtailed beyond the present contracted position of the general market, and recent interest for both spot and forward position has been no better.

Nitrate of soda was practically stationary last week. While the domestic manufacturers of synthetic material were temporarily out of the open market, and with some of the Chilean sellers having only a sufficient supply to cover the anticipated needs over the spot season, there was little effort to sell. Sulphate of ammonia was in a converse position, as measured by the lively outward movement on contracts reported by the leading sellers here. Tankage continued to fall on an accumulation of stocks here, but blood was somewhat firmer. As stated in the late market summary of last week's Reporter, importers were stronger in their demands, and even the domestic suppliers turned to firmer views last week, but neither were able to obtain their asking prices at the sales. Unground fish scrap remained in a nominal position, with prices lacking for the small quantity available at the Chesapeake Bay factories. The usual strength to ground stocks of this commodity followed the withdrawal of prices for the unground variety. Acid scrap was easier.

Potashes were slightly more buoyant than the remainder of the market. The phosphate group was quiet and without new feature. As yet there have been no resale offerings of consequence and their appearance was retarded by the general disinterest of consumers.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Fish scrap, wet acidulated, 25c. per unit. Hoofmeal, imported, to arrive, 10c. per unit-ton. Tankage, domestic, spot, ground, 15c. per unit. unground, 20c. per unit. Chicago, concentrated, 20c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
92.0	92.0	91.7	98.3

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.— The monthly advance in the schedule of prices for the Chilean grade did nothing to remove the former state of consumer disinterest, and with the domestic manufacturers of synthetic material temporarily out of the open market, there was practically no change in surrounding conditions here last week. Firm resistance greeted the efforts of some isolated bids which were intended to force concessions, and notwithstanding a reported heavy supply of stocks ready for shipment from the primary market, sellers were unwilling to break the schedule. Sellers of processed material have already sold a sizable portion of their output and were not disposed to force interest until the advent of the socalled "spot season." As yet there has been no reselling of consequence; this market was expected to put in an appearance with the return of normal interest to the market. Of the total imports of 54,821 tons reported by the Department of Commerce as having been entered in October, 52,658 tons came from Chile, 2,138 tons from Germany and 25 tons from Norway. Production of Chilean material by the sixty-eight operating officinas amounted to 261,000 metric tons in November, 1929, as compared with 208,600 tons for the same month of 1928. Exports for November, 1929, totaled 249,000 tons, against 286,000 for the same month of the previous year. World stocks reached 2,454,600 tons, as compared with 1,995,500 tons in 1928, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sulphate of Ammonia.— Contracted purchasers continued to show their interest last week, but the spot market continued dull and without feature. The Southern market was also reported to be in a quiet position. As far as could be learned, prices were held to the $2.10 per 100 pounds basis, and with the sellers reasonably firm at that figure. There was no change in the state of the export market; there were also no changes reported from London, marking the first week in the past four that the market was maintained there. Of the 798 tons reported by the Department of Commerce as having been imported during October, 673 tons came from Canada and 125 tons were imported from Germany.

Blood.— Some of the sellers in the local market were asking $3.90 per unit for domestic stocks, but, in the absence of any buying of consequence, $4.85 per unit remained as the market figure and was available if intent to buy was shown. As stated in the late market summary of last week's Reporter, the importers were slightly firmer in their views, and while $4.25 per unit was openly available for prompt shipment from abroad, the sellers were inclined toward $4.35 and were endeavoring to obtain that figure. There were no sales reported at the higher basis last week. The general aspect of the Chicago market was unchanged and the sellers repeated their previous asking prices. Of the 1,856 tons reported as having been imported in October, the Department of Commerce reported that 1,080 tons came from Argentine, 447 tons from Uruguay and the remainder in scattering amounts from several countries.

Fish Scrap.—The market in the Chesapeake Bay sector remained in a nominal position. There were no open offerings of unground supplies, but it was thought in some of the local selling quarters that small quantities might be obtainable should a satisfactory bid be proffered. There were also no resale offerings reported. By virtue of the absence of unground stocks, the market for ground material moved into a firmer position, and while the previous price of $58.50 per ton was obtainable, some sellers were asking as high as $60 per ton. Acidulated scrap was easier last week and was openly offered at $3.50 and 50c. per unit-ton, or 50c. per unit below previous quotations.

Calcium Nitrate.— The regular monthly advance in the schedule effected at the opening of the new year did not alter the general aspect of the market. Of the 2,078 tons reported by the Department of Commerce as having been imported during October, all but three tons were imported from Germany.

Hoofmeal. — An accumulation of stocks as the result of the consistent absence of consuming interest forced the market downward last week. Sellers at Chicago abandoned their previous efforts to obtain $3.15 per unit-ton and held their quotations to the inside of the existing range at $3. Importers announced a reduction in the price of material to arrive to the basis of $3.50 per unit-ton, or 10c. below the previous asking price. The reduced prices did little to stimulate the demand.

Nitrogenous Material.—The position of this market was unchanged here last week. Buyers were indifferent to selling efforts, and, since the reduction in importers' prices a few weeks ago, some difference of opinion has developed as regards the possible strength of the market over the spring period. The consistent absence of de-

mand here has relieved the tightness of supplies abroad, and in some directions it was thought that easier prices might result. A normal demand, however, should level the supply and demand position to a point for easy maintenance of prices.

Tankage.—The local market was reduced again last week. The unground market was lowered 20c. per unit to the basis of $3.80 per unit-ton, and prices for ground stocks were reduced 15c. per unit to the basis of $4 per unit-ton. Sales were registered at these prices. The unsold supply here has reached heavy proportions recently and both the fertilizer and stock feeding interest remain indifferent to the progress of the market. Concentrated material at Chicago was also reduced last week to $3.80 per unit-ton in bulk, representing a decline of 20c. from previous quotations. Imports reported by the Department of Commerce as having been entered in October amounted to 2,449 tons, of which 1,140 tons were entered from Argentina.

Potashes

The tone of the market for potash salts was somewhat brighter than that for ammoniates and phosphates. While spot sales were confined within the narrow limits of the season, shipments against orders previously entered were being made regularly. As yet there has been no evidence of the expected re-sale market. Prices were held to the schedule throughout. According to advices received by the Department of Commerce, the Alsatian potash basin yielded 292,000 metric tons of crude sylvanite during the month of October, the record production so far. The pure potash content was 44,500 metric tons. Since the beginning of 1929 these mines have produced a total of 2,562,500 tons of crude sylvanite, or 403,400 tons of pure potash, which represents, as compared with the first ten months of 1928, an increase of 20 percent in crude salts and 24 percent in pure potash.

Phosphates

There was virtually no interest in the offerings of phosphate materials last week, and such trading that occurred was entirely without significance, and, as far as could be ascertained, sales were registered at the existing price levels. With the possible exception of superphosphate, spot supplies have not accumulated to the extent where sellers were anxious to reduce them at sacrificial prices. The bone division was quiet here, and in Chicago, as well. The consumption outlook, insofar as the phosphate suppliers were concerned, was not different from the mixed attitudes taken by sellers of other fertilizer crudes. The sentiment was generally optimistic, but such predictions were usually qualified or subject to reservations.

Superphosphate.—The market passed through another week without test as to its true position. The nominal quotations heard in this market were $9.50 and $10 per ton, dependent upon the grade desired, both f.o.b. Baltimore, but there was no desire to buy, and it was thought that lower quotations were available. Recent offerings in the South were named at 50c. per ton below these figures, and even a possibility of shading below these figures. Producers have been more active in manufacturing over the past six weeks and stocks were of broad dimensions.

Bone Materials.—Interest was entirely absent in the local market. Conditions in Chicago, and also in the selling quarters for foreign materials, were also slow, both for spot and forward position. Surface prices were free from alterations, but the underlying position did not escape the general weak character of the phosphate market.

Phosphate Rock.—Usual activity of the season held this market in outstanding contract with related products. The active outward movement of supplies from the mines at Florida and Tennessee reflected the extent of manufacturing operations in the superphosphate field and sellers anticipate a steady call through the spring season. Local sellers were optimistic over the outlook for the opening quarter of the year and prices were firm and without change last week.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Trade in sulphur continued at good dimensions over last week, and according to the sellers here, has opened the year "in fine shape." There has been no diminution of activity in consuming quarters over the past month, and exports of American material during the first ten months of 1929 were sharply up, according to the Department of Commerce. Totals for 1929 were 602,405 tons, compared with 736,232 tons during the corresponding period of 1928. The condition of pyrites was unchanged from the previous week and prices remained at their former basis.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Jan. 9, 1930.

The market for fertilizer materials remained quiet, but the trade reported inquiries that indicate a more active turn in the near future. Collections of dealers' accounts in the upper part of the cotton belt remain slow on account of bad weather which has delayed harvesting and marketing to an unusual extent. Otherwise, the situation is developing favorably for the coming season's business. The lower prices on mixed goods promulgated at the beginning of the year is expected to stimulate increase, especially in the demand for higher analysis mixtures, also in cash trading, for which there is an attractive discount. The selling campaign for mixed goods is getting under way earlier than has been the custom in recent years.

Prices for fertilizer materials continue firm and slightly lower on most nitrogenous materials than they were at this time last year.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE—$11.86 per ton, Atlanta basis.

NITRATE OF SODA—$2.15 per 100 at ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—$45 to $46 per ton, Southeast.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE-NITRATE—$57.30 per ton, Southern ports.

AMMONIUM NITRATE — $49.60 per ton, Southern ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL—7 percent meal, $31 to $31.50 per ton, mill points.

TANKAGE—South American, $4.50 per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL.

BLOOD—$4.35 to $4.40 per unit ammonia, at ports.

FISH—Herring meal, $4.50 per unit ammonia and 10c. PBL, ports.

NITROGENOUS—$3.50 per unit ammonia, ports.

SULPHUR—$22 per ton, South Atlantic ports.

POTASH — At importers' schedule of prices.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1930.

The fertilizer market entered the new year with little change noticed. Buying was not particularly active but there was sufficient business in evidence to hold the current prices steady with those of the last two weeks. Hoof meal is showing some price loss but otherwise there seems little important change. Bone materials are being bought in moderate volume, with some interest reported in grinding hoofs. The cattle jaws were reported a shade easier.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground and unground, $4.50 asked; unground, suitable for feeding, extra good, 10 to 12 percent, $4.75 asked; plain to good, $4.50 to $4.60.

TANKAGE (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground, $3.50 to $3.65; unground, $3 to $3.25; hoof meal, $3.25; unground bone tankage, per ton, $24 to $25; liquid stick, $3.75, nominal.

BONE MATERIALS (per ton)—Ground, steamed bone, $26.50 to $30; unground, steamed bone, $25 to $27; raw bone meal, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $42 to $43; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $40 to $45; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $25 to $30; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $70; soft pressed beef cracklings, $50 to $55; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 90c. to $1.

Baltimore Fertilizer Material

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9, 1930.

Last week brought no important changes in the market for crude fertilizer materials, with the demand held in abeyance to a large extent and with the sellers showing no decided disposition to modify their ideas as to values. The offerings took on no such insistence as to suggest a marked excess in stocks on hand. It seems to be generally realized that the failure of supplies to move in impressive quantities is not a sign of weakness, but must be regarded as seasonal. The feeling among the members of the trade is one of hopefulness and even of confidence in the future. The expectation is that the demand for mixtures will exceed the shipments of last year at this time, but this is hardly more than an opinion just yet, to be proved by actual results. The quotations are little lower than they have been, with both buyers and sellers maintaining a waiting attitude, and with the current figures about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Some small lots of scrap get into the market at resale, with the consideration about at prices around $4.25 and 10, per unit-ton, but the business done is inconsequential.

TANKAGE.—With nothing happening to affect conditions decidedly, the market shows a sagging tendency because of the absence of demand, and business might be done on the basis of $4.25 and 10 for high grade ground stocks per unit, c.a.f. basis Baltimore, with unground somewhat lower.

BLOOD.—This ammoniate also has gone off a little, though the inquiry from manufacturers of feeds serves to keep it fairly steady, with high grade ground material around $4.50 per unit, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — The nominal figures given on this product remain at $9 per ton for 16 percent bulk, with milled and screened, with run of pile at $9, though there are reports that business might be done on a lower basis.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The figures of the importers are adhering to their list, with the advance of 2 cents to $2.14 per 100 pounds maintained for January and with February held at $2.15. The schedule for domestic was raised 1 cent to $2.13½ per 100 pounds, with a decided lack of supplies.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL. — The market is still at $3.50, but is largely nominal.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Sellers are inclined to resist suggestions of reductions in the price of this ammoniate, with the figures mentioned still at $3.50, 10 and 70 to $3.65, 10 and 70 per ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The quotations were steady at $44 per ton.

POTASH.—The market is steady, with interest lacking. So far, there is no important development as to a market at resale.

BONE.—Figures mentioned in this division of the crude market show some tendency to sag, but this is regarded as a temporary condition, which should pass as soon as the inquiry attains anything like a normal measure of interest. The nominal figures still show a somewhat wide range, from $27 to $32 for 3 and 50 ground steamed and from $34 to $37 for 4½ and 50 ground raw per ton, according to quality.

Lagunas Nitrate Merger Approved by Stockholders

Stockholders of the Lagunas Syndicate approved, January 7, the merging of the syndicate with the Lagunas Nitrate Company, Ltd. The latter company will assume the syndicate's assets for a consideration of £27,500.

The capital shares of the Lagunas Nitrate Company will be reduced from £900,000 to £180,000 through the writing off of £4 a share. In place of every £5 share now held by the company's stockholders, shares of £1 par value will be substituted.

Ore, reported to contain from 20 to 25 percent of manganese, has been found on Little Eight Mile Creek, near Salmon City, Idaho.

Production of bonemeal is shortly to be commenced by the Give og Omegns Kod-Benmels-Fabrik in its new factory at Give, Jutland, Denmark.

P. H. Manire, of the Marshall Cotton Oil Company, Marshall, Texas, has been named as chairman of the trade practice committee of fertilizer manufacturers in the eighth district of the National Fertilizer Association.

An educational display, in colors, of mining and refining operations in the nitrate fields has been prepared by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau, 57 William street, this city, and is now ready for free distribution.

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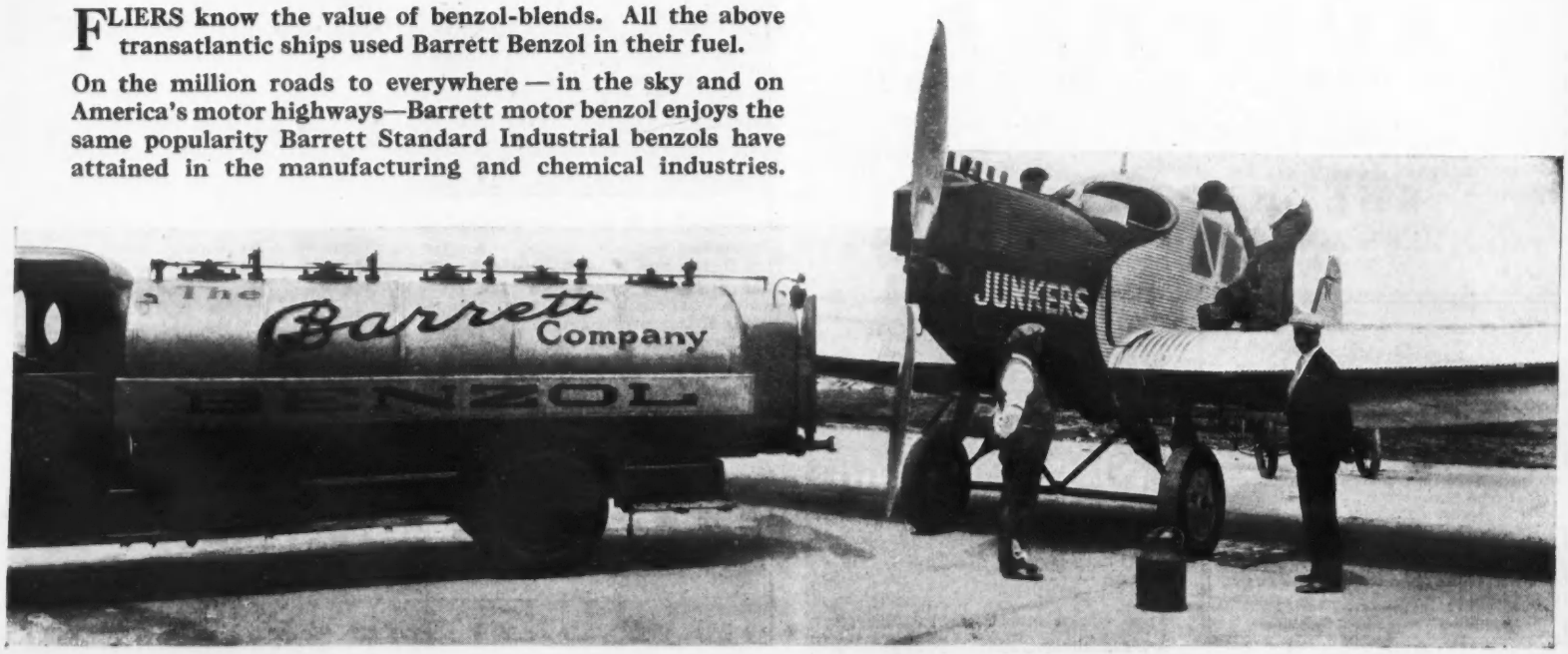

Coaltar Products

Producers Announce Sharp Downward Revisions in Benzene and Toluene—Other Bases Steady —Coaltar Colors More Active

Effective today producers of the principal coaltar basic hydrocarbons have announced reductions of 1c. and 5c. per gallon, respectively in contract quotations for benzene and toluene. Quotations for the former in tankcars have been revised downward to a minimum of 22c. per gallon tanks, works, while toluene was cut to 35c. per gallon in tanks. This virtually re-established both of the above products at the price levels which ruled for the greater part of 1928. A much more active demand was reaching the market for motor benzol and foreign buyers were also displaying considerably more interest following the reduction. As a result of the lower prices quoted on the above items by producers the index numbers for twenty typical coaltar products sustained a net loss of 3.5 per pound and the figure was established at 124.4 as compared with 127.9 a week ago and 127.9 a month ago, as well as 127.9 in this week last year.

Current prices on coaltar products are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Apart from the above there were few features of more than passing interest in the general market for coaltar products. The feeling persisted however that some of the acids and intermediates might later on reflect the lower costs of raw materials, but no definite trend along these lines had been noted up to the end of last week. Other coaltar crudes were in moderate demand. No definite action had been taken with respect to prices for solvent naphtha, although it was rumored that price shading had been in evidence. A fair business was being done in coaltar colors for the account of leading textile manufacturers but this market had not yet swung into its seasonally active gate.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Benzene, 90 percent, 1c. per gal. nitration, 1c. per gal. pure, 1c. per gal. Toluene, pure, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
124.4	127.9	127.9	127.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Benzene (Benzol).—Effective today, the producers announced a decline in the amount of 1c. per gallon. This established the 90 percent and the pure grades on the basis of 22c. per gallon, tanks, works, and 27c. per gallon, drums, works, while the nitration grade was priced at 25c. per gallon, tanks, works, and 30c. drums, works. This reduction did not come in the nature of a surprise, for a considerable degree of unsettlement has been in evidence ever since last November, when offerings of surplus lots had made their appearance at as low as 20c. per gallon. The announcement of a change in the price structure coincided with a rather pronounced pick-up in the volume of sales for the account of foreign buyers. Motor benzol was meeting with a decidedly good demand, as this is the season when distributors stock it. It was a matter of record that while iron and steel mills over the country had substantially curtailed their production, surplus stocks of coke had not as yet been worked off. At last accounts the mills were receiving much larger inquiries both for finished steel and pig iron, and the requirements for practically all products were much heavier than they had been in November. The steel industry had started 1930 with production at not much more than 50 percent of capacity. At Pittsburgh and the Valley districts operations were at about 45 percent of capacity, while around Chicago ingot capacity was around 60 percent. The biggest company in the industry was at about 50 percent of estimated capacity, whereas the production for the entire industry was at about 35 to 40 percent. Operations at Youngstown, Ohio, were stepped up some 15 percent, due to larger orders from automobile manufacturers.

Creosote Oil.—A waiting situation was about all that could be referred to in the market for this basic product. There was a pronounced tendency of easjness early in the year, but this had not made any further progress.

Cresol.—The U.S.P. grades were being maintained at last prices. A few dealers in need of cash were said to be offering at concessions.

Cresylic Acid.—A variable price range was being quoted by various producers. One of the important producers, for example, was maintaining a range of 58c. to 60c. per gallon for the 95 to 97 percent dark grades in drums, while quoting the 97 to 99 percent pale at 65c. to 70c. per gallon in drums. In some instances sellers of the pale grades have been in need of cash and have made offerings at somewhat lower prices. In the case of one prominent producer no change from the basis of 70c. to 72c. per gallon for the 95 to 97 percent in lots of 1,000 gallons or less had been named, while the same producer held the 97 to 99 percent pale grades at 67c. per gallon in lots of 50,000 gallons in the 110-gallon drums, 70c. per gallon in lots of 1,000 gallons, and 74c. in smaller quantities.

Naphthalene.—Producers were maintaining the previous price basis both in the case of the flakes and the balls. Spring business was expected to reach the market within another fortnight, although temporarily the market was a rather quiet affair. Quotations were on the basis of £14 10s. to £15 per ton in casks, ex wharf, in London. The crude was being received in satisfactory quantities from Holland and Germany.

Phenol.—No deviation from the 14¾c. to 15c. per pound quotation, car lots, drums, works, appeared in this product last week. The bakelite industry was perhaps somewhat less active than it had been, but this had not in the least detracted from the strength of phenol.

Solvent Naphtha.—With lower prices the rule both in benzene and toluene it was felt that the going contract quotations of 30c. per gallon, tanks, works, and 35c., drums, works, for the water white grades could no doubt have been shaded. It was noteworthy, however, that no actual change had been made up to the close of business last week.

Tar Acid Oil.—A steady to firm condition of affairs ruled in this product last week, although there was no suggestion from any direction of any departure from the ruling price levels.

Toluene (Toluol).—Producers had been under pressure from lacquer materials manufacturers for some time past to grant lower prices. Last week they finally announced a reduction of 5c. per gallon, which established the market for pure grades on the basis of 35c. per gallon in tanks and 40c. in drums. The effectiveness of this reduction was taken to indicate that automobile body builders would be able to secure their finished lacquer materials at 5c. per gallon less than formerly. While operations of steel plants were admittedly lower, the fact remained that coke reserves had not been reduced appreciably. The 5c. cut re-established the market at the same point it occupied for the greater part of 1928.

Xylene (Xylol).—Steady marketing conditions were the rule last week. A revival of interest was expected within another fortnight.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1930.

Buying of coaltar bases is running along normal lines for this line and the products are readily taken out into consuming channels. Prices are not showing much important change. Inquiries are frequent. Motor fuel benzene business is holding up fairly well. Ruling prices per gallon are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 23c. to 25c.; xylene, 31c. to 33c.; toluene, 40c. to 45c.; solvent naphtha, 30c.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—The sales volume was continuing well up to recent totals.

Benzaldehyde.—The producers were maintaining prices both for the technical and the U.S.P. grades. The sales

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volume was well up to what it should be at this season of the year.

Benzyl Chloride.—Trade was along rather active lines last week. Producers were making shipments in satisfactory volume to the dye manufacturers.

Betanaphthol. — Trade progressed along fairly active lines. An undertone of firmness continued to characterize the product.

Betanaphthylamine.—Sales and shipments were continuing in satisfactory volume for this season of the year.

Dinitrobenzene. — This product was being maintained at last prices by the producers.

Metanitroanilin. — Underlying conditions generally were steady. Shipments were continuing in fair volume.

Mixed Toluidin.—Although some of the raw materials were showing a weaker tone it had not been communicated to this intermediate.

Nitrobenzene.—Although the producers had lopped 1c. off the contract quotations for the raw material it could not be ascertained that this intermediate had been changed.

Orthonitrophenol.—This product was being quite well maintained at the ruling contract levels.

Para-aminophenol. — The sales volume was well up to previous totals. No change was expected would be named despite the greater freedom of raw material supplies.

Paranitroanilin. — Shipments were continuing in a fair volume against the contracts which had previously been written.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Trade in this item was along fairly liberal lines. No change appeared to be impending.

Tetralin. — This product was being steadily maintained at the last price basis.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Fair sales and shipments were continuing in this acid last week.

Benzoic—Change from the previous price basis of this product was lacking last week. Manufacturing consumers were going slow as a rule.

Cleve's.—A tone of steadiness continued to characterize this product. Prices remained steady on the whole.

Gamma.—This acid was being satisfactorily maintained by the producers.

Monosulphonic.—A steady condition of affairs ruled in this intermediate.

Picric. — Change from the previous price basis was absent last week.

Salicylic. — This acid remained in quite steady shape. Sales and shipments were in fair volume.

Tobias.—Trade was along quiet lines, The undertone of prices remained steady.

Coaltar Colors

While firmer tendencies have been disclosed in a number of the colors, the general position for 1930 has not undergone much of a change. The inventory period has held new purchases down to comparatively small totals. The year has started with most of the fundamentals favorable to the market. The textile industry as a whole is holding no burdensome supplies of dyes and now that normal operations are gradually resuming it is felt that the market is scheduled for an improvement. All groups of dyes were participating in a demand which extended from the synthetic indigos to sulphur blacks, acids, direct and vat colors.

Benzene Freights in N. Y.

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates of 23.5 cents a hundredweight on benzene for the New York Central (East), in metal cans, in boxes, in bulk, in barrels, or in tankcars, carload, minimum weight in packages, 30,000 pounds, in tankcars, subject to rule 35, from Solvay and Syracuse, to Johnstown on the Fonday, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad. This is effective January 26.

Poland's foreign trade in coaltar and its derivatives during the first nine months of 1929 increased 15 percent compared with the same period of 1928. The increased trade is due largely to exports, which totaled 210,267 quintals in the 1929 period. Benzene was the biggest export item.

Nitrogen Research Award Conferred on Agronomists

The American Society of Agronomy has conferred awards on three prominent agricultural scientists in recognition of their outstanding contributions in the field of nitrogen research. They are Dr. P. L. Gainey, professor of soil bacteriology at Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. A. Mooers, director of the Tennessee agricultural experiment station, and Dr. S. A. Waksman, associate professor of soil microbiology at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

The award, known as the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Nitrogen Research Award, is sponsored by the society, which selects annually from among North American scientists those who have made conspicuous achievements in studying the relation of nitrogen to soils and crops. The $5,000 award was divided equally among the three.

Dr. Gainey has won wide recognition for his investigations in free nitrogen-fixing bacteria. In his studies with soil organisms he found that these bacteria were present in some soils, but not in others. He has studied the organisms for twelve years, examining soils from many parts of the United States, and has found a close relationship existing between the reaction of the soil and the presence of these beneficial bacteria, which, he has found, do not live in soils more than slightly acid. His examination of cultivated and virgin soils of western Kansas revealed the presence of very active free nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the cultivated soils and a complete absence of them in the sod or virgin soils. His investigations make it appear likely that these soil organisms, known as Azotobacter, are responsible for the maintenance of nitrogen and constitute the most important source of nitrogen for the dry-land soils of the West.

Dr. Gainey was graduated from North Carolina State College in 1908 and received a master's degree there in 1910. He served as an instructor in soil bacteriology at the University of Missouri from 1911 to 1914. He went to Kansas State Agricultural College in 1914.

In his studies, Professor Mooers early recognized that different kinds of soil, even under the same climatic conditions, vary with regard to the availability of the nitrogen that is naturally present in them. His experiments also showed that nitrogen applied in fertilizers and manures might be utilized better by crops on one soil than on another. While studying the quantitative effect of lime on the nitrogen and humus content of soils, Professor Mooers and his associates found that all forms of lime gave rise to a loss of soil nitrogen but that the higher rates of application noticeably surpassed the small applications in depleting the soil nitrogen.

The studies which he and his associates have conducted with lysimeters have brought wide recognition to the Tennessee experiment station. This work was started in 1909. At present he has under way a series of experiments which have an important bearing on the economic use of fertilizers.

Professor Mooers was born in Maine. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1893. With the exception of one year spent in Louisiana, he has served his State as a member of the staff of the university and the experiment station. In 1911 he was appointed vice-director and agronomist, and, in 1923, he was made director.

In recent years Dr. Waksman has made an incisive study of the decomposition of soil organic matter, emphasizing the income and outgo of nitrogen during the decomposition process. His experiments in soil bacteriology have revealed the transformation which nitrogen compounds undergo when plant residues are attacked by soil organisms. This has taken him to the study of the origin and the nature of the soil organic complex, commonly called humus. In other investigations, he studied the microbial inhabitants of soils, such as fungi, actinomyces, bacteria, and protozoa, as well as sulfur-bacteria, cellulose bacteria, and enzymes, elaborated by microorganisms.

Dr. Waksman was born in Russia and received the degree of bachelor of science from Rutgers University in 1915 and of master of science in 1916. In 1918 he was awarded a doctorate degree of the University of California.

The awards were made by a committee of the American Society of Agronomy, of which Dr. W. P. Kelley, of the University of California, was chairman. The other members of the 1929 committee were: Dr. R. R. McKibbin, of MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada; Dr. R. W. Thatcher, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College; Professor C. B. Williams, of North Carolina State College, and Professor R. I. Throckmorton, of Kansas State Agricultural College.

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International Combustion Receivers Are Appointed

The temporary receivership of the International Combustion Engineering Company, caused by the petition of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a creditor, was made permanent January 6 by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe, following a joint meeting of stockholders and creditors. Judge Coxe appointed the Irving Trust Company and Wilbur R. Wood, the corporation's president, as receivers.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, whom Mr. Wood succeeds as receiver, told those present at the meeting that the corporation's business is prosperous and can be kept so. In time, he declared, its investments would prove profitable. He urged a prompt reorganization.

Chemists' Club Reception

The president and board of trustees of the Chemists' Club, this city, have issued invitations for an informal New Year's reception to members and their families, in the clubhouse, 52 East Forty-first street, January 25. The reception will be from 6 to 12 o'clock, with a buffet supper at 7. There will be dancing.

Silver Chloride and Light

In practically all analytical procedures that deal with the precipitation of silver chloride, the analyst is cautioned against exposing the precipitate to light, although no information is given as to the magnitude of the errors caused by the neglect of such precaution. These errors have been determined by the Bureau of Standards, and it is interesting to record that the precaution is necessary in all accurate work; that the error is positive in precipitations of silver; and that dry silver chloride undergoes practically no change.

This subject will be discussed in the January number of the Bureau of Standards "Journal of Research."

Swiss Dye Exports Gain

The foreign dye trade of Switzerland during the third quarter of 1929 was 10 percent larger than that in the corresponding period of 1928, according to a report from the consul at Zurich to the Department of Commerce. The increased trade in dyestuffs was accounted for by exports, which amounted 22,067,569 francs in the 1929 period, against 19,580,567 francs in the third quarter of 1928.

Imports in the third quarter of 1929 were valued at 5,076,334 francs, and in the 1928 quarter at 5,077,472 francs.

An average cut of 57.07 percent for the Santa Fe Springs field oil production for the period from January 1 to 15, inclusive, has been set by Paul Grimm, umpire. The field's potential production is estimated at 331,250 barrels daily.

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Dyestuffs—Tanstuffs

Short Crop of Myrobalans—Cochineal, Valonia and Wattle Drop, While Gambier and Mangrove Rise—Egg Products Irregular

More stability was imparted to numerous of the raw materials in the tanstuffs field last week when confirmation was secured from India that at least one important crop would be quite short. Cables pointed to a shortage of at least 50 percent in the available supplies of myrobalans, and an advance of $1 per ton in the R-2s was named in consequence. The same absence of any important buying movement was noticeable in other quarters of the market for natural tanning materials. In fact, prices had been slipping for weeks, and further declines of $1 per ton in valonia cups and wattle bark were of no surprise, therefore.

Fluctuations in some of the natural Far Eastern dye products attracted attention. A scarcity had been developing in common grades of gambier for some weeks. At last accounts there was no spot stock available, and a nominal price for March-April arrival of 6½c. per pound was named. Borneo and Philippine Islands cutch have been holding firm over a period of weeks. There was a liberal demand for the latter at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound last week. Prices for black and silver cochineal were shaded 2c. per pound to 93c. last week.

While no great significance attached to the price movements in Chinese egg products at this season of the year, interest nevertheless focused on an advance of 1c. per pound in spray egg yolk and a decline amounting to 2c. per pound in egg albumen. For the time being the Chinese merchants are more interested in securing full prices for whole eggs than for the manufactured product. The general market was only marking time and it seemed doubtful that any great amount of activity would develop for another fortnight.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Egg yolk, spray, 1c. per lb.	Albumen, egg, 2c. per lb.
Gambier, common, ½c. per lb.	Cochineal, black, 2c. per lb.
Mangrove, bark, 50c. per ton	silver, 2c. per lb.
Myrobalans, R-2s, $1 per ton	Gambier, cubes, ¼c. per lb.
	Valonia cups, $1 per ton
	Wattle bark, $1 per ton

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs and tanstuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.8	148.8	148.9	154.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Chemicals

Aluminum Chloride.—In the absence of any worth-while change in conditions of metallic aluminum, a steady tone ruled in this product last week.

Antimony Salt.—While the spot metal was firmer on a basis of 8½c. per pound, forward shipments could be had for as low as 8⅛c. per pound. It could not be ascertained that the salt had been affected, although the shipments in it were smaller because of the restricted operations in so many branches of the textile industry.

Potash Bichromate.—The movement in large and small lots was about up to producer's anticipations for this season of the year. Contracts had all been placed long ago and the position was regarded as a waiting one until such time as a further stepping up of production had been seen in industrial operations over the country.

Soda Bichromate.—The producers seemed to be satisfied with the marketing outlook. The fact was that most of the contracts had already been placed and that just as wide an assortment of buyers were expected to take hold of the market during the current year as was the case a year ago. The foreign buying has perhaps been less active than was the case in the fall of last year. There was not as much incentive for producers to withdraw heavily this year as was the case a year ago at this time, when the contract figure had been advanced.

Turkey Red Oil.—Firm conditions ruled in the market last week. The contract demand appeared to be holding fairly well up to recent totals.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—This product met with about the usual volume of inquiry for this season of the year. Prices remained on a steady basis, as a rule.

Archil.—A steady condition of affairs persisted in this product last week. The market was no more active than is usual following the inventory period.

Cochineal.—No particular scarcity could be pointed to last week. The tone of the market was, in fact, easier, as consumers had no difficulty securing supplies when they were needed at as low as 93c. per pound for the gray or silver descriptions.

Cutch.—There was no change from the previous quotations of 8c. to 8½c. per pound for the common grade in bales. Philippine Island cutch was being quoted at from 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, as to quantity. Demand was somewhat better.

Fustic.—The contract movement in this product was continuing well up to the records of previous years. So nearly as could be ascertained, there were no restraints on raw material supplies.

Indigo.—No actual shortage could be pointed to in the natural grades, as all signs had pointed to a rather substantial increase in the output in India. The synthetic variety continued to meet a rather satisfactory volume of buying, although textile establishments were not as active as they had been.

Logwood.—The uninterrupted import movement in the logs from Haiti had enabled producers of the extract to maintain their previous price levels. Both the solid and the liquid were held at the previous price basis.

Osage Orange.—The firmness of this product was in reflection of the strength which had been noted in the market for fustic extract.

Quercitron.—The manufacturing consumers were taking hold of this product in a fair manner. Both the solid and the liquid were being maintained at the former price levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Since the Chinese were primarily interested in the prices which they could secure for whole eggs fluctuations in albumen were without reference to the actual conditions. Last week there was a decline in the amount of 2c. per pound, establishing the price of the edible egg variety at 73c. to 76c. per pound in cases.

Dextrin.—Gains of ⅜c. to ½c. per bushel in prices for the cereal were without influence on the position of British gum or corn dextrins. The same uniformity of prices which ruled throughout 1929 has been continued so far into the new year.

Egg Yolk.—The fluctuations in this product were without reference to the conditions ruling at the primary market points. Last week witnessed a decline of 1c. in spray egg yolk to a basis of 78c. to 80c. per pound, while the granular yolk remained substantially at its previous price level.

Starches.—A fair hand to mouth volume of buying persisted in pearl and powdered corn starches. The tone of the market has been steady, reflecting similar conditions ruling in the raw material. An increase of 2,249,000 bushels was shown in the visible supplies of corn last week. They stood at 9,892,000 bushels in contrast with 18,853,000 bushels a year ago.

Tapioca Flour.—A steady tone has persisted in this product ever since it became known that the Java crop had been a small one.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut.—The outlet for this extract in the tanning industry was about up to normal for this season of the year. The former price basis was being maintained.

Cutch.—The extract from the Borneo and Philippine Islands product was being moved in about normal quantities for this season of the year.

Divi-Divi.—There had been a steady whittling away of values ever since early in 1929. Last week the market again developed a rather weak tone when offers came out at as low as $46

(Continued on page 62)

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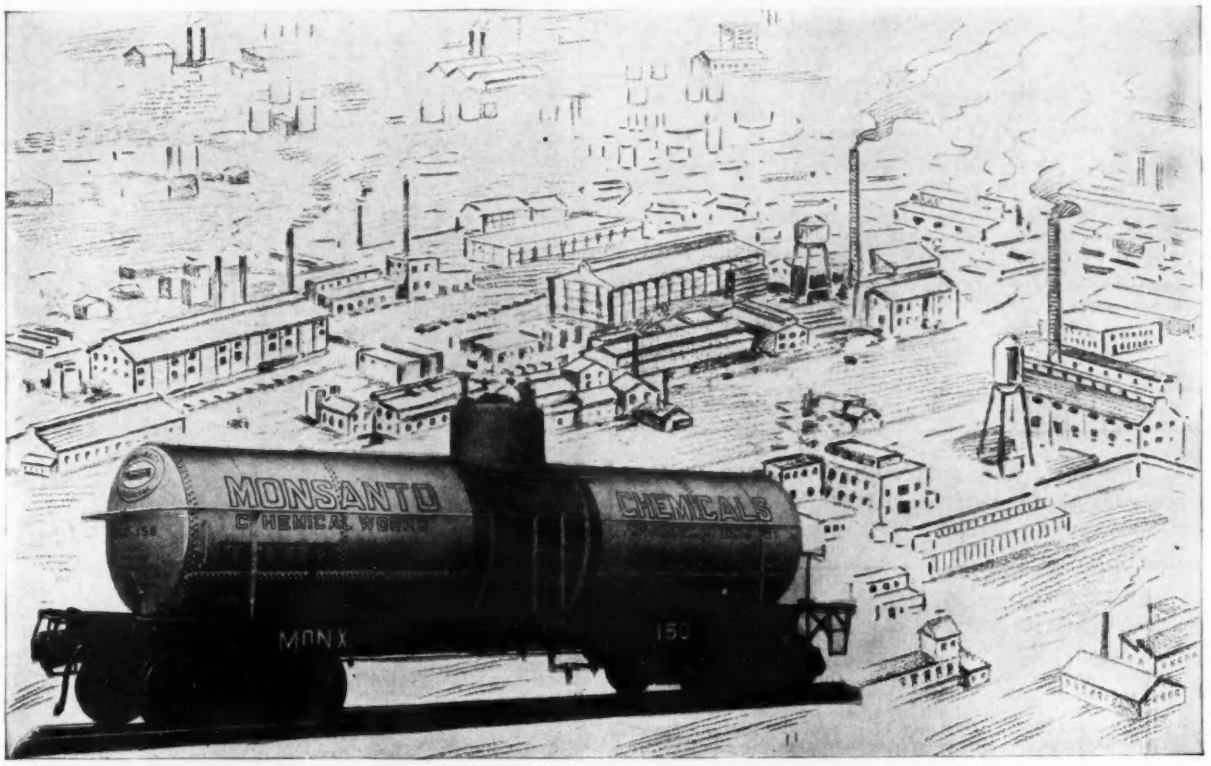

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Drugs—Fine Chemicals

Methanol Values More Clearly Defined When New Prices Are Named—Menthol Decline Extended—Silver Down

The feature of the drug and fine chemical market last week was the final breaking of the recently highly nominal quotations for all kinds of methanol. Menthol was also lower and considerably weaker and unsettled locally, but not in Japan. Silver bullion reached the lowest prices of record for all time past. Gelatin was cheaper and brucine was shaded. Antipyrine showed the result of smaller sales; prices were down. Codliver oil from Newfoundland was priced slightly higher. Demand in the market as a whole proved to be routine and confined to limited quantities of a rather general run of merchandise. Of course, volume was far under that of a year ago, due to the fact that there is no influenza epidemic now.

The situation in methanol commanded attention throughout the week. The severity of competition between natural and synthetic material had been emphasized for weeks past by the fact that sellers were not disposed to disclose their actual selling prices; they maintained an official price, but uniformly sold for less than the quoted figures. Last week prices came out a trifle more into the light, but it was still certain that all prices were nominal and more than likely to be shaded when orders presented. The production of one of the largest makers of synthetic has been estimated at 4,000,000 gallons for 1930 and others are in a position to run up fairly close to that figure. Methyl acetone was in distressed position, and while quoted prices were lower, here again was it certain that orders in hand could be filled for less.

Menthol was most unsettled locally due to far too much competition. The competition has been induced by the fact that the number of operators is comparatively large. Each has menthol on spot and also due this month. The total of supplies is such as to induce shading of prices to an extent considerably out of line with the situation in Japan.

Silver bullion reached the lowest price for all past time; all existing records were broken. The drop is related to disturbances in India and China, the two leading buyers of silver in the world. The decrease has made the actual bullion value of the old cartwheel dollar something like 25c.—a striking example of the depression in silver prices.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Codliver oil, Newfoundland, $2 per bbl.	Adeps lanae, hydrous, ½c. per lb.
Yohimbin, 5c. per lb.	Antipyrine, 20c. per lb.
	Brucine, ½c. per lb.
	Gelatin, 4c. per lb.
	Menthol, 10c. per lb.
	Methanol, natural, 5c. per gal.
	synthetic, 7c. per gal.
	Methyl acetone, 5c. per gal.
	Silver, bullion, N. Y. ⅞c. per oz.
	London, 2/16 pence per oz.
	Nitrate, ¼c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
197.6	197.7	197.7	183.6

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Acetone.—Business was somewhat improved during the past week. Whereas actual sales may not have gained materially, more inquiry and a generally better feeling was current in most directions. Competition continued to be a governing factor in the situation.

Acetylsalicylic Acid.—A normal movement into consumption confirmed the market to a very steady, if not actually firm, spot position. Competition was small, resale merchandise not being a factor in the market at this time.

Adeps Lanae.—Hydrous was ½c. lower at 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Anhydrous remained steady at 15c. to 16c. The demand for prompt delivery parcels was said to be very limited.

Agar Agar.—The future seemed to promise much of strength. Although the United States takes but approximately ten percent of world production, the fact that production will be much smaller this year than last served to accentuate the demand from China and Europe that the consumption requirements there may be protected. Therefore, users in the United States may face a situation more serious than appears in the record at the present time.

Alcohol.—Producers operating in the Metropolitan area proposed last week to book business in C. D. No. 5 as follows:—15 drums or more, 50c. per gallon, or at the carload rate; 10 to 14 drums, 54c.; 1 to 9 drums, 55c. These more favorable quotations prevailed only for the sales area noted, which included Westchester, Kings and Queens counties, and some parts of New Jersey. In other parts of the country the market was maintained at previous prices. Furthermore, it was not certain how long the more favorable prices in the Metropolitan district would remain in force. As to demand generally, it was fair but by no means expansive.

Aloin.—The position of raw material remained one of unabated strength; prices were high, strong, and not subject to a change favorable to buyers. Aloin was therefore strongly maintained as to price, even though the demand was not especially expansive.

Antipyrine.—Sellers of this article have reduced their quotations because of the lessened pressure of demand that has featured the market for some time back. It would appear that some sales had been made at prices shading those usually quoted as the market. Quotations were $2.20 to $2.40 per pound.

Arecoline Hydrobromide. — Spot goods were available at a price 50c. under those previously quoted. The market was $6 to $6.25 per pound with the demand said to be exceptionally small.

Barbital. — Though the principal firsthands in this article—those dealing in the imported goods—indicated that the foreign market was strongly maintained through the cartel agreement between the European manufacturers, the predicted advance has yet to come. Prices on the spot, however, were very firm.

Bay Rum.—Movement in good volume to the barber supply trade was noted. Also, dispensers of the article through the wholesale drug trade were prompt in buying their needs, which appeared to be very satisfactory. Prices were steady and, apparently, well stabilized.

Bismuth.—The stable position of the raw material market has had a tonic effect on salts; virtually no price cutting save in that of subnitrate has been noted for some time past. Movement into consumption has been along conservative lines that still resulted in a fair volume of trade and an absence of excessive competition.

Borax.—Contract movement was said to be very good. Most of the large users have covered and others are disposed to do so in the not far distant future. Prices seemed to be rather steadier than they were a year ago.

Brucine. — Slow movement, low prices, and general market weakness was the rule. Prices were ½c. lower at 3c. to 4c. per pound.

Cadmium Metal.—While the pressure of demand has not been so great of late, the market prices have weakened not at all. It was said by the leading sellers in this country that apparent needs during the first six months of 1930 would make a reduction in prices almost impossible.

Caffeine.—A fair request was noted for alkaloid. Citrate was also in moderately good request. Prices were very steady.

Castor Oil.—Business was said to be only fair. Prices remained unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The official prices for castor oil are unchanged, although cut prices are reported frequently from various quarters. Ruling quotations are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 14c.; drums, less than car lots, 14½c.; barrels, car lots, 14¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14¾c.; five-gallon tins, 15¼c.; one-gallon tins, 17¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 13½c.; drums, less than car lots, 14c.; barrels, car lots, 13¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14¼c.

Castoreum.—Some export inquiry was noted. Also demand from local manufacturing consumers was said to be better than fair. Stocks were low

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and prices remained very firm with an upward tendency.

Chloral.—Stable prices were noted. While demand was not brisk it was steady for small amounts. Sufficient turnover in stocks was the rule to eliminate any tendency toward competition on the spot.

Cinchophen.—The prices named by the producers were unaltered. One lot was available in the secondhand market and the price named was $3.15 per pound so long as the lot should last.

Citrates.—The sturdy position of raw materials was warrant enough for the maintenance of steady quotations on articles within this group. A very fair call for small parcels was noted. Due to cost of production, foreign manufactured merchandise stood little chance of competing successfully here at this time.

Cocaine.—A fairly normal movement of this article was noted, being about up to the volume usual at this season of the year. Prices were firm and very stable with competition negligible.

Cocoa Butter.—Conditions suggested that present prices would remain in force for some time. Raw material costs have not been such as to force the development of a lower price for either bulk butter or fingers. While demand has left a lot to be desired, holders of stocks were inclined to await better times rather than to sacrifice holdings.

Codliver Oil.—A fair interest in contract proposals to cover oil in later shipment position has been noted. While new fishing has yet to get under way officially, and to a broad extent, there are some who look forward with more enthusiasm than others believe wisdom would defend. As to the spot situation, prices have remained very firm owing to the fairly good day-to-day call for spot deliveries and the comparatively light stock unsold at the present time.

Corn Syrup.—A fair amount of demand was reported for this article, being about sufficient to keep prices to a very steady spot position.

Cream of Tartar.—The prices were steady, with demand moderate in volume, but tending to support rather firmly the recently prevailing schedule of prices. Domestic makers had full control of the market; foreign goods cannot be bought and sold profitably in this market for less than the current quotations of the domestic producers.

Creosote.—The market was one of routine proportions, with the movement not so large as it was last year, but still rather close to that normally experienced early in the new year.

Dover's Powder.—It was quite apparent that buyers were well supplied against future needs. The call last week was limited to very small amounts supplied at firm prices; the latter reflected the position of opium to a marked extent.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—The first-hand price was $1 lower at $25 to $26 per ounce. In resale quarters, offerings were made as low as $22 to $24 per ounce as to quantity. Demand for the article was close to being nil.

Ethylmethyl Ketone.—The production was so small that prices were strong regardless of demand. The call was strictly routine, but up to the volume current for a long time past; it has been sufficient to prevent an accumulation of supplies.

Ethyleneglycol.—Consumption of the article in the east has not been entirely satisfactory, though some indications of its being ahead of last year have been noted. However, to the north and west sales have been excellent, making a very firm market.

Formaldehyde.—The new prices went into effect without creating any important diversion in the trade. The market was easy at the lower prices and competition was surely sharp and intensive at all times.

Gelatine.—Silver gelatine on spot was 4c. lower at 52c. to 53c. per pound, but at the lower figure it was reported to be moving freely into consumption, with volume somewhat more encouraging.

Glycerin.—The same quiet, slow, but normal market that had prevailed for some time past continued to prevail locally. Prices previously quoted were retained, but in the instance of dynamite glycerin there was some tendency toward shading.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—C.p. glycerin is ruling unchanged in tone and price, with a fair amount of business reported in this and in other grades. Crude is firm. Ruling prices per pound are:—Soaplye, crude, 80 percent basis, 6¾c. to 7c.; dynamite, car lots, 12½c.; chemically pure, car lots, 13½c.; chemically pure, returnable drums, 14c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 8c. to 8¼c.

Guaiacol.—Some decrease in the call for this article was noted, but on the whole volume this season compares very well with that last year, having in mind the fact that last year consumption was very heavy because of the influenza.

Hexamethylenetetramine.—Buyers showed slightly more interest in this article at the lower quotations effective during the previous week. The cost of production was sufficiently low to permit a lively competition whenever inquiries should appear.

Menthol.—The spot price was 10c. lower at $4.25 to $4.35 per pound and the market appeared to be exceptionally competitive due to a lack of pressing demand and the prospect for a fairly large stock in this market by the end of this month. While no importer will probably own more than a comparatively few, the total will be appreciable, as the number of operators in the market is far more than is profitable to most of the old line sellers. Japan remained a rather well-maintained market, reflecting but poorly the current spot situation. French trade in menthol, as concerns production and consumption of the article, is of a highly speculative nature; large quantities may be purchased one year as a speculation and practically none the following, according to the Department of Commerce. It is stated that large quantities of synthetic menthol are often purchased from abroad and held in storage at Marseilles for several years. The French production of synthetic menthol has been estimated at about 50 tons per year. French foreign trade in menthol during 1926, 1927, 1928 and the first nine months of 1929 has been as follows:—

	Imports. Metric quintals.	Exports. Metric quintals.
1926*	260	197
1927*	217	417
1928	249	213
1929 (9 months)	180	205

* The figures for the years 1926 and 1927 include also small quantities of thymol.

Methanol.—At midweek makers of natural methanol cut all quotations 5c. per gallon establishing a schedule which were rather more suggestive of values than indicative of actual sales prices. The new and largely nominal quotations, were as follows:—crude, 35c. per gallon quoted but under conditions that indicated certain shading of the price; denaturing grade, 45c. as a nominal figure, also subject to cutting; 95 percent, tanks, 43c.; 97 percent, tanks, 45c.; pure, tanks, 45c. For complete schedule of quotation see Methanol, prices current. As concerned actual selling prices for synthetic methanol, the following is a confirmed schedule:—Spot, 45c.; drums, car lots, 48c.; less than car lots, 50c. A special price on contracts for more than 250,000 gallons per year was also in effect. Larger consumption of denaturing grade may result from the order of the prohibition commissioner requiring four gallons of denaturing grade methanol be added to each 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol used in specially denatured alcohol formula 44-a. As this is the specially denatured alcohol used by the manufacturers of lacquers, pyroxylin solutions, spirit varnishes and in the manufacture of artificial leather, the sale of denaturing grade methanol is likely to be increased materially. Withdrawals of specially denatured alcohol formula 44-a in the fiscal year of 1928-1929 totalled 3,183,322 gallons. On these figures, the gross increase in sales of denaturing grade alcohol could be raised a maximum of 127,320 gallons. If diversion is as great as the prohibition commissioner believes, it is probable that sales of the formula in 1930 will undergo a decrease.

Methyl Acetone. — Official prices were cut 5c. and sellers indicated that firm orders would be accepted for less money. Quotations were:—drums, car lots 68c. per gallon; less car lots, drums, 70c. to 72c.; tanks, 65c.

Paraformaldehyde.—A slow market followed the introduction of the new price schedule in the previous week. Though lower, the quotations failed to bring about important stimulation in demand.

Quicksilver.—Agents of the European cartel reported firm prices at unchanged position. Some shading in local quotations for small lots was noted, the deliveries coming mainly from domestic producers. Demand was not especially active last week.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less; comparisons of New York and London prices for bullion are also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	34⅜	45⅝	20⅛
Monday	33⅛	44⅜	20⅝
Tuesday	33⅛	44⅜	20⅛
Wednesday	32⅝	43⅞	20⅛
Thursday	33⅛	44⅜	20⅛
Friday	33⅛	44½	20⅛

The case of Muhlens & Kropff, Inc., versus Adolph C. Onnen, involving rights in a trademark for a laxative tonic, was argued in the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeal, January 7.

Exports of shaving soaps and creams from the United States had a total value of $300,000 in the first seven months of 1929. The United Kingdom and other markets in the British Empire took 42 percent of the shipments.

Air mail service on F. A. M. route No. 8 will be extended January 15 from Guatemala City via San Salvador to San Lorenzo, Honduras. The rate will be 15 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and must be fully prepaid.

Charles L. Huisking, president of Charles L. Huisking & Co., drug broker and commission merchant, this city, sailed for England, January 10, on the "Olympic." He will also visit Italy and Germany. Mrs. Huisking accompanies him.

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Thinners Denatured Alcohol

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FINE CHEMICALS

Huisking Rebuys Building

Charles L. Huisking, president of Charles L. Huisking & Co., drug broker and commission merchant, this city, has bought back the building at 5 Platt street which he sold to Samuel Friedenberg some months ago. Mr. Friedenberg has now leased for sixty-nine years the property at 15 and 17 Platt street and extending through to 98 and 100 John street, for an aggregate rental in excess of $2,000,000. Possession will be taken on or before May 1, 1936. Mr. Friedenberg plans the erection of a 22-story office building to house insurance interests.

Mr. Huisking repurchased his building because of inability to secure satisfactory location elsewhere. The drug, chemical, and allied trades are now studying the question of selecting an area within which these trades may be concentrated. It is felt that within a few years they will be forced to migrate because of the continued buying of downtown drug and chemical trade property on account of the expanding requirements of the insurance interests. Mr. Huisking said last week that he felt that, in view of the survey of locations now afoot, it was not quite the right time for him to make a change.

Incidentally, January 10 was the thirty-second anniversary of Mr. Huisking's business career in Platt street.

Bertoli Joins Nyal

L. J. Bertoli, for many years sales manager for the Fuller-Morrisson Company, wholesale druggist, Chicago, has become director of sales and merchandising for the Nyal Company, Detroit. Recently Mr. Bertoli has been a special representative for the DuPont Viscoloid Company, New York.

Mr. Bertoli has had a long experience in the merchandising of drug-store goods. He was a director of the Fuller-Morrisson Company from 1922 to 1929. His acquaintance in the drug trade is wide.

The Nyal company markets an extensive line of medicinal and toilet preparations under a plan of selected retail drug distributors.

New York Druggist Seeks Renewal of Whisky Permit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1930.

Clemente Liscio, New York druggist, has applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a review of the action of Maurice Campbell, Prohibition Administrator, in revoking his permit to use whisky in the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

After he had used whisky for several years, the administrator required that Mr. Liscio use alcohol instead, and that he give the administrator notice of manufacture and submit to the presence of an inspector while manufacturing. Mr. Liscio accepted a permit under these conditions, but later admitted that he had manufactured preparations with whisky and had not given advance notice to the administrator. The permit was then revoked and the permittee sought to recover it by court action. The lower Federal court upheld the administrator in toto, and the circuit court of appeals held that while the administrator's action should have been based on an amendment to the regulations, the permittee should have abided by the terms of the permit he accepted.

"Herbs and Iron" Held To Be Valid Trademark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1930.

The term, "herbs and iron," as applied to a laxative tonic has acquired a generic meaning, but is nevertheless the valid trade-mark of the W. H. Bull Medicine Company, St. Louis, Thomas E. Robertson, Commissioner of Patents, decided today.

The commissioner approved the petition of the Bull company for cancellation of the trademark registration of "Spicer's Nux Herbs and Iron," recently granted Charles R. Spicer, Memphis. The Bull company showed use since 1879 and a trademark registration under the ten-year clause of the trade-mark laws, which permits registration of certain otherwise unregisterable marks when exclusive use of a term for ten years can be shown. While agreeing with Mr. Spicer that the term, "herbs and iron," is descriptive in its primary use, the commissioner held that under this special provision of the law the Bull company can insist on its exclusive use.

The Crown Cork & Seal Company has leased executive offices in the Lincoln building, 60 East Forty-second street, this city. The company will move there from its present quarters at 225 Varick street when the Lincoln building opens February 1.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9, 1930.

The results of the various contests in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League, January 6, were as follows:—

Armstrong Cork Co.	918	911	926
Loewy Drug Co.	792	848	854
Sharp & Dohme	838	922	965
McCormick & Co.	1,005	855	879
Noxzema	777	880	767
Gold Dust Corporation	852	957	750

These totals leave the several teams in the following positions:—

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Sharp & Dohme	34	11	.756
Armstrong Cork Company	27	18	.600
McCormick & Co.	24	21	.533
Loewy Drug Company	21	24	.467
Noxzema	17	28	.378
Gold Dust Corporation	12	33	.267

New York Drug Bowlers

Results of the contests in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, this city, January 6, were as fallows:—

Squibb & Sons	861	Lanman & Kemp*	691
Amer. Cyan. No. 2*	796	Grasselli	723
Squibb & Sons	831	Am. Cyan. No. 2*	770
Grasselli*	845	Lanman & Kemp	716
Squibb & Sons	749	Grasselli*	734
Am. Cyan. No. 2*	789	Lanman & Kemp	693

The present standing of the teams is as follows:—

	Won	Lost	High Score*
Colgate-P.-P.	17	4	915
Squibb & Sons	16	5	914
R. & H.	12	9	905
Church & Dwight	12	9	869
Amer. Cyan. No. 2	8	13	796
Grasselli	7	14	865
Lanman & Kemp	6	15	859
Amer. Cyan. No. 1	6	15	807

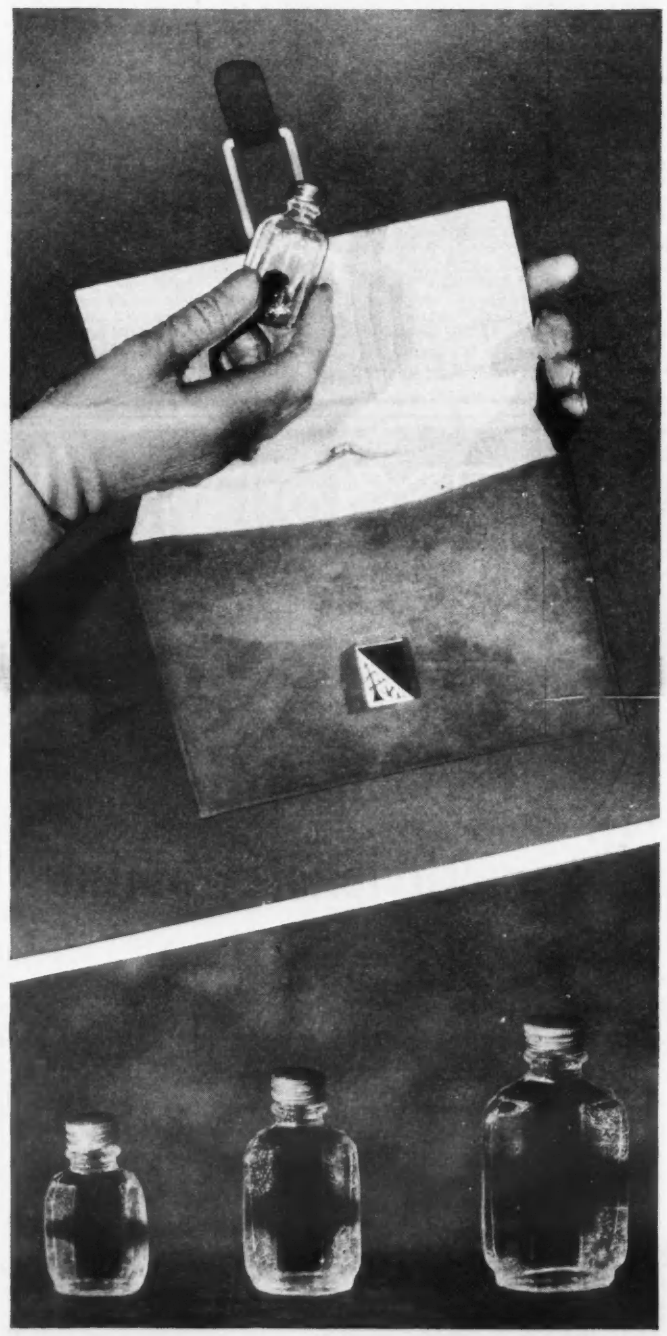
*Including handicap.

Informal conferences regarding a merger have been held between Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., and the White Rock Mineral Springs Company, according to financial ticker reports.

Air mail service on route F. A. M. No. 9 will be extended to Montevideo, Uruguay, January 20. The rate will be 55 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. Full prepayment is required.

A petition of the Three Flowers Chemical Company against Thomas E. Stone, Prohibition Administrator for the seventh district, and J. M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, for a review of the action of the officials in refusing the company a renewal of its alcohol withdrawal permit, was dismissed in the United States District Court at Baltimore by Judge Coleman, January 3.

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates on lignin liquor for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in barrels, carload, minimum 36,000 pounds, and in tank-cars, carload, from Ausable Forks and Corinth to Elmira (on the Lehigh Valley), 25 cents a hundredweight. This is a reduction of 5.5 cents a hundredweight from Ausable Forks and 3.5 cents a hundredweight from Corinth.



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'MERCURIO EUROPEO'
LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
SELLING BUREAU OF
ITALIAN AND SPANISH MINES

Botanical Drugs

Spanish Products Easier as Exchange Hits New Low Levels—Slow Trade Keeps Spot Prices To Downward Trend

Declines in prices for botanicals held a wide margin over the advances. Demand proved to be mainly for jobbing needs, and hence volume was low. However, the dealers as a whole were not inclined to take an adverse view of the future market, feeling in most instances that the sluggishness of current demand is more related to seasonable factors than to a permanent crippling of the consuming requirements of the trade as a whole.

As to the strong items last week, the developments in that respect were conspicuous. Cascara sagrada came through with an abrupt rise after an extremely long period of price stabilization and lack of change. Stocks were found to be low here and in the primary market. Quotations were stiffened up and on improvement in the demand were raised. Second in prominence was the advance in prices for cubeb berries; they, too, had been unactive and generally easy for a very long time. The higher replacement costs and the difficulty in obtaining berries sure to be released by the Department of Agriculture caused a sharply higher revaluation of local supplies. Also, demand was very fair.

Large flake manna was far from being oversupplied locally. The difficulty in replacing the present limited stock was reflected in higher quotations for what does remain unsold locally. Small flake was firm but without change in price. Quince seed was in good demand and higher prices testified to limited stocks and higher replacement costs. However, the recent severe depreciation in Spanish exchange may temper the present upward tendency. Mexican sarsaparilla was firmer and fractionally higher following sales made at the recent decline.

Arnica flowers were lower and in oversupply if current demand be a criterion for judgment. Belladonna leaves were also shaded even though the foreign market was believed to be rather strong. Root was down, too. Buchu leaves were still under the influence of a need to liquidate the duty paid stocks now on the spot. Prices were reduced and even lower quotations were felt to be likely in the event of firm orders. Hungarian chamomile seemed to be unsettled and following a decline in price it was felt that even further reduction might follow if a firm order were in hand. Ipecac continued to move in buyers' favor. Paprika was down as the result of the fall in the exchange value of the peseta. Valerian was well stocked at low prices and hence competition continued to press values lower.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
105.2	105.5	106.4	120.6

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cascara sagrada, 3c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, XX, 4c. per lb. powdered, 4c. per lb.
Manna flake, large, 5c. per lb.
Quince seed, 15c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Angelica root, 1c. per lb.
Areca nuts, powdered, oc. per lb.
Arnica flowers, 3c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 1c. per lb.
root, 2c. per lb.
Berberis, ½c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile, Hungarian, 1c. per lb.
Colocynth pulp, 2c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, ½c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, French, 1c. per lb.
German, large, 1c. per lb.
small, ½c. per lb.
Galangal, 2c. per lb.
Gentian, ground, ½c. per lb.
powdered, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ¼c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 3c. per lb.
Ipecac, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 1c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, 80's, ½c. per lb.
110's, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, extra fancy, ¼c. per lb.
fancy, ¼c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
Alleppey, 2c. per lb.
white, Singapore-Muntok, ¼c. per lb.
Senna pods, 2c. per lb.
Strophanthus seed, 25c. per lb.
Valerian, 1c. per lb.

Balsams

Copaiba.—South American balsam was 1c. higher at 33c. to 31c. per pound. Para was unchanged. Demand was fair.

Fir.—Oregon balsam returned to the basis of $1 to $1.25 per gallon, according to quantity, a rise of 2c. due to demand. Canadian balsam remained unchanged.

Peru.—The spot market was slightly more competitive and brought sales on the basis of $1.75 to $1.80 per pound. Demand was not especially active.

Barks

Angostura.—Rather more bark than consumers require seemed to be available. The market kept an easy undertone at the recent decline.

Cascara Sagrada.—Stocks were found to be narrow and an advance of 3c. was noted, putting the spot market to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound. All qualities of bark were correspondingly higher. Prices on the Coast were very firm and upward in tendency.

Cottonroot.—A further shading of quotations was noted, this time amounting to ½c., and putting the spot market to the basis of 13c. to 14c. per pound. This was due to new crop influences.

Elm.—A strong market persisted despite the absence of immediate demand of important kind. Stocks were strongly held. Replenishments are said to be difficult, or impossible, to obtain; the report differs somewhat as to seller.

Fringetree.—Offerings were ample for more than current needs. Quotations, however, appeared to be very steady, competition being negligible.

Sassafras.—Undertones were steady, but demand on new orders was light. However, buyers were said to be taking contract commitments rather more promptly than heretofore.

Soap.—The market was competitive in every respect, but no further drop in prices was noted. Stocks may be replenished to advantage, it was said.

Wild Cherry.—Undertones were very firm, the movement into consumption supporting prices fully and tending upward in some quarters. Stocks were said to have been sold ahead rather well.

Beans

Calabar.—The market kept an easy undertone, with prices subject to shading in some quarters due to the general lack of consuming demand noted for some time past.

Vanilla.—Steady prices with not much demand to support them prevailed last week. The situation in Mexicans and South Americans was one of much strength due to expected reduction in both crops. Bourbons sold fairly well under a rather more competitive situation. Stocks seemed to be more than ample so far as Bourbons were concerned.

Berries

Cubeb.—Replacement costs have advanced and spot quotations reflected the rise. Prices became 40c. to 42c. per pound for XX berries; powdered, 42c. to 44c.

Juniper.—Supplies were more ample and spot quotations were reduced 1c. to the basis of 5½c. to 6c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica.—Oversupply and lack of demand sent quotations down 3c. to the basis of 29c. to 30c. per pound.

Chamomile.—Some unsettlement in Hungarian flowers was noted; prices were down to 20c. to 21c. per pound. An order in hand might bring further shading. Demand was small. Roman flowers remained strong, due to ab-

Current prices on botanical drugs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Tested Botanically
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED
Tested Chemically
CRUDE DRUGS

Arnica Flowers
Agar Agar
Areca Nuts
Asafoetida
Broom Tops
Catnip
Celery Seed
Colocynth
Coriander Seed
Cuttle Bone
Damiana
Galangal Root
Ipecac Root

Jaborandi Leaves
Myrrh Gum
Orris Root
Papain
Prickly Ash Bark
Psyllium Seed
Rhubarb
Saw Palmetto Berries
Skullcap
Snake Root
Squills

Tested Microscopically
Tested Physiologically
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Calcined Soot
Cod Liver Oil
Extract Witch Hazel
Mineral Oil "Russian"
Olive Oil Green
Olive Oil Italian
Olive Oil Spanish
Precipitated Chalk Sturges
Skunk Oil
Zinc Oxide Hubbucks

sence of supplies exceeding very small quantities.

Insect.—The market has become rather easier and the tendency to shade prices for powder was noted. The replacement quotations on pyrethrum flowers have declined somewhat.

Lavender.—Plentiful stocks and not so very much demand for prompt deliveries served to keep this article placed favorably for buyers in fair-sized quantities.

Saffron.—Severe declines in Spanish exchange have offset to some extent the higher prices asked recently for shipment parcels. However, spot quotations remained unchanged so far as prices named as the market were concerned.

Herbs

Euphorbia.—A steadier situation as to prices came with a moderately improved demand for spot parcels. No tendency to shade was noted.

Horehound.—A very fair movement into consumption was noted, and hence prices retained a very firm undertone.

Marjoram.—Undertones were steady, but demand pressed lightly against the fair-sized quantities available on the spot for prompt delivery.

Thyme.—Prices steadier. The replacement cost has rendered further concessions in spot prices most unlikely.

Leaves

Belladonna.—The spot market was 16c. to 18c. per pound, according to seller and strength of material. Purchases were made at the inside figure through brokers in this market last week.

Buchu.—Continued liquidation of spot stocks was noted. Prices were openly 38c. to 39c. per pound, and it was suggested in some quarters that firm orders in hand would find actual selling prices somewhat lower.

Digitalis.—Competition continued very keen, but prices were reduced no further. Demand was on a small and strictly hand-to-mouth basis, as most of the larger buyers seemed to have covered their requirements.

Senna.—Pods have been replaced in fair-sized quantity and the result has been a decline of spot quotations to the basis of 8c. to 9c. per pound. Other kinds of senna were steady at unchanged prices.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Powder was more plentiful and one of the local millers dropped quotations to the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound, a reduction of 5c.

Colocynth Pulp.—The market was down 2c. to the basis of 22c. to 23c. per pound. A purchase of ground pulp at 22c. per pound was also reported.

Grains of Paradise.—Slow movement of stocks into consumption and the ample size of the quantities available on spot have led to a further reduction in prices. The market last week was down to 22c. to 23c. per pound.

Lycopodium.—Purchases were made at 55c. per pound. Jobbing quantities were available at 60c. The movement was mainly in small amounts, accounting for the easier and lower market for larger quantities.

Manna.—Large flake was returned to 90c. to 95c. per pound, there to be held firmly due to the limited stocks available. Small flake was without change.

Roots

Angelica.—The sales have been so small of late that some sellers have tried the stimulus of slightly lower prices as an inducement to a more liberal attitude on the part of buyers. Quotations were down to the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound last week.

Berberis.—Competition put the market down ½c. to the basis of 10c. to 11c. per pound. Demand was for small lots and was most irregular during the period.

Dandelion.—One quarter reduced quotations on German root to the basis of 24c. per pound, due to an unsatisfactory experience in the matter of orders since the first of the year.

Galangal.—Some improvement in stocks in one quarter has brought spot offerings into the market at 12c. to 13c. per pound, being a reduction of 2c.

Gentian.—Under competition, ground was bought for 11½c. per pound, on which basis the price for powder would be 12½c. Whole was recently reduced. Demand last week was for jobbing quantities.

Ipecac.—Lack of demand has counted once again against the maintenance of stable spot quotations. The market for whole was marked down 10c. to the basis of $3.75 to $3.80 per pound, while powder was reduced in similar amount to $4.15 to $4.20.

Lady Slipper.—Though one house continued to ask $1 per pound, another direction reiterated 98c. as a firm selling price and reported limited demand at any price.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican root was raised fractionally to the basis of 22c. to 23c. per pound, following sales of fair quantities at 21½c. The market was alleged to be showing a firmer undertone.

Valerian.—The low prices at which stocks have been bought in Europe continued to weaken spot quotations. They were lower last week at 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise.—Some quoted star higher, but others found it difficult to effect sales even on the basis of 10½c. per pound. Spanish was easy, due to declines in exchange.

Canary.—Information from foreign shippers noted a higher shipment position for Morocco seed. Spot quotations were not affected.

Cardamom.—Reduced cost for replacements has unsettled decorticated and green seed in the local market. Also, volume has been so poor as also to encourage shading of prices from time to time.

Celery.—Cables from France and reports from spot dealers indicated a fairly steady position for this article.

Cumin.—Morocco was firmer in the primary market, slightly higher prices being quoted. The improvement did not extend to the spot market.

Fennel.—More competition, due to a lower first cost of this article, brought shading of spot quotations. French were noted at 13½c. to 14c. per pound; large German, 17c. to 18c.; small German, 11c. to 12c.

Mustard.—The ample stocks of Roumanian yellow continued to keep prices for all kinds of mustard seed easy and subject to much competition at the expense of well maintained quotations.

Quince.—Spot quotations were moved up 15c. to the basis of 85c. to $1.15 per pound, prevailing thereat, according to variety of seed and quality thereof. Demand has reduced spot holdings considerably. A change in the situation as concerns Spanish seed may result from the low rates of exchange prevailing in that country.

Strophanthus.—One quarter named $2.25 per pound for spot deliveries. Others wanted upwards of $2.50. Demand was mainly hand-to-mouth. Stocks remained light.

Spices

Clove.—Prices held steady here but a general lack of demand tended to keep them somewhat unsettled in most directions.

Ginger.—Small demand put prices down to 17c. to 17¼c. per pound. Lemon Cochin was noted steady and other varieties of ginger were unchanged, despite dullness of request.

Nutmegs.—Competition was rife and prices were driven lower. Quotations of 80's were down to 36c. to 37c. per pound; 110's, 26c. to 27c. Grinding nutmegs remained unchanged, but the call was small.

Paprika.—Lower exchange has reduced the replacement cost of all grades, a fact that found reflection, in part, in spot quotations. The market was:—Extra fancy, 22½c. to 23c.; fancy, 22c. to 22½c.; medium, 21½c. to 22c.

Peppers.—Blacks were lower. Whites were easier and Singapore-Muntok was actually reduced. Demand was fair, but the pressure to sell was more influential on values than the need to buy. Quotations were:—Black, Alleppy, 30c. to 31c. per pound; Lampong, 26c. to 27c.; Tellicherry, 30c. to 31c.; white, Singapore-Muntok, 37½c. to 38c.

Gillis Goes to London

John D. Gillis, assistant to the president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, has been transferred to the London office, the headquarters of the Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. He sailed from this city January 10 on the "Olympic."

Mr. Gillis became assistant to Edgar M. Queeny, the president of the Monsanto company, late in 1928. He has had his headquarters at the home office in St. Louis. He goes to London to carry on the development work inaugurated by John F. Queeny, chairman of the Monsanto board, who returned to the United States two months ago.

Samuel W. Allender succeeds Mr. Gillis as assistant to the president of the Monsanto Chemical Works.

The Mercury Mining Syndicate has closed its "Opalite" mine in Malheur county, Oregon, because of an insufficiency of ore of a workable grade.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the International Perfume Company has been called for January 14 to consider for approval a proposal to change the name of the corporation to Bourjois, Inc.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, plans extensions to its bottle plant at Fairmount, W. Va., at once, and to facilitate the extensions will suspend operations for sixty days. O. F. Schlotter is to be the local manager.

The will of the late Stuart Wyeth, president of John Wyeth & Bro., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, gives Harvard University more than $5,000,000 without stipulation. Other bequests to relatives and friends amount to about $250,000.

Steel Barrel Output Declined in November

Operating capacity of steel barrel manufacturing plants in November was 39.7 percent, as compared with 43.5 percent in October and 46 percent in September, according to the Steel Barrel Manufacturers' Institute, Cleveland. The average daily productive capacity of institute members in I. C. C. barrels was 7,525 barrels, with operations at 19.8 percent during the month. The average daily productive capacity in light barrels was 40,530, with operations at 39.7 percent.

November production of steel barrels, as reported to the Department of Commerce by twenty-seven companies owning or operating thirty-one plants, was 572,621 barrels, or 50.8 percent of capacity, as compared with 629,976 barrels, or 52.5 percent, in October, and 563,647, or 48.0 percent, in November, 1928.

The following table shows production, shipments, stocks and unfilled orders for each month since January, 1928, as well as the ratio of productive operations to capacity, based on twenty-five working days per month:—

	Operations (ratio to capacity).	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks, end of month.	Unfilled orders, end of month, for delivery: Within 30 days.	Unfilled orders, end of month, for delivery: Beyond 30 days.
1928—						
January	43.7	475,606	474,159	54,353	241,145	1,110,652
February	46.2	518,944	514,362	58,935	297,889	1,119,738
March	55.1	636,855	644,521	51,269	304,043	1,039,540
April	57.5	667,827	661,949	57,147	357,131	919,863
May	59.8	696,281	694,843	58,585	324,549	932,568
June	61.4	712,779	717,496	53,868	319,443	840,313
July	55.5	647,844	645,881	55,831	341,346	891,066
August	57.8	677,313	675,600	57,544	319,495	744,863
September	50.2	593,255	595,640	55,059	292,686	704,134
October	56.4	656,021	661,009	50,071	301,782	522,090
November	48.0	563,647	568,353	45,365	322,135	634,982
December	47.1	551,113	549,913	46,465	246,460	1,110,983
Totals, year	53.2	7,397,785	7,403,726	.....	.....	.....
1929—						
January	48.4	558,492	548,581	56,376	319,704	1,342,006
February	47.6	567,398	563,532	60,242	345,365	1,198,481
March	61.0	742,165	743,407	59,000	393,941	1,076,317
April	64.8	771,584	775,481	55,103	333,614	935,430
May	72.0	836,532	834,699	56,936	316,882	899,090
June	61.8	774,853	779,567	52,222	644,079	904,920
July	64.2	790,175	782,411	59,986	377,855	994,842
August	65.2	806,574	809,860	56,700	358,150	847,509
September	*55.4	*663,531	*653,800	*64,917	*302,632	*768,518
October	*52.5	*629,976	*638,681	*56,212	298,550	603,071
November	50.8	572,621	567,257	61,576	285,295	708,306
Totals, all months	58.5	7,713,901	7,697,366	.....	.....	.....

*Revised.

Petroleum Storage Capacities on Pacific Coast

Storage capacities of oil companies operating on the Pacific Coast as of September 1, 1929, totaled 243,828,000 barrels, including 5,036,000 barrels under construction in California, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Mines. The survey includes field storage, refinery storage and storage at distributing points, but not storage of consumers. The figures, combining all products, are as follows:—

	Barrels				
California—	Steel.	Concrete.	Earthen.	Wooden.	Total.
†Los Angeles	*76,130,000	59,644,000	4,000	9,000	*135,787,000
‡Coast Region	3,629,000	6,000	16,000	170,000	3,821,000
¶San Joaquin Valley	24,827,000	19,571,000	19,830,000	.....	64,228,000
§S. F. Bay district	*25,862,000	3,765,000	.....	.....	*29,628,800
Totals	*130,449,000	82,986,000	19,850,000	179,000	*233,464,000
Oregon	1,972,000	.....	.....	.....	1,972,000
Washington	3,356,000	.....	.....	.....	3,356,000
Pacific Coast Totals	135,777,000	82,986,000	19,850,000	179,000	238,792,000

*Steel storage under construction, Los Angeles—4,594,000 barrels, San Francisco—442,000 barrels, not included.
†Includes San Diego region.
‡Includes all of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.
¶Includes San Luis Obispo.
§Includes all territory North of San Francisco in California.

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Essential Oils

No End to Price Declines in Citrous Oils Seen As Values Go Down—Anise Bought in London and Marseilles

Once again the predominating feature of the market for essential oils was the weakness and declines in prices for all citrous oils; there seemed to be no bottom to prices for those materials. In addition to the position of bergamot, lemon, and orange oils, the lower prices for cassia, clove, expressed lime, mace and nutmeg formed something of a feature at times. Anise was the article of real strength, being hard to obtain at any price. Demand in general was not very large. Buyers traded in jobbing quantities for the most part and hence the volume of business done by the end of the period was not particularly important.

Cables from Italy came in lower from day-to-day. Offerings of bergamot, lemon and orange were ample, but owing to the declining trend of values, buyers were rather aloof from the market; they seemed to prefer to allow the declines to go as far as possible, risking something in so doing. There is a bottom to all declines. Those in citrous oils have gone very far. A reversal of price trend can come suddenly; it has on innumerable occasions. Therefore, those who are trying to get in at the bottom risk overstaying their market. Throughout the past week most dealers advised buyers to purchase on decline, seeking to secure as low an average cost as possible. A surprising feature of the situation in lemon was the fact that prices have been declining prior to and during the early period of production.

The strength in anise was something of an ancient history, but the extreme scarcity of spot stocks provided a reason for special mention of the article. Very little oil was held on the spot and that available was in the possession of factors inclined to reserve their stocks for their own customers. The scarcity has been the more emphasized by the fact that dealers here have turned to the London and Marseilles markets for supplies. Furthermore, news from China indicated that in addition to the defaults in shipping November contracts, those covering December and early January have also been either delayed or not made at all.

Current prices on essential oils are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Anise, U.S.P., 10c. per lb.	Bergamot, 10c. per lb.
Anethol, 50c. per lb.	Cananga, 25c. per lb.
	Cassia, U.S.P., 10c. per lb.
	Clove, 5c. per lb.
	Eucalyptus, 2c. per lb.
	Lemon, Messina, 20c. per lb.
	Californian, 10c. per lb.
	Lemongrass, 2c. per lb.
	Lime, expressed, $1 per lb.
	Nutmeg, 10c. per lb.
	Orange, expressed, Californian, 20c. per lb.
	West Indian, 10c. per lb.
	distilled, 30c. per lb.
	Peppermint, natural, 10c. per lb.
	redistilled, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.4	148.9	153.6	202

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Anise.—Scarcity was acute. Prices were raised 10c., and mighty little oil was obtainable at any quotation. The market was $1.10 to $1.25 per pound, subject to confirmation, and therefore largely a nominal figure. Dealers here are buying in London and Marseilles in order to assure themselves of a supply—a most unusual proceeding. Also, December and January shipments from China have not all been made.

Bergamot.—Depression in prices abroad and scarcity of buyers here combined to drive quotations on spot still lower. The market was $2.65 to $3.35 per pound, according to brand.

Cananga.—Native was cheaper at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound, but the rectified article was without change. Demand was limited to small parcels.

Capsicum.—Due to weakness in raw materials, the quotations for oleoresin of capsicum tended downward. Also consumption has not been normal of late.

Cassia.—Though some reported a firmer primary market, spot quotations continued to be forced down by lack of current demand. Quotations last week were $1.35 to $1.40 per pound, the lowest price at which this article has sold in a very long time.

Cedarleaf.—Very firm undertones and a moderately good demand were the rule last week. Replacement costs were high. Some trouble has been experienced with off quality oil, which accounts for some low prices noted occasionally.

Cedarwood.—Though spot prices have not been changed, the market was very firm owing to the inability of buyers to place contracts with the producers in the primary market. Production capacity at present is small and has been sold far ahead.

Citronella.—Rather firm undertones were the rule in Ceylon oil, and Java was at least steady. Demand lacked expansive characteristics, yet it was steady enough to keep prices here to an unchanged basis. The primary market position was also steady.

Clove.—Lower cost of producing this article resulted in a reduction in spot prices. The market became $1.70 to $1.75 per pound, according to quantity.

Croton.—The spot market was practically nominal, as holders of oil were conserving their supply and refusing to book orders save with their regular buyers.

Erigeron.—To a considerable extent it was a buyers' market, due mainly to the lack of current demand for prompt deliveries. Prices were rather easy during the past week, though they were no lower.

Eucalyptus.—While the movement has been in fair volume, prices have been very easy and kept this market distinctly in favor of buyers. Quotations were 2c. lower at 49c. to 51c. per pound in drums and 50c. to 52c. per pound in cases.

Geranium.—A fairly stable market was noted, demand being in fair volume, but the total being attained through numerous small orders rather than by the sale of ample quantities. Prices were about firm.

Lemon.—The Italian market was weak and declining; there seemed to be no bottom to the declines, yet most dealers here were buying on the decline and advocating large consumers to do likewise in order to secure as low an average cost as possible. Still, taken by and large, the sales were very small. Quotations for spot Messina oil were down to $2.30 to $3 per pound, according to brand and for later arrival the prices were considerably less than that. A feature of the market abroad is the weakness and declining prices at the time when the oil is being produced. Californian oil was easy and available at prices usually lower than those specified as the market. The openly quoted figure was lower at $1.90 to $2 per pound.

Lemongrass.—A shade lower quotation at 78c. to 85c. per pound as to quantity was noted, but that was close to the replacement prices named during the past week. Demand was slack.

Lime.—Expressed oil was down $1 to the basis of $19 to $20 per pound, with sales slow. Distilled remained somewhat easier, yet without further change.

Orange.—Replacement cables were uniformly low and the market was very weak. Demand was also poor, contributing much to the general unsettlement and disorganization, as well as uncertainty that prevailed in the local market. Quotations were lower all along the line as follows:—Distilled, $1.65 to $1.75 per pound; expressed, Californian, $3.30 to $3.45; Messina, $3.15 to $3.75; West Indian, $3 to $3.10. Messina oil for shipment is lower than the West Indian article.

Patchouli.—An easy market reflected lack of much spot demand. However, sellers continued to quote former prices in the absence of important orders.

Peppermint.—Spot quotations may be named now a trifle closer to the actual levels at which sellers would do business. Natural was priced at $3.30 to $3.50 per pound, and redistilled, $3.50 to $3.80. The Western market continued to be firm in undertone.

Sandalwood.—Deliveries were reported to be going forward in fairly prompt shape, the position of the distillers here being better than it has

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been. Prices remained very firm and entirely without the element of competition in this market.

Spearmint.—Demand was small but the market remained very firm in view of the sustained position held by the article at the primary source of supply.

Wormseed.—Lack of demand has tended to force some dealers to name lower prices. However, the cheapest sellers continued to quote previously named quotations. Demand was mainly for small amounts.

Wormwood.—This article was placed in a position entirely favorable for buyers. Sellers reported very poor demand and a rather too ample stock of oil available here and in the primary market, considering the present volume of request.

Perfumery Materials

Anethol. — Raw material was extremely scarce. Buyers have been forced into the British and European markets for a supply. December and January shipments from China have been delayed, as were those due to have been made in December. Quotations for anethol were higher at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound and were considered to be nominal because of the scarcity that prevails.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Due to the high cost and scarcity of raw material, this article had a strong upward tendency. Also, stocks were limited to small quantities held in firm hands.

Eugenol. — Weakness in clove oil tended to find reflection in prices for this article. Though unchanged, the tendency was to shade on firm orders.

Isopropyl Alcohol.—The position of this article was one of great stability, due to the entire absence of competition because of the fact that the market is controlled by a single large producer.

Givaudan-Lackawanna Plans 1930 Business

Givaudan-Lackawanna, Inc., manufacturer of synthetic aromatic chemicals and dealer in essential oils, this city, held its annual sales convention January 6 to 8. The meeting brought together about twenty of the company's sales managers and representatives for a three-day discussion of trade problems. The meetings were under the direction of E. C. Kunz, executive manager.

A feature of the gathering was the amount of study given to the development of sales plans and policies connected with the expansion of the company's marketing of products designed to replace unpleasant odors in industrial products with others of a pleasing and esthetic character.

The sales value of pleasant odors in relation to the merchandising of rubber goods, paper, glues, artificial leather, and similar products was considered closely, with a view of reducing sales resistance and thus broadening a field in which the company has been virtually a pioneer.

Discussions anent sales problems in individual territories developed ideas that were believed to be applicable in other parts of the country. Building of good-will through better service and closer contact as well as understanding between buyers and seller was considered from many angles. Dr. Kunz reported that his sales organization had benefited greatly through the exchange of views and ideas as well as by the contacts among the men.

The annual banquet was held in the Brevoort Hotel, where good entertainment and excellent cuisine in pleasing surroundings served to round out a profitable three days.

Philadelphia Paint Club Plays Host to the Ladies

The meeting of the Philadelphia Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, January 8, was devoted to the entertainment of the ladies. It was held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, because of the better facilities for parking automobiles there. The total attendance was about one hundred, the ladies constituting approximately 50 percent of the total.

Abel P. Wetherill, president of the club, spoke to welcome the guests at the dinner with which the event was opened. There was no other official business.

Dancing was the main feature of the entertainment. J. E. Heckel offered some instrumental solos, and there were some numbers by a soprano soloist. Bridge was played after dinner. Prizes were awarded in the bridge and in a "luck number" drawing. The ladies also were permitted to match for the potted plants with which the tables were decorated. Each guest was presented with a box of candy. The event was a truly enjoyable one and brought forth many expressions of appreciation for the committee in charge. J. W. Gardiner was chairman for arrangements.

Tripolian Potash Project

The Campagnia Italiana Coloniale per la Potassa Marina has been organized in Italy for the purpose of exploiting potash resources believed to exist in Tripoli. The company contemplates a capitalization of 30,000,000 lire, of which the Italian government is to take a 5,000,000-lire share. Nothing tangible has as yet been developed, and the capitalization efforts are said to be far from gratifying.

Ungerer & Co., essential oils and perfume materials, this city, has appointed Even M. Tysdal manager of its St. Louis office, which is now located at 1853 Railway Exchange building. Mr. Tysdal has been engaged in the essential oil business in the Middle West for fifteen years.

A previously authorized trade practice conference for the non-ferrous ingot metal industry has been scheduled by the Federal Trade Commission for February 6, in Washington, at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 10:30 a. m. G. S. Ferguson, jr., chairman of the commission, will preside.

Van Amerigen-Haebler, Inc., essential oils and aromatics, this city, opened an office in St. Louis, January 1. It is at 826 Clark avenue and is under the management of Clifford L. Iorns, who became associated with the organization on the date mentioned. Mr. Iorns has had a long experience in essential oils and perfume materials.

Ruhr Nitrogen Progress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1930.

Plant operation of Ruhrchemie A. G. at Sterkrade-Holten commenced May 9, 1929, in its units including a synthetic ammonia plant, a 13,000-kilowatt power house, a nitric acid, a sulphate, and an ammonia and soda nitrate layout.

Ruhrchemie A. G. announced an original annual capacity of 21,500 metric tons of fixed nitrogen. It now announces, according to information sent to the Department of Commerce by the trade commissioner at Berlin, that it will extend its plants to produce a total of 50,000 tons annually. Building is in progress on this extension, to be completed by next fall. This improvement is being financed by a $3,000,000 American loan issued last June.

Ruhrchemie A. G. also manufactures ammonia-kalk, with 17 percent of nitrogen and 30 percent of lime. This is a mixture of ammonia chloride produced with calcium chloride instead of hydrochloric acid and calcium carbonate.

The Ruhr coal mining industry is reported to be inclined to friendly international regulation of nitrogen production and marketing, but it wants recognition comparable with the importance of its productive capacity with the harnessing of coke oven gas. It is still working on the problem of utilizing other constituent by-products of coke oven gas, such as methane and ethylene.

Ruhrchemie A. G. sells its production through the Deutsche Ammoniak-Verkaufs-Vereinigung, Bochum, an integral part of the nitrogen syndicate. It is understood the Ruhrchemie contract with Davv expires June 30, 1930. Eventual entrance of Ruhrchemie into the nitrogen syndicate is still subject of negotiations. It may be concluded that this Ruhr enterprise, like Gaveg (Mont-Cenis), is standing out for more recognition by the dye trust and. it follows, a better production or sales quota. It is a reasonably safe statement that Ruhr coal pit operators producing ammonia by synthesis of coke oven hydrogen can do so more cheaply than by the dye trust's Haber-Bosch process. The latter, however, has the advantage of mass scale production and the circumstance that its plants are already amortized.

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Tanning Materials

(Continued from page 53)

per ton Resistance to further declines was expected at this level.

Gambier.—No stocks of the common grade were to be had in the spot market. A forward quotation on goods for March-April arrival of 28's equal to 6½c. per pound nominally was being made. It was reported that some sellers had been securing premiums for spot lots of the common grades. The cubes were fractionally easier at 9¼c. to 10c. per pound.

Mangrove.—Shippers were showing resistance to fresh declines last week when they strengthened their views in the amount of 50c. per ton. This established the asked quotation at $32.50 to $33 per ton.

Myrobalans.—This product was beginning to reflect much firmer tendencies. The rumor current was that the Indian crop would not be more than 50 percent of normal. The draught of last summer in India was referred to and the report of that time that the fruit of the plant had been badly scorched was again stressed. As a result, the market had an upturn of $1 in the case of the R2's which were priced at $25 per ton, whereas the J1's were 50c. higher at $32.50 to $33 per ton.

Quebracho.—The industry of extraction had been stimulated in the closing days of last year by the more extensive contract movement which had been under way. Last week the movement in the extract was reported to be about up to normal.

Sumac.—The shippers were not shading a basis of $72 per ton for this product. Stoppage of over-production and price stabilization in the Sicilian markets had done much to steady the price. Demand was about as active as could be expected for this season of the year.

Valonia.—There were comparatively free offers in evidence again last week. The tone of the market appeared to be weak and offers of the beards were made freely at the $40 per ton basis, while the cups could be had for $28 to $29, a concession of $1 per ton. The mixtures were held at the previous price level.

Wattle Bark.—No real interest was shown in offerings last week. The tone of the market continued comparatively easy and last prices were at a loss of $1 at $45 to $46 per ton for shipment.

Trade News Briefs

C. E. Ellsworth has been appointed chief engineer for the construction division of the National Lime Association, Washington.

The Charles A. Wagner Company, chemicals, minerals, and colors, Philadelphia, has moved to 421-427 North Ninth street. Its telephone numbers have not been changed.

Warren Wright, president of the Calumet Baking Powder Company, Chicago, has been appointed president of the new Lincoln Park Board by Governor Emmerson of Illinois.

Nelson M. Graves, vice-president and sales manager of the McDougall-Butler Company, paint manufacturer, Buffalo, has been elected a director of the chamber of commerce of that city.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, according to a report from Kimball, W. Va., will spend from $200,000 to $250,000 at Norwood, that State, in the next few months on improvements to the plant.

Argentine export duties on quebracho remain unchanged in January, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce. The December rates were 0.90 gold peso per metric ton on logs and 2.04 pesos per ton on extract.

The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will hold a special session for business executives during July. Seven courses will be offered. Particulars may be had by addressing the secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad has built a transfer station in Salida, Colo., so that shipments of petroleum from New Mexico, that formerly went via Montrose, Col., to Salt Lake City, can be sent to Eastern, Southern or Northern markets via the shortest routes.

David G. Yarnall has resigned as president of the Yarnall Paint Company, Philadelphia, and at the directors' meeting, December 31, he was made chairman of the board. Walter P. Yarnall, his son, who has been treasurer of the company, was elected to the presidency.

Local and out-of-town representatives of Goulard & Olena, Inc., chemical manufacturer, this city, attended the recent annual sales conference. Policies, 1930 prices, and advertising plans were discussed over two days. The following representatives attended:—Mr. Friedman, Mr. Gay, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Jaegers, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Oberman, Mr. Pfeil, Mr. Prince, Mr. Raba, Mr. Stutt, and Mr. Whitby.

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Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Wide Split in Metropolitan and Zone A Prices for Shellac Varnish—Shipment News Makes Arabic Higher

Reversal of price trend in the primary market for gum arabic was a feature in the gum trade last week. Spot prices declined. Asafetida on the spot was easier and powdered was cheaper. Mastic brought less money, as also did myrrh, olibanum tears and sandarac. Prices for shellac varnish in Greater New York and Zone A were split wide open. General business continued quite dull, demand centering mainly on the smaller needs of manufacturing consumers.

Covering of shorts in the primary market was believed to have been responsible for the rise in quotations for arabic sorts in the replacement market. The advance amounted to eight shillings from the low point. It was thought that the largest shippers had at last opened up and permitted others who had sold short at low prices to cover some of their commitments. Not all factors on spot were convinced that the advance would be maintained. Spot quotations were lower, due to the general tendency to reduce the stocks held on spot in anticipation of the arrival of new crop goods showing a much reduced cost.

Sandarac was in somewhat peculiar position. Quotations offered as the market were known to have been shaded very sharply on actual transactions. In one instance a very small quantity of gum was bought at a price less than what was alleged to have been the minimum price for round quantities. It was felt that the situation here and abroad was not so firm as some had intimated.

Olibanum continued easy in position and subject to shading of prices. Demand was very slow. The call for mastic was also dull, contributing greatly to a major reduction in prices. Here again was an instance of prices named as the market being materially above those at which sellers were accepting orders. Powdered asafetida was cheaper, due to the pressure of supplies in a somewhat dull market. Myrrh became more competitive as goods pressed for prompt disposal; prices were reduced accordingly.

Waxes lacked important activity. Sellers of beeswax expect a revival of activity on the part of the bleachers who in a short time are likely to feel the need of covering their summer requirements. Carnauba remained rather dull and somewhat easy. Japan wax was competitive on the spot and low in price when compared with the firmness of quotations from the source of supply.

Shellac cutters reported prices that revealed cleavage in the quotations for shellac varnish sold in the Metropolitan district and in Zone A. The former described the territory of Greater New York; the latter, all the country outside of that district. The wide split in the two prices was due to special and disturbing conditions prevailing in the Metropolitan district, in which prices were much the lower.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Arabic sorts, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, bone dry, 1c. per lb.	powdered, 2c. per lb.
	Asafetida, powdered, 2c. per lb.
	Camphor, slabs, 1c. per lb.
	powdered, 1c. per lb.
	Mastic, 5c. per lb.
	Myrrh, 8c. per lb.
	Olibanum tears, 2c. per lb.
	Sandarac, 3c. per lb.
	Shellac, T. N., London, March., 2.2c. per lb.
	May, 2.1c. per lb.
	Calcutta, 2.2c. per lb.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Cape aloe was offered at 12c. to 13c. per pound, being ½c. lower than had been quoted previously. Competition seemed to be somewhat larger. Other kinds of aloe remained without change.

Arabic.—Spot quotations for sorts were 1c. lower at 19c. to 20c. per pound with conditions suggestive of firm orders at 18c. being accepted. In fact, it was understood that one local house had quoted that figure privately through a broker. However, the trend locally was out of step with that in the foreign markets. Cables brought news of an advance to 63 shillings per hundredweight, which works out at 14.36c. per pound. At one time the market had been as low as 55 shillings. The advance was reported due to covering by shorts. It is well to recall that for the last several weeks the largest shippers had refused to offer anything while many others offered and sold at low prices. These sales had to be covered and it was such buying that was thought to be responsible for the rise noted last week. Importations in October were as follows:—

From—	Pounds.
Germany	32,845
United Kingdom	21,826
British India	226
Egypt	33,080
Total	87,977

Asafetida.—Prices for powder were reduced to 42c. to 43c. per pound a decline of 2c. which was due mainly to pressure of supplies.

Camphor.—The spot market for slabs and powder was down 1c. Quotations for slabs were 62c. to 63c. per pound; powdered, 64c. to 65c. Tablets held unchanged. Demand was rather irregular most of the period, serving to ease back the price views of sellers.

Gamboge.—A very fair market for this article was noted. Orders were booked at very steady prices; the spot was free from any sign of even potential unsettlement of price ideas.

Mastic.—Sales were made at 60c. and further quantities were so offered. Some quarters named 62c. to 63c. and one wanted 65c. for jobbing lots. The market was not very active at any time and hence the competition that prevailed during the past week.

Myrrh.—One quarter named the market at 30c. to 32c. per pound and sales were said to have been made thereat. The call was not brisk at any time during the past week.

Olibanum.—Tears were in better supply and holders quoted 15c. to 25c. per pound according to quality. Siftings were also easy in position with holders showing a disposition toward competition. The call was moderate.

Sandarac.—Sales on spot at 35c. per pound were reported the business being confirmed in responsible quarters. Jobbing lots were provided at 37c. The market in some directions was reported to be less firm than many had believed in the recent past.

Waxes

Bayberry.—The market was strictly nominal, demand being absent save for occasional transactions in jobbing quantities. Prices were dull.

Bees.—Dealers are looking forward to the development of demand from bleachers. Within a short time it is expected that they will be in the market for bleachable waxes especially in view of the fact that prices are easy and distinctly favorable to buyers. Not a great deal of business was worked last week but dealers continued previous prices. Importations during the month of October were as follows:—

From—	Pounds.
Germany	16,644
Poland and Danzig	5,397
Portugal	106,864
United Kingdom	32,809
Mexico	13,324
Cuba	16,631
Dominican Republic	37,665
Republic of Haiti	1,553
Brazil	42,210
Chile	18,757
British India	224,000
Egypt	18,937
Total	534,791

Candelilla.—Stocks were plentiful, demand remained light, and prices held easy and favorable for buyers. Importations during the month of October totalled 61,719 pounds..

Carnauba.—Prices remained steady on the spot and some very fair sized business was done. Considerable wax is due for arrival here within a short time, one cargo carrier having aboard the consolidated freights of three other vessels. Some quarters were of the opinion that Brazil will offer ample quantities of this wax in the future.

Japan.—Spot quotations were easy and subject to competitive shading on firm business. Japan remained very firm. Imports in October totalled 180,544 pounds.

(Continued on page 72)

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

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New York Imports

ACID, COALTAR—22 dms, Merck & Co, Marengo, Hull
CRESYLIC—54 dms, 43,200 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Laurentic, Liverpool
FORMIC—160 cbys, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Innoko, Rotterdam
OXALIC—91 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Innoko, Rotterdam
STEARIC—315 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Arabic, Antwerp

ALBUMEN, EGG—22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Importers Com Co, City of Lincoln, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Joe Lowe Corpn, Tsuyama, Tientsin
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow
19 cs, 3,800 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Tsuyama, Shanghai
22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Consumers Import Co, Tsuyama, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow

AMMONIA SULPHOICHTHYOLATE — 15 cs, Gane & Ingram, France, Havre
1 ck, Gane & Ingram, France, Havre
2 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, France, Havre

AMMONIAC SAL—25 cks, C deP Field & Co, Exeter City, Bristol

ANISE—14 bgs, 1,540 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, Sorvard, Marseilles
30 bgs, 2,303 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Sorvard, Marseilles

ANTIMONY OXIDE — 250 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corpn, President Monroe, Hankow
250 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corpn, Tsuyama, Hankow

REGULUS—1,000 cs, A S Cookman & Co, City of Lincoln, Hankow
1,450 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corpn, Tsuyama, Hankow
250 cs, Arnhold & Co, Inc, Tsuyama, Hankow
112 cs, C B Chrystal & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow
750 cs, National Lead Co, Tsuyama, Hankow
250 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow

ARGOLS—101 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, San Antonio
100 bgs, Apex Chemical Co, Exbrook, Barcelona
295 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
943 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Anjer, Marseilles
330 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exiria, Salonia
92 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Isonzo, Leghorn

ARROWROOT—68 bgs, 15,232 lbs, Joseph Morningstar & Co, Haiti, St Vincent

ARSENIC, CRUDE—450 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tsuyama, Yokohama

ARTISTS' MATERIAL—1 cs, Devoe & Raynolds, American Banker, London

ASBESTOS—2,197 bgs, W D Crumpton & Co, Tartar Prince, Beira
134 bgs, Asbestos & Electrical Fitting Co, Tartar Prince, Beira
834 bgs, Feroda & Asbestos, Inc, Tartar Prince, Beira

BARIUM HYDRATE—50 cks, 25,005 lbs, I M Sobin, Inc, West Eldara, Antwerp

BARK, MEDICINAL—46 bls, Chase National Bank, Rousillon, Havre

BAY RUM — 10 bbls, Ehrman, Strauss Co, Nerissa, St Thomas

BELLADONNA ROOT—5 bls, 1 ton, J L Hopkins & Co, Saturnia, Trieste

BLANC FIXE—400 bgs, H Sunheimer, American Banker, London

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE — 10 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Andania, Liverpool

BRISTLES—158 cs, F H Cone & Co, City of Lincoln, Hankow
93 cs, Amtorg Trading Co, Rheinland, Hamburg
10 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, American Banker, London
27 cs, Huesmann & Co, Tsuyama, Dairen
35 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Tsuyama, Dairen
55 cs, F W Von Stade, Tsuyama, Dairen
66 cs, F W Von Stade, Tsuyama, Tientsin
55 cs, Huesmann & Co, Tsuyama, Tientsin
115 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, Tsuyama, Tientsin

BRONZE POWDER—26 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, George Washington, Bremen
6 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, George Washington, Bremen

BUCKTHORN BARK—77 bales, 14,254 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corpn, American Banker, London

CALCIUM PHOSPHITE—21 cs, Jos Turner & Co, Exeter City, Bristol

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—350 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Keelung

CANARY SEED—1,000 bgs, O Gerdaw & Co, Exbrook, Rodosto
500 bgs, International Germanic Trust Co, Exbrook, Rodosto
250 bgs, Exbrook, Rodosto

CASEIN—1,668 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, Casein Mfg Co, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
417 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—200 bales, 16,000 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Wm Penn, Canton
150 bales, 12,000 lbs, German & Allaire, Tsuyama, Hongkong
100 bales, 8,000 lbs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tsuyama, Hongkong

ROLLS—200 bales, 16,000 lbs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tsuyama, Hongkong

VERA—93 bales, Van Loan & Co, City of Lincoln, Batavia

CASTOR SEED—28 bgs, 98 bu, J L Hachtman & Co, Amazone, Port de Paix
10 bgs, 35 bu, W & A Leaman, Amazone, Port de Paix
2,000 bgs, 7,000 bu, National City Bank, Castilian Prince, Bahia
1,016 bgs, 3,556 bu, W R Grace & Co, Voltaire, Pernambuco

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—245 bgs, 18 tons, 11 cwt, 2 qtrs, 14 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Andania, Liverpool

CHEMICALS—10 bbls, Hydresan Co, George Washington, Hamburg
1 cs, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Inc, George Washington, Hamburg
200 bbls, Equitable Trust Co, George Washington, Hamburg
250 bgs, Equitable Trust Co, George Washington, Hamburg
50 cs, E Fougera & Co, Roussillon, Havre
8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Roussillon, Havre
43 cs, G J Wallan, Roussillon, Havre
8 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Banker, London
20 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, France, Havre
40 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Innoko, Rotterdam

CHILLIES—157 bgs, Funch, Edye & Co, President Monroe, Pt Said

CINNABAR—2 cs, A Hurst & Co, Sorvard, Leghorn
13 cks, A Hurst & Co, Sorvard, Leghorn

CINNAMON—50 bales, Volkart Bros, Silverash, Colombo
25 bales, Knickerbocker Mills Co, City of Carlisle, Colombo
50 bales, City of Carlisle, Colombo

CLAY—6 cks, J Goebel & Co, George Washington, Hamburg

CLOVES—500 bales, W E Menhinick & Co, City of Carlisle, Pt Said

COCOA BEANS — 102 bgs, R Desvernine, Calypso, Maracaibo
250 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Bonheur, Trinidad
2,300 bgs, Mandu, Santos
1,245 bgs, Nerissa, Trinidad
888 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Toloa, Limon
225 bgs, Jalil Bros, Guayaquil, Bahia
250 bgs, Ultramares Corp, Guayaquil, Bahia
500 bgs, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
440 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Guayaquil, Bahia
400 bgs, Jalil Bros, Guayaquil, Bahia
100 bgs, Everett Heaney & Co, Guayaquil, Bahia
1,550 bgs, Ultramares Corp, Guayaquil, Southern Pacific ports
77 bgs, Amazone, Cape Haiti
26 bgs, J L Hachtman & Co, Amazone, Port de Paix
310 bgs, Amazone, Port de Paix
100 bgs, Amazone, Port-au-Prince
320 bgs, Huttlinger & Struller, Amazone, Jeremie
40 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Amazone, Jeremie
802 bgs, Amazone, Jeremie
1,255 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
350 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Bahia
19 bgs, O Gerdan & Co, Mayari, Cristobal
1,100 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Mayari, Cristobal
29 bgs, S E Gedeci & Co, Mayari, Kingston
70 bgs, Schall, Pavenstedt & Co, San Lorenzo, Santo Domingo City
27 bgs, Ultramares Corp, San Lorenzo, Santo Domingo City
303 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Lorenzo, Santo Domingo City
200 bgs, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mayari, Kingston
388 bgs, Middleton & Co, Haiti, Grenada
200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Haiti, Grenada
500 bgs, Castilian Prince, Bahia
250 bgs, Castilian Prince, Trinidad
186 bgs, R Desvernine, Carabobo, Maracaibo
75 bgs, Carabobo, Port Cabello
240 bgs, R Desvernine, Carabobo, La Guayra
220 bgs, Carabobo, La Guayra
500 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Carabobo, La Guayra
750 bgs, Northern Prince, Trinidad
2,778 bgs, United Africa Co, Roussillon, Havre
500 bgs, Voltaire, Trinidad
4,000 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Anglia, Ilheus
16,500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Anglia, Ilheus
10,500 bgs, National City Bank, Anglia, Ilheus
1,000 bgs, Kidder-Peabody Acceptance Corp, Anglia, Ilheus
3,500 bgs, American Exchange Irving Trust Co, Anglia, Ilheus
1,300 bgs, Anglia, Ilheus
500 bgs, Anglia, Bahia
752 bgs, Anglo Guinea Prod Co, New Texas, Lagos
1,995 bgs, United Africa Co, New Texas, Lagos
1,050 bgs, G B Olivant & Co, New Texas, Lagos
317 bgs, H B W Russell & Co, New Texas, Lagos
800 bgs, Bartholomeu & Co, New Texas, Lagos
669 bgs, W & A Leaman, New Texas, Duala
1,491 bgs, Frame & Co, New Texas, Accra
640 bgs, Barclay Bank, New Texas, Accra
800 bgs, New Texas, Accra
400 bgs, Bartholomeu & Co, New Texas, Winneba
3,200 bgs, New Texas, Winneba
762 bgs, Cie Franc de L'Afriq, New Texas, Saltpond
1,500 bgs, Soc Com del L'O Afriq, New Texas, Saltpond
1,540 bgs, Cie Franc del Afriq, New Texas, Cape Coast
800 bgs, W Hawes & Co, New Texas, Takoradi
750 bgs, New Texas, Takoradi

COCONUT — 1,150 bgs, 115,000 lbs, Dunham Mfg Co, Bonheur, Trinidad
1,250 bgs, 125,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Guayaquil, Cristobal
460 bgs, 46,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Mayari, Kingston
133 bgs, 13,300 lbs, L Schepps & Co, San Lorenzo, San Juan
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Banana Sales Corp, Miraflores, Port Morant
248 bgs, 24,800 lbs, L Schepps & Co, Miraflores, Port Morant

DESIC—3,000 cs, 390,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Silverash, Manila
250 cs, 32,500 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Silverash, Colombo
490 cs, 63,700 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, President Monroe, Manila
3,010 cs, 403,130 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, President Monroe, Manila

CODLIVER MEAL—100 half bgs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Norefjord, Aalesund

COLORS—2 cs, Daniels Artist Co, Roussillon, Havre

COPPER, RESIDUE—332 bgs, American Metal Co, Anjer, Marseilles

CORK—9 bls, Blabe Cork Co, Exbrook, San Felin De Guxiols
131 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Madalena Odero, Lisbon
52 bls, Biebe Cork Co, Anjer, Palamas

DISCS—25 bls, F Gutmann & Co, Exbrook, San Felin de Guxiols
45 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Madalena Odero, Lisbon

SHAVINGS—2,440 bls, National City Bank, Rheinland, Hamburg
1,184 bls, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Rheinland, Hamburg

WASTE—18,000 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Madalena Odero, Lisbon
729 bls, Lawrence Johnson & Co, McKeesport, Bordeaux

WOOD—933 bls, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Rheinland, Hamburg
258 bls, National City Bank, Rheinland, Hamburg
88 bls, Pennsylvania Trading Co, Exbrook, Seville
626 bls, Brown & Roese, Exbrook, San Felin De Guxiols
4,678 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Madalena Odero, Lisbon
672 bls, Chisone, Djidjelly
98 bls, Equitable Trust Co, Arabic, Antwerp

COTTONSEED PITCH—200 bbls, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp, Marengo, Hull

CUTTLEFISH BONES—10 straps, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
142 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Ronssellon, Bordeaux

DIGITALIS LEAVES—12 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Milwaukee, Hamburg

DYES—16 kgs, E I Dupont de Nemours Co, Prest Monroe, Kobe

ANILIN—4 cks, W F Sykes & Co, Roussillon, Havre
143 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Roussillon, Havre
7 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, France, Havre
6 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, France, Havre
14 cans, The Ciba Co, Inc, France, Havre

EARTH, COMMON—2 cs, American Cyanamid Co, Exbrook, Seville

EGG YOLK—56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Stein Hall & Co, City of Lincoln, Hankow
22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Importers Com Co, City of Lincoln, Hankow
47 cs, 9,400 lbs, Arnhold & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow
112 cs, 22,400 lbs, Stein Hall & Co, Tsuyama, Tientsen
34 cs, 6,800 lbs, Consumers Import Co, Tsuyama, Tientsen
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, National Terminal Co, Tsuyama, Shanghai
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Bingham & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow

EXTRACT, SEAWEED—40 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Laurentic, Liverpool

FENUGREEK SEED—25 bgs, 5,530 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
281 bgs, 56,562 lbs, McLaughlin Gormley & King, Sorvard, Marseilles
150 bgs, 33,165 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, Sorvard, Marseilles

FLAXSEED—82,261 bgs, 18,174 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Voltaire, Buenos Aires

FLEASEED—19 bgs, 3,370 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Anjer, Marseilles
52 bgs, 10,212 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co, Anjer, Malaga
160 bgs, 31,680 lbs, R H Petry & Co, Sorvard, Marseilles
16 bgs, 3,590 lbs, E Fougera & Co, Sorvard, Marseilles
57 bgs, 11,578 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Sorvard, Marseilles
11 bgs, Byrant & Hefferman, Anjer, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,244 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Sorvard, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,244 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Sorvard, Marseilles
21 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Byrant & Hefferman, Vestvard, Marseilles
41 bgs, 7,737 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Vestvard, Marseilles

GAMBIER—850 cs, E E Androvette, City of Lincoln, Belawan, Deli

GELATIN—7 cs, W E Miller, Roussillon, Havre

GINGERIN—1 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Olympic, Southampton

GLASS, PLATE—21 cs, Mark Bros, Arabic, Antwerp
7 cs, Myer Plate Glass Co, Arabic, Antwerp
11 cs, J Elias & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
4 cs, Schrenk & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
1 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Arabic, Antwerp

WINDOW—1,194 cs, Arabic, Antwerp
27 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
74 cs, Schrenk & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
201 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Andania, Liverpool

GLUE—100 bgs, Walter Neuman, Geo Washington, Hamburg
52 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Arabic, Antwerp
18 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Arabic, Antwerp
97 bls, W E Miller, Arabic, Antwerp
2 pkgs, W E Miller, Arabic, Antwerp
26 cs, W E Miller, Roussillon, Havre
200 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Sorvard, Marseilles
300 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Bird City, Gaynia

MARINE—18 cs, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Banker, London
3 crates, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Banker, London

GLUESTOCK—27 bls, L A Winfheimer, American Banker, London

GLYCERIN—20 drs, National City Bank, Arabic, Antwerp

GRAPHITE—327 bbls, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Silverash, Colombo
100 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Silverash, Colombo
754 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Roussillon, Havre
1,208 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Sorvard, Marseilles
1,073 bgs, National City Bank, City of Carlisle, Colombo

GREASE, WOOL—29 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Geo Washington, Hamburg
26 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Geo Washington, Hamburg
3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Geo Washington, Hamburg
10 crates, Pfaltz & Bauer, Geo Washington, Hamburg
30 bbls, New York Trust Co, American Banker, London

GUM—100 bgs, Andania, Liverpool

ARABIC—150 bgs, 33,622 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, City of Carlisle, Pt Sudan
100 bgs, 22,499 lbs, Brown Bros & Co, City of Carlisle, Pt Sudan

COPAL—272 bskts, Innes & Co, City of Lincoln, Macassar
250 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
1 bg, Philipp Bauer Co, Inc, West Eldara, Antwerp
211 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, President Monroe, Manila
110 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, President Monroe, Manila
2 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, President Monroe, Manila
476 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Arabic, Antwerp

DAMMAR—100 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Silverash, Batavia
100 cs, W H Scheel, Silverash, Batavia
100 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
960 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Monroe, Singapore

ELEMI—34 cs, A Klipstein & Co, President Monroe, Manila
120 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, President Monroe, Manila
140 cs, G H Lincks, Montgomery City, Manila

GAMBOGE—15 cs, D L Silverman, William Penn, Saigon

GUAIAC—4 cs, W F Kneif, Amazone, Gonaives

KAURI — 75 cs, Paterson, Beardman & Knapp, Canadian Transport, Auckland
35 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Canadian Transport, Auckland
285 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Canadian Transport, Auckland
130 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Canadian Transport, Auckland
30 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Canadian Transport, Auckland
175 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Canadian Transport, Auckland

GUM, KAURI—9 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Canadian Transport, Auckland
197 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Canadian Transport, Auckland

LABDANUM—1 cs, 33 lbs, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Inc, Anjer, Malaga

MAITHI—7 bgs, Anglo-South American Trust Co, City of Carlisle, Aden

MASTIC—15 cs, Dollar SS Line, City of Carlisle, Port Said

HERBS, CRUDE—3 bls, 519 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Isonzo, Genoa

IPECAC ROOT—2 cs, Mecke & Co, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
5 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Zacapa, Cartagena

IRON ORE—22,146 tons, Bethlehem-Chile Iron Mines Co, Steelore, Cruz Grande

OXIDE—90 bbls, 59,400 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Anjer, Malaga
100 bbls, 55,000 lbs, Smith Chemical Color Co, Anjer, Malaga
100 bbls, 55,000 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Anjer, Malaga

JUNIPER BERRIES—50 bgs, 6,600 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Sorvard, Leghorn

LEAVES, MEDICINAL—98 bls, 11,118 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Vestvard, Marseilles
5 bls, 574 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Vestvard, Marseilles
515 bgs, 34,683 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, Vestvard, Marseilles
10 bls, Central Vermont R R, Vestvard, Marseilles
5 bls, Core & Herbert, Vestvard, Marseilles
60 bls, Van Loan & Co, Vestvard, Marseilles

LEECHES—4 cs, Midwood Chemical Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux

LICORICE PASTE—60 cs, 15,831 lbs, Tur Hermanos, Anjer, Tarragona

LIME JUICE, CONCENTRATED — 23 cks, Merck & Co, Nerissa, Santa Lucia
4 cks, Middleton & Co, Nerissa, Martinique
20 bbls, Merck & Co, Santa Rita, Acapulco
156 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Haiti, Dominica

LITHOPONE—350 cks, Benjamin Moore & Co, Arabic, Antwerp

MACE—47 cs, Van Loan & Co, City of Lincoln, Macassar
22 cs, Van Loan & Co, City of Lincoln, Macassar
50 cs, Anglo-South American Trust Co, City of Lincoln, Macassar

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—50 cs, 3 tons, 9 cwt, 3 qtrs, 7 lbs, Schofield-Donald Co, Andania, Liverpool

CARBONATE—73 cs, 6,318 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Isonzo, Genoa

MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT — 2,000 bgs, Robt Evans & Woodhead, City of Lincoln, Singapore

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS — 40 cs, E Fougera & Co, Sorvard, Valencia

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—15 cs, Iwai & Co, Tsuyama, Kobe
55 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Tsuyama, Yokohama

MINERAL WHITE—350 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marengo, Hull

MYROBALANS—1,169 pockets, Mitsui & Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta

NUTGALLS—145 cs, K Mertig, Tsuyama, Hankow

NUTMEG—66 bgs, Van Loan & Co, City of Lincoln, Surabaya
159 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Haiti, Grenada

OENANTHOL—15 cans, Fries Bros, Roussillon, Havre

OCHER, POWDERED—20 bbls, F L Kramer & Co, McKeesport, Bordeaux
25 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux
205 cks, J A McNulty, Anjer, Marseilles
40 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
72 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
105 bbls, Smith Chem & Color Co, Sorvard, Alicante

OIL, ALMOND—5 cs, 693 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Isonzo, Palermo

BAY—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, Dominica
2 half cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, Dominica
20 half cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Haiti, Dominica

BERGAMOT—50 cs, 1,870 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Isonzo, Messina

CASSIA—5 dms, W J Bush & Co, William Penn, Canton
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, William Penn, Canton
5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, William Penn, Canton

CHINAWOOD—150 dms, Standard Bank of South Africa, William Penn, Hongkong
300 dms, W R Grace & Co, William Penn, Hongkong

CITRONELLA—4 dms, 4,000 lbs, National Bank of Commerce, City of Lincoln, Batavia

COCONUT—980 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn, Silverash, Manila

COD—10 cks, 500 gls, Robt Badcock & Co, Silvia, St John's
200 cks, 10,000 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Silvia, St John's
333 cks, 16,650 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Norefjord, Aalesund
150 cks, 7,500 gls, Atlas Refinery, Norefjord, Aalesund

CODLIVER—30 bbls, 900 gls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Rheinland, Hamburg
140 bbls, 4,200 gls, Wm Benkert & Co, Norefjord, Bergen
25 dms, Wm Benkert & Co, Norefjord, Bergen
225 bbls, 6,750 gls, McKesson & Robbins, Norefjord, Bergen
110 bbls, 3,300 gls, W J Honan, Norefjord, Bergen
50 bbls 1,500 gls, Pure Codliver Oil Co, Norefjord, Bergen
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Norefjord, Aalesund
50 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Norefjord, Aalesund
25 bbls, 750 gls, E M Javits & Son, Norefjord, Aalesund
100 dms, P R Dreyer, Norefjord, Aalesund
100 dms, Eli Lilly & Co, Norefjord, Aalesund
50 dms, Pure Codliver Oil Co, Norefjord, Aalesund
60 bbls, 1,800 gls, P R Dreyer, Norefjord, Aalesund
1 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Norefjord, Aalesund

ESSENTIAL—24 dms, Coupey Fils, McKeesport, Bordeaux
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, President Monroe, Marseilles
6 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
2 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
1 cs, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles
2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles

OIL, ESSENTIAL—2 bbls, J Manheimer, President Monroe, Marseilles
2 cs, J Manheimer, President Monroe, Marseilles
6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, Alex Murphy & Co, Roussillon, Havre
3 cs, Gane & Ingram, Roussillon, Havre
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Roussillon, Havre
2 cs, P R Dreyer, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, C Parento, Roussillon, Havre
3 cs, Burr & Ruchling, Roussillon, Havre
3 cs, Benj French, Inc, Roussillon, Havre
14 cs, M Levy, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, J Cupaija, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, Veolay, Inc, Roussillon, Havre
2 cs, Bertrand Freres, Roussillon, Havre
10 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Roussillon, Havre
11 cs, Guerlain, Inc, Roussillon, Havre
3 cs, Saks & Co, Roussillon, Havre
5 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, E Lelong, Roussillon, Havre
7 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Roussillon, Havre
30 pkgs, A H Smith & Co, Roussillon, Havre
2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Roussillon, Havre
1 cs, Richard Shipping Co, Roussillon, Havre
12 cks, Yardley & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
5 cs, Magnus Mabee & Raynard, Anjer, Marseilles
24 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
30 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
12 cks, Bertrand Freres, Anjer, Cannes
1 cs, J H Meyer Bros, Olympic, Southampton
4 cs, Bank of United States, Olympic, Southampton
7 cs, G Silver Import Co, Olympic, Southampton
1 cs, Saks & Co, Olympic, Southampton
1 cs, W J Byrnes, Olympic, Southampton
2 cs, Maurice Levy, Olympic, Southampton
10 cs, Titan Shipping Co, France, Havre
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, France, Havre
10 pkgs, Pinauds & Co, France, Havre
6 cs, G Delawanna, France, Havre
2 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, France, Havre
1 cs, Chanel, Inc, France, Havre
1 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, France, Havre
1 cs, Parento Co, France, Havre
8 cs, B French Co, France, Havre
4 cs, Sellers Transportation Co, France, Havre
3 cs, Geo Luelders & Co, France, Havre
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, France, Havre
2 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, France, Havre
12 cs, Veolay, Inc, France, Havre
2 cs, Gershel & Newman, France, Havre
1 cs, American Express Co, France, Havre
8 cs, A H Smith & Co, France, Havre
54 cs, Coty, Inc, France, Havre
2 dms, American Express Co, Vestvard, Alicante
2 dms, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Inc, Vestvard, Alicante

EUCALYPTUS—10 cs, R D Eshbaugh, Santa Rita, Guayaquil

HERRING—310 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Yokohama

LEMON—85 qtrs, 3,113 lbs, J B Horner, Isonzo, Messina
29 qtr cs, 891 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Isonzo, Messina
40 qtr cs, 1,496 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Isonzo, Messina
115 qtr cs, P R Dreyer, Isonzo, Messina
50 qtr cs, 1,980 lbs, Ungerer & Co, Isonzo, Messina
100 qtr cs, 3,960 lbs, American Express Co, Isonzo, Messina
50 qtr cs, 1,872 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, Isonzo, Messina
60 cs, A A Stillwell & Co, Augustus, Naples
50 cs, George Luelders & Co, Augustus, Naples

LIME—2 cks, Merck & Co, Nerissa, St Lucia
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Messina, St Lucia
1 dm, Middleton & Co, Nerissa, Martinique
5 dms, T A Hedley, Nerissa, Dominica
18 half cs, T A Hedley, Nerissa, Dominica
5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Nerissa, Dominica
1 dm, Merck & Co, Santa Rita, Acapulco
2 cs, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Inc, Mayari, Kingston
5 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Haiti, Dominica
6 half cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Haiti, Dominica

LUBRICATING—25 dms, Arabic, Antwerp

OLIVE—200 cs, Lekas & Drivas, Exbrook, Seville
15 dms, Bank of America, Exbrook, Seville
50 cs, Industrial Trust Co, Exbrook, Seville
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Exbrook, Seville
50 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, Exbrook, Tarragona
50 cks, Irving Trust Co, Exbrook, Tarragona
50 cks, National Bank of Greece, Exbrook, Tarragona
25 cks, Bank of America, Exbrook, Tarragona
150 cs, P Pastene & Co, President Monroe, Genoa
500 cs, I F Roncallo, President Monroe, Genoa
1,640 cs, President Monroe, Genoa
140 cs, President Monroe, Marseilles
60 cs, C H Smith, Roussillon, Bordeaux
25 dms, Chase National Bank, Anjer, Malaga
23 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Anjer, Malaga
760 cs, Atlantic Navigation Corpn, Anjer, Malaga
270 cs, Anjer, Malaga
25 dms, W A Taylor & Co, Anjer, Malaga
50 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Anjer, Malaga
50 cs, R W Delapana & Co, Anjer, Malaga
125 cs, Rape Cavallaro & Bro, Sorvard, Genoa
120 bbls, Exiria, Piraeus
100 cs, M De Rosa, Isonzo, Genoa
50 cs, G Pollio, Isonzo, Genoa
35 cs, Gommi & Co, Inc, Isonzo, Leghorn
1,500 cs, F Romeo & Co, Isonzo, Leghorn
300 cs, Isonzo, Leghorn
50 bbls, Banco Com'l Italian, Juan Sebastian Elcano, Tarragona
100 dms, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, Augustus, Genoa
100 cs, R W Dellapinna & Co, Augustus, Genoa

ORANGE—10 cs, A S Lascelles & Co, Bogota, Kingston

ORANGE BITTER—5 cs, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Inc, Mayari, Kingston

PALM—100 bbls, J Bibby & Son, Laurentic, Liverpool
569 bbls, United States Steel Products Co, Montgomery City, Port Swettenham
1,200 bbls, United States Steel Products Co, Montgomery City, Belawan Deli
104 cks, The Niger Co, New Texas, Burutu
190 cks, The Niger Co, New Texas, Akassa

PEANUT—135 tons, J Bibby & Son, Laurentic, Liverpool

RAPESEED—800 tons, Vacuum Oil Co, Marengo, Hull
50 dms, Wm Porter & Co, Marengo, Hull
125 dms, Marengo, Hull
50 dms, Japan Cotton Trading Co, Tsuyama, Kobe

SESAME—50 bbls, Arabic, Antwerp

SARDINE—1,188 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tsuyama, Kobe
1,004 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Kobe

SULPHUR—225 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exbrook, Seville
100 dms, Smith, Weihman Co, Exbrook, Seville
197,101 kilos, Central Hanover Bank, Exbrook, Seville

OIL, THYME—4 dms, Meht & Daniels, Sorvard, Valencia
YLANG YLANG—8 cs, J Manheimer, President Monroe, Marseilles
2 cs, American Express Co, President Monroe, Marseilles

OPIUM—10 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, President Monroe, Marseilles

ORRIS ROOT—3 cs, 396 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Sorvard, Leghorn
134 bgs, 22,057 lbs, Johnson & Johnson, Sorvard, Leghorn

PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exbrook, Alicante
50 cs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Exbrook, Alicante
25 bgs, Interocean Forwarding Co, Exbrook, Alicante
50 bgs, Austin, Nichols & Co, Exbrook, Alicante
100 bgs, Exbrook, Alicante
25 cs, Universal Carloading & Distributing Co, Anjer, Alicante
120 bgs, Universal Carloading & Distributing Co, Anjer, Alicante
110 cs, Hudson Tea Co, Anjer, Alicante
10 bgs, Hudson Tea Co, Anjer, Alicante
215 bgs, Anjer, Alicante
80 cs, R H Macy & Co, Sorvard, Valencia
500 cs, Seeman Bros, Sorvard, Valencia
25 bgs, P Astarbi, Sorvard, Alicante
50 bgs, Austin, Nichols & Co, Sorvard, Alicante
100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Sorvard, Alicante
50 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Sorvard, Alicante
50 bgs, A Ehlers, Sorvard, Alicante
50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Sorvard, Alicante
75 bgs, Caragol, Young & Co, Sorvard, Alicante
29 pkgs, Sorvard, Alicante

PEPPER, BLACK—500 bgs, A Joensson & Co, Inc, City of Lincoln, Telok Betong
250 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, City of Lincoln, Telok Betong
775 bgs, B H Old & Co, City of Lincoln, Telok Betong
1,530 bgs, H P Winter & Co, City of Lincoln, Telok Betong
MOMBASSA—290 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Tartar Prince, Mombasa
88 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Tartar Prince, Mombasa
132 bgs, Tartar Prince, Mombasa
WHITE—210 bgs, Jaeger & Co, President Monroe, Singapore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—70,041 bbls, D B Dearborn Co, Papoose, Point a Pierre
112,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
95,822 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Axtell J Byles, Las Piedras
87,137 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Byron D Benson, Aruba
95,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
82,128 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Cerro Ebano, Aruba
116,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Montrolite, Mamonal
117,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, E T Bedford, Mamonal
70,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, El Aleto, Mamonal
75,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Martinicock, Tampico
66,255 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Paul H Harwood, Aruba

PHOSPHORUS, RED—336 cs, W E Miller, California, Havre
1 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Norefjord, Oslo

PIMENTO—60 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Bogota, Kingston
200 bgs, Barclay Bank, Mayari, Kingston

PLASTER—6,000 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Express, Windsor

POPPY HEAD—10 cs, 1,100 lbs, Universal Carloading & Distributing Co, Sorvard, Leghorn

POTASH, CHLORATE—500 bbls, 123,200 lbs, Monmouth Chem Corpn, Rheinland, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—319,365 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Rheinland, Hamburg
MURIATE—1,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, West Eldara, Antwerp
500 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Rheinland, Hamburg

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Tsuyama, Kobe
160 bgs, J Powell & Co, Tsuyama, Kobe
125 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tsuyama, Kobe

QUASSIA CHIPS—180 bales, Mayari, Kingston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,040 bgs, First National Bank, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
8,267 bgs, The Tannin Corpn, Voltaire, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—300 flasks, 26,400 lbs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Sorvard, Alicante
400 flasks, 35,200 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Sorvard, Alicante
501 flasks, 44,088 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Sorvard, Alicante

QUININE SULPHATE—10 cs, Hosken & Co, Inc, Tsuyama, Yokohama

ROOT, MEDICINAL—60 bales, McKesson & Robbins, Vestvard, Marseilles
510 bales, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Vestvard, Marseilles

SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, R F Downing & Co, Vestvard, Barcelona

SAGO FLOUR—740 bgs, City of Lincoln, Singapore

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—21 bales, F W Pabst, Panuco, Tampico
10 bales, Panuco, Tampico

SEED, MEDICINAL—60 bgs, 6,705 lbs, G E Bradshaw, West Eldara, Antwerp
3 bgs, Eli Lilly & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp

SESAME SEED—350 bgs, Melchers, Inc, Tsuyama, Hankow
1,300 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow

SHELLAC—300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
75 cs, Ralli Bros, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
550 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
500 bgs, E E Androvette, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
500 bgs, MacLac Kasebier Chatfield Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
475 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
75 cs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Carlisle Calcutta
220 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
BUTTON LAC—43 bgs, MacLac Kasebier Chatfield Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—75 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
STICKLAC—91 bgs, President Monroe, Singapore

SOAP—22 cs, Manufacturers' Trust Co, George Washington, Hamburg
13 cs, Tracy, Inc, France, Havre
CASTILE—200 cs, Soap Distributors, Inc, President Monroe, Genoa
301 cs, J P Smith & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
700 cs, Soap Distributors, Inc, Isonzo, Leghorn

SODA, CYANIDE—490 cyls, Charles Hardy, Inc, California, Havre
480 cyls, Charles Hardy, Inc, Roussillon, Havre
NITRATE—1,710 bgs, Anglo-South American Trust Co, Santa Maria, Tocopilla
17,700 bgs, Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corpn, Santa Maria, Tocopilla
1,024 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Tocopilla
76,566 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Queen Eleanor, Iquique
SULPHITE—50 dms, R F Downing & Co, Exeter City, Bristol

SPONGES—82 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Havana

STARCH—10 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Banker, London

STEARIN PITCH—150 bbls, A V Berner & Co, Marengo, Hull

STROPHANTHUS SEED—6 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Minnetonka, London

SUMAC—350 bgs, 56,485 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Isonzo, Palermo
210 bgs, 33,495 lbs, Aug F Stauff & Co, Isonzo, Palermo
LEAF—100 bls, 55,041 lbs, Aug F Stauff & Co, Isonzo, Palermo

TALC—400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Roussillon, Bordeaux
500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Roussillon, Bordeaux
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Roussillon, Bordeaux
1,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Sorvard, Genoa
150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, H C Bugbird Co, Sorvard, Genoa
500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Isonzo, Genoa

TAPIOCA DUST—318 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Lincoln, Surabaya
FLOUR—1,010 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Lincoln, Batavia
300 bgs, Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, City of Lincoln, Batavia
1,918 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Lincoln, Surabaya
269 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Lincoln, Pasacroean
266 bgs, C B Richard & Co, City of Lincoln, Pasacroean
250 bgs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Silverash, Batavia
1,010 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Montgomery City, Batavia

TEA WASTE—1,009 bgs, Wm Schall & Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta

TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Spanish Amer Comi Corp, Zacapa, Santa Marta

UMBER EARTH—3 cks, J A McNulty, Laurentic, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—15 bgs, Catz American Co, Silverash, Batavia
2 cs, A Chiris Co, Prest Monroe, Marseilles
22 cs, J Manheimer, Prest Monroe, Marseilles
26 cs, Russel Sloan & Co, Roussillon, Havre

VARNISH—5 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, California, Havre

WASHING BLUE—162 bgs, Reckett, Ltd, Marengo, Hull

WAX, BEES—67 bgs, McMiller Candle Co, City of Lincoln, Port Said
6 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Lorenzo, St Domingo City
19 bgs, National City Bank, Northern Prince, Rio Janeiro
18 bgs, R Desvernine, Siboney, Havana
30 cs, D Steengrafe, Siboney, Havana
CANDELILLA—240 bgs, M Arguiso & Co, Panuco, Tampico
55 bgs, Panuco, Tampico
CARNAUBA—168 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Voltaire, Pernambuco

WHITING—1,000 bgs, Harveyson & Hourahan, West Eldara, Antwerp

WOOD FLOUR—1,500 bgs, B L Soberski, Norefjord, Osla

ZINC, AMMONIA CHLORIDE—106 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
OXIDE—50 bbls, 13,530 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Sorvard, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

BORAX—1 bg, Griffiths Hughes, Inc, Laurentic, Liverpool, Rochester

DYES, ANILIN—2 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Andania, Liverpool, Montreal

GENTIAN ROOT—21 bls, 4,615 lbs, Core & Herbert, Sorvard, Marseilles, St Louis

GLYCERIN—10 dms, Andania, Liverpool, Cincinnati

MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—500 bgs, Silverash, Singapore, Canada

OIL, ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Griffiths Hughes, Inc, Laurentic, Liverpool, Rochester
5 cs, American Express Co, Rousillon, Havre, Rochester
OLIVE—40 dms, Exbrook, Seville, Chicago
150 cs, Exbrook, Seville, Chicago
SARDINE—884 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Wm Penn, Kobe, Cincinnati

PAPAIN—82 pkgs, Carter Cumming & Co, City of Carlicle, Colombo, Buffalo

PAPRIKA—50 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Sorvard, Alicante, Chicago
225 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Sorvard, Alicante, Chicago
75 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Sorvard, Alicante, Chicago
75 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Sorvard, Alicante, Chicago
50 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Sorvard, Alicante, Hamilton
50 bgs, Sorvard, Alicante, Chicago

RESIN—4 cs, Marathon Rubber Prod Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux, Milwaukee

SODA, CYANIDE—40 dms, Sanders Frary & Clark, Laurentic, Liverpool, New Britain

PERBORATE—1 dm, Griffiths Hughes, Inc, Laurentic, Liverpool, Rochester

SESQUICARBONATE—8 dms, Griffiths Hughes, Inc, Laurentic, Liverpool, Rochester

SPONGES—23 bls, American Express Co, Siboney, Havana, Cincinnati

Baltimore Imports

ACID, STEARIC—20 bgs, Rukert Bros, City of Alton, Rotterdam

AMMONIA NITRATE—73 cks, Westpool, Hamburg

BARIUM NITRATE—73 cks, Westpool, Hamburg

BONE FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
MEAL—508 bgs, Rukert Bros, City of Alton, Rotterdam

BONES, GLUE—819 tons, Swift & Co, Capillo, Buenos Aires

CHEMICALS—100 cks, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Altmark, Hamburg
70 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Altmark, Hamburg
104 cks, 450 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, Crefeld, Bremen

FERROPHOSPHORUS—452 crts, W H Muller & Co, Vincent, Dunkirk

FERTILIZER—4,000 bgs, Rukert Bros, Quaker City, Dundee

FISH GUANO—800 bgs, Rukert Bros, Lehigh, Dundee
1,600 bgs, Rukert Bros, Quaker City, Dundee

GASOLINE—3,400,530 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, I C White, Aruba

LIME-UREA—4,218 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam

OIL, PALM—10 bbls, Delillian, Liverpool
SESAME—466 dms, Equitable Trust Co, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—84,133 bbls, Standard Oil Co of New Jersey, John Worthington, Las Piedras

POTASH CARBONATE—71 cks, Parsons & Petit, Altmark, Hamburg
KAINIT—136 tons, N V Potash Export My, Altmark, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—894 tons, N V Potash Export My, Altmark, Hamburg
MURIATE—1,900 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Altmark, Hamburg

SODA NITRATE—122 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Altmark, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—179 bbls, Arkansas, Copenhagen

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—27 dms, 12 tons, Artigas, Liverpool

ALUM, CHROME—20 cks, 12,370 lbs, Brown Bros, Lorain, Hamburg

BASIC SLAG—500 bgs, 99,868 lbs, R S Mueller, West Eldara, Antwerp

BLEACHING POWDER—125 dms, 32,187 lbs, Lorain, Bremen

BONE MEAL—1,418 bgs, 131,928 lbs, Whitten Co, Francisco, Antwerp
750 bgs, 66,952 lbs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Francisco, Antwerp
331 bgs, 33,258 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg

CHALK—240 bgs, 2,646 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Francisco, Antwerp
3,300 bgs, 385,805 lbs, T D Downing Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
4,500 bgs, 496,035 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, 111,884 lbs, Stanley Doggett Co, West Eldara, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—37 cks, Kidder Peabody & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
18 cks, Hunnewell Robinson Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

CHINA CLAY—1,584 tons, 11 cwt, Atlantic National Bank, Boston City, Fowey
712 tons, 16 cwt, John Richardson Co, Boston City, Fowey
728 tons, 9 cwt, Paper Makers Importing Co, Boston City, Fowey

COALTAR DISTILLATE—60 dms, Ninian, Liverpool

COCOA BEANS—1,524 bgs, 102 tons, 1 cwt, Cia Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentele, West Irmo, Accra

CODLIVER MEAL—1,800 bgs, Norefjord, Bergen

DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Charles S Tanner Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

DYE, ALIZARIN—6 kgs, R Haworth, Ninian, Liverpool

FERROMANGANESE—50 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Francisco, Hull

GLASS, PLATE—24 cs, 63,933 lbs, Karas Karas Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
17 cs, 45,327 lbs, Falconer Plate Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
WINDOW—261 cs, 32,055 lbs, Second National Bank, West Eldara, Antwerp

GLUE—10 bbls, American Express Co, Marengo, Aberdeen
200 bgs, 22,443 lbs, Harriman National Bank & Trust Co, Lorain, Hamburg
3 cs, 364 lbs, H P Lambert, Lorain, Hamburg
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Heicke Gelatin Works, Lorain, Bremen
BONE—340 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK, FISH BONES—27 bbls, 185 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SCRAP—7 bbls, J P Field, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
17 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—28 bgs, 12 bbls, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
227 bge, 1 bbl, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 bgs, Shattuck & Jones, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—306 bls, Baring Bros, Ninian, Manchester
314 bgs, J B Moors Co, Ninian, Liverpool

GLYCERIN—20 dms, 25,959 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg

HAIR, CATTLE—72 bls, National City Bank, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

IRON ORE—7,450 tons, France, Bona
OXIDE—7 cks, Joseph A McNulty, Ninian, Liverpool
10 cks, Ninian, Liverpool
SAND—300 bgs, Fielding & Co, Marengo, Aberdeen
500 bgs, Stone & Downer, Marengo, Aberdeen
540 bgs, D M Barclay Co, Francisco, Aberdeen
360 bgs, Stone & Downer, Francisco, Aberdeen

MACE—32 cs, 9,511 lbs, Sembilan, Macassar

MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, 30 tons, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Francisco, Hull

OCHER—200 bgs, City of Carlisle, Calcutta

OIL, COD—9 bbls, Marden Wild Corp, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
150 cks, Norefjord, Allesund
2 bbls, J K Dennis, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
100 bbls, Ninian, Liverpool
CODLIVER—10 bbls, Charles L Huisking Co, Norefjord, Allesund
125 bbls, 125 dms, Norefjord, Allesund
LUBRICATING—10 dms, 4,623 lbs, Kuhne-Libby Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
PALM—8 cks, 6 tons, 3 qrs, 12 lbs, Artigas, Liverpool
1,221 tons, Sembilan, Belawan Deli
PEANUT—30 bbls, Lamont Corliss Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—1,521 bgs, 135,870 lbs, Whitten & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
PAINT—12 cs, American Express Co, Francisco, Aberdeen

POTASH—112 cks, 88,629 lbs, Lorain, Bremen
62 cks, 47,745 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Lorain, Bremen
CAUSTIC—21 dms, 11,901 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lorain, Hamburg
KAINIT—902 bgs, 199,230 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
MURIATE—500 bgs, 99,999 lbs, N V Potash Export My, West Eldara, Antwerp
SULPHATE—50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, N V Potash Export My, West Eldara, Antwerp

ROOTS, MEDICINAL—101 bgs, 27 bls, 15,841 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg

SHELLAC—50 cs, City of Carlicle, Calcutta
175 bgs, Brown Bros, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
25 cs, Mahsud, Calcutta
50 chests, Steelmaker, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—125 bgs, Brown Bros, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, City of Carlisle, Calcutta

SILVER SAND—2,687,407 lbs, Brown Bros, West Eldara, Antwerp

SODA HYDROSULPHITE—20 kgs, Lever Bros, Ninian, Liverpool
HYPOSULPHITE—14 dms, 11,881 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Lorain, Hamburg
SULPHIDE—94 dms, Philipp Bauer & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

SPONGES—4 cs, C H Powell Co, Ninian, Liverpool

STARCH, POTATO—50 bgs, Charles S Tanner Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

TAPIOCA FLOUR—530 bgs, 112,535 lbs, Sembilan, Pasoeroean
1,096 bgs, 226,792 lbs, National City Bank, Sembilan, Sourabaya
PEARL—267 bgs, 45,382 lbs, National City Bank, Sembilan, Sourabaya
TRAGASOL—175 cks, J P Marston Co, Ninian, Liverpool
D S P—50 sx, J P Marston Co, Ninian, Liverpool
WASHING POWDER—1 cs, Pneumatic Scale Corp, Ninian, Liverpool
ZINC DUST—12 cks, 7,034 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co Lorain, Bremen

Boston Transit Imports

GLASS, PLATE—15 cs, 39,319 lbs, N E Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp, Worcester
GLUE, FISH—14 cks, 3 tons, 8 cwt, 1 qr, 18 lbs, McLaurin, Jones Co, Francisco, Hull, Brookfield, Mass

Houston Imports

FERTILIZER—23 tons, Brush, Hamburg
GLAUBER'S SALT—360 tons, Brush, Hamburg
OCHER—35 bbls, West Modus, Marseilles
OIL, FUEL—9,400 tons, George G Henry, Aruba
SALTPETER—272 tons, Brush, Hamburg

Los Angeles Imports

BATH SALTS—300 lbs, Max Schonfield, Seattle, Berlin
BONE FLOUR—400 bgs, 40,320 lbs, Fernando Valley Feed & Fuel Co, Seattle, Berlin
MEAL—2,238 bgs, 246,400 lbs, A P Parker & Co, Feila, Vienna
PHOSPHATE—560 bgs, 125,440 lbs, Geo W Fuhr, Marseilles
BROWN, VAN DYKE—10 cks, 1,500 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Lochgoil, Cologne
CHILLIES—50 bgs, 4,500 lbs, Joannes Corpn, Hakonesan, Kobe
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, E S Swann, Hakonesan, Kobe
COALTAR COLORS—3 kegs, 230 lbs, Los Angeles Chemical Co, Seattle, Stuttgart
COPRA MEAL—2,240 sx, 224,000 lbs, San Francisco Milling Co, President Jefferson, Manila
DRUGS, CRUDE—20 pkgs, 2,334 lbs, Joannes Corpn, Fella, Marseilles
200 bls, 48,970 lbs, R S Schiffman Co, Seattle, Budapest
GELATIN—40 bbls, 11,924 lbs, C M Van Stolk, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
GUM, COPAL—65 bskts, 11,249 lbs, Ellsworth Co, Bingtang, Macassar
KAURI—7 bgs, 1,180 lbs, J Meyers & Sons, transshipped, Auckland
IRON OXIDE, GRD—75 bbls, 52,915 lbs, Marshall Dill, transshipped, Malaga
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 sx, 100,000 lbs, Taylor Milling Co, Hakonesan, Kobe
MUSTARD SEED—5 sx, 500 lbs, Mitamura Seed Co, Lochgoil, Amsterdam
2 bgs, 200 lbs, Nippon California Seed Co, Lochgoil, Amsterdam
NUTMEGS—42 sx, 6,720 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Bingtang, Singapore
20 bgs, 3,800 lbs, Joannes Corpn, transshipped, Grenada, B W I
OIL, CODLIVER—50 dms, 11,600 lbs, J H Scott Co, Lochgoil, Bergen
PEANUT—63 cs, 4,680 lbs, Eastern Grocery Co, President Jefferson, Hongkong
PAPRIKA, GRD—50 sx, 5,100 lbs, Joannes Corpn, transshipped, Alicante
25 sx, 2,550 lbs, Broadway Market Co, transshipped, Alicante
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Arthur C Chase, transshipped, Alicante
PARAFFIN—4,832 bgs, 483,200 lbs, Shell Oil Co, Bingtang, Balikpapan
PEANUTS—450 sx, 45,000 lbs, James Loudon & Co, transshipped, Tsingtao
PEAT MOSS—300 pkgs, 47,040 lbs, Wilbur Ellis, Seattle, Hamburg
600 bls, 107,968 lbs, Maillard & Schmiedell, Seattle, Bremen
POTATO FLOUR—20 pkgs, 2,110 lbs, Schonhoft Gallis Corpn, Abraham Lincoln, Oslo
RICE FLOUR—5 cs, 395 lbs, Eastern Grocery Co, President Jefferson, Hongkong
SHELLAC—25 sx, 4,100 lbs, L H Butcher Co, transshipped, Calcutta
SOAP, COMMON—300 ctns, 17,864 lbs, Owl Drug Co, Fella, Marseilles
GREEN—50 pkgs, 4,408 lbs, Schonhoft Gallis Corpn, Abraham Lincoln, Oslo
TOILET—2 cs, 150 lbs, Max Schonfield, Seattle, Berlin
8 cs, 1,822 lbs, J W Robinson, transshipped, Paris
SOYA BEAN MEAL—5,000 sx, 500,000 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Golden Fleece, Manchuria
TALC—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Chas Mathiers, Inc, Fella, Turin
TOILET PREPS—3 cs, 500 lbs, Max Factor, Hakonesan, Kobe
UMBER—37 cks, 15,340 lbs, L H Butcher Co, Pacific President, Sheffield

Mobile Imports

COCONUTS—79 bxs, Julia Luckenbach, Bellingham

New Orleans Imports

ASPHALT, CRUDE—281 sx, Central Commercial Co, Seatrain, Havana
BAUXITE ORE—2,588 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, Marstenen, Georgetown
BONE FLOUR—500 bgs, N England, Maasdam, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Swift & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
MEAL—1,016 bgs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
BONES—1 car, J Aron & Co, Seatrain, Havana
CALCIUM NITRATE—20 sx, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Nishmaha, Hamburg
CHALK—50 bgs, Munson Line, Nishmaha, Hamburg
CHEMICAL SALT—2 cs, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Nishmaha, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—200 bgs, Paul Uhlich & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
CLAY—500 bgs, Elkhorn, Havre
84 cks, Illinois Central Railroad, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
CLEANING COMPOUND—10 cks, Standard Oil Co, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—10,560, Fruit Dispatch Co, Manchioneal, Belize
200 bgs, W A Gordon & Co, Manchioneal, Belize
407 bgs, Frank J A Armico & Co, Manchioneal, Belize
23,300, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Managua, Bluefields
CORK BOARD—3,317 cs, L Mundet & Son, Maasdam, Rotterdam
FULLER'S EARTH—750 bgs, F K Higbie, West Totant, London
500 bgs, L A Solomon & Bro, West Totant, London
GASOLINE—789,868 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, George W Barnes, Aruba
GLASS, PLATE—10 cs, Brown Bros, Elkhorn, Antwerp
WINDOW—181 cs, Munson Line, Elkhorn, Antwerp
56 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Nishmaha, Hamburg
GLAUBER'S SALT—684,540 kilos, Elkhorn, Antwerp
MAGNESIA—1 cs, Munson Line, Nishmaha, Hamburg
MOLASSES—592,800 gls, Gulf Shipping Co, Paco, Havana
NITRATE-PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER—500 sx, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
OIL, SESAME—50 dms, Uddo Bros, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
PEAT, GRD—605 bls, Illinois Central Railroad, Nishmaha, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Illinois Central Railroad, Nishmaha, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Fueloil, Tampico
POTASH, CAUSTIC—12 dms, Irving Trust Co, Nishmaha, Hamburg
CHLORATE—4 bbls, Munson Line, Nishmaha, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—697,000 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Antwerp
MURIATE—879,881 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Hamburg
1,500 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Elkhorn, Antwerp
SULPHATE—200 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Elkhorn, Antwerp
122,470 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Hamburg
SYLVINITE—289,200 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Hamburg
PUTTY—400 bbls, European Agencies, Elkhorn, Antwerp
RAPESEED—250 bgs, Magnesia Products Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
SODA PYROPHOSPHATE—25 cks, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
SPONGES—40 bls, Illinois Central Railroad, Parismina, Havana
41 bls, Shroeder & Tremayne, Parismina, Havana
TANKAGE—1 car, Riverdale Products Co, Seatrain, Havana
UREA—25 sx, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Nishmaha, Hamburg

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, STEARIC—100 bgs, Lorain, Bremen
ARSENIC—30 cks, Lorain, Hamburg
CHALK, BLOCK—6,200 tons, Brown Bros & Co, Kensington Courts, Calais
CHROME ORE—850 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, River Orontes, Volo
454,730 kilos, E J Livino & Co, Examiner, Salonica
EMERY ORE—2 cwt, 492 tons, 2 qrs, 2 lbs, River Orontes, Syra
25 tons, River Orontes, Kuluk
FLUORSPAR—602,000 kilos, Examiner, Palamos
118 tons, 2 cwt, Manchester Producer, Manchester
1,300 tons, First National Bank of Boston, Birk, San Rapheal
1,000 tons, Birk, San Rapheal
447 tons, Hinnoy, Palamos
GLAUBER'S SALT—350 bgs, Lorain, Hamburg
HAIR, CAMEL—47 bls, Lisbon, Taku Bar
COW—15 bls, Wm F Allen Co, Delilian, Liverpool
GOAT—38 bls, Lisbon, Taku Bar
HORSE—48 bls, Lisbon, Taku Bar
LICORICE ROOT—12,872 bls, 1,383 bgs, River Orontes, Smyrna
9,463 bls, Chase National Bank, Explorer, Poti
3,510 bdls, 55 bgs, McAndrew & Forbes, Explorer, Tarrangona
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—300 cks, Schofield, Donald Co, Manchester Producer, Manchester
MAGNESITE—35 bbls, Trust Company of New Jersey, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—50 cks, J W Hartzell & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
NAPHTHALENE—809 bgs, Exter City, Bristol
OIL, OLIVE—16 bbls, Morriss Friedman, Tagliamento, Messina
9 bbls, 2 cs, Morriss Friedman, Explorer, Messina
25 dms, Examiner, Malaga
50 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Examiner, Malaga
OLIVE, SULPH—70 bbls, Examiner, Bari
PALM—4 cks, Niger, Inc, New Texas, Akaesa
RAPESEED—150 dms, Lisbon, Kobe
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Philadelphia National Bank, Tagliamento, Naples
PEAT, GRD—1,000 bls, Lorain, Bremen
MOSS—350 bls, Lorain, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulftrade, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfgem, Las Piedras
40,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Irma Schindler, Tampico
QUININE SULPHATE—53 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—130 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SODA PRUSSIATE—122 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PYROSULPHIDE—930 dms, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—650 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—520 bgs, Delilian, Liverpool

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR—5 bls, K Sakai, Rhine, Kobe
10 bls, Brown Bros Co, Rhine, Kobe
ALBUMEN, EGG—63 cs, Joe Lowe Corpn, New York, Shanghai
26 cs, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Inc, Rhine, Shanghai
25 cs, Arnhold & Co, Inc, Asuka, Shanghai
5 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Asuka, Shanghai
34 cs, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Inc, Asuka, Shanghai
28 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Inc, Asuka, Taku Bar
56 cs, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Asuka, Taku Bar
AMMONIA NITRATE—196 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Inc, Abraham Lincoln, Brevik
SULPHATE-NITRATE—100 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Seattle, Hamburg
ANTIMONY, CRUDE—250 cs, Rare Metal Products Co, New York, Shanghai
ARSENIC, CRUDE—1,172 cs, Rhine, Yokohama
BITTERS—200 cs, Universal Mercantile Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
101 cs, Adams & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
BLACK, BONE—250 bgs, Schwaben, Hamburg
BLANC FIXE—150 bgs, Schwaben, Bremen
BLEACHING POWDER—20 dms, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
BLUE VITRIOL—100 cks, Bank of California, N A, Schwaben, Hamburg
300 cks, Bank of California, N A, Seattle, Hamburg
BONES—A quantity, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—59 bls, Nathan Wagman, New York, Dairen
29 pkgs, Frederick H Cone Co, Inc, New York, Shanghai
60 cs, Huesmann & Co, Ltd, New York, Shanghai
50 cs, Frederick H Cone Co, Inc, Rhine, Shanghai
BRUSHES—22 cs, F W Woolworth Co, Rhine, Kobe
CAMPHOR, REF'D—300 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Rhine, Kobe
CASSIA—100 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Grays Harbor, Hongkong
100 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Grays Harbor, Hongkong
CHALK, PRECIP—110 bgs, Kinderdijk, London
CHEMICALS—302 dms, Brown Bros & Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
8 cs, Equitable Trust Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
161 dms, The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Seattle, Hamburg
226 dms, Seattle, Antwerp
213 dms, Brown Bros & Co, Seattle, Antwerp
CINNAMON—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Inc, Grays Harbor, Hongkong
COCONUT, DESIC—1,850 cs, Franklin Baker & Co, Grays Harbor, Manila
COLOR, OIL—4 cs, Kinderdijk, London
COPRA—190 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Grays Harbor, Cebu
140 tons, Babock & Templeton, Grays Harbor, Legaspi
650 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Grays Harbor, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Grays Harbor, Hondagua
549 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Grays Harbor, Hondagua
887 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Grays Harbor, Tabaco
DYE, ANILIN—2 cs, W Hesseluranor, Seattle, Hamburg
EGG YOLK—56 cs, Meichers, Inc, New York, Taku Bar
25 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Rhine, Shanghai
56 cs, Importers' Commission Co, Rhine, Shanghai
56 cs, Patterson, Boardman & Knapp, Rhine, Shanghai
168 cs, Joe Lowe Corpn, Asuka, Taku Bar
56 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Inc, Asuka, Taku Bar
EPSOM SALT—150 bgs, H T Baker & Bros, Seattle, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—1,362 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
FILTER MATERIAL—1 cs, Philipp Worth, Schwaben, Bremen
GLASS—1 cs, R P Capps, Schwaben, Antwerp
WINDOW—30 cs, Royal Glass Works Corpn, Seattle, Hamburg
775 cs, Kinderdijk, Antwerp
225 cs, L M Price, Kinderdijk, Antwerp
1,354 cs, Abraham Lincoln, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL—44 bgs, The Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Kinderdijk, London
62 bgs, Kidder-Peabody Acceptance Corpn, Bintang, Balikpapan
ELEMI—154 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Grays Harbor, Hondagua
HAIR, HUMAN—42 bls, F Richards, New York, Shanghai
20 bls, Oriental Textile Mills, Grays Harbor, Hongkong
IRON ORE—25 cks, L H Butcher & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
LINSEED MEAL—500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Rhine, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Taylor Milling Co, Rhine, Kobe
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—35 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Ltd, Rhine, Kobe
NUTGALLS—300 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Ltd, New York, Shanghai
300 bgs, K Mertig, Rhine, Shanghai
OIL, CAMPHOR—25 dms, Orbis Products Trading Co, Inc, Rhine, Kobe
CHINAWOOD—261 tons, S L Jones & Co, Inc, New York, Shanghai
150 dms, W R Grace & Co, New York, Shanghai
150 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Grays Harbar, Hongkong
CODLIVER—25 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
75 bbls, Mailliard & Schmiedell, Schwaben, Hamburg
FISH, HARDENED—600 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Corinto, Acapulco
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Kuhne, Libby & Co, Seattle, Antwerp
PALM—300 bbls, Anglo & London-Paris National Bank, Bintang, Oosthaven
SARDINE—100 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Rhine, Kobe
PAPRIKA—15 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—9,968 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Bintang, Balikpapan
PEAT, GR'D—250 bls, Southern Pacific Co, Schwaben, Bremen
200 bls, T C Wilson Co, Schwaben, Bremen
MULL—1,210 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Schwaben, Bremen
PEPPER—165 bgs, Bintang, Oosthaven
BLACK—95 bgs, Bintang, Oosthaven
POLISHING MATERIAL—18 cs, Schwaben, Hamburg
POTASH, CAUSTIC—200 dms, The Goldschmidt Corpn, Seattle, Hamburg
CHLORATE—500 bbls, Uniform Chemical Products, Inc, Schwaben, Hamburg
PYRITES, IRON—1,500 tons, General Chemical Co, James Griffiths, Britannia Beach, B C.
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—531 bgs, The Tannin Corpn., Leikanger, Buenos Aires
SAFROL—10 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Rhine, Kobe
SESAME SEED—3,125 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, New York, Shanghai
30 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Rhine, Shanghai
SILICON CARBIDE—5 cks, R Mohr & Son, Seattle, Hamburg
SILVER SAND—A quantity, Kinderdijk, Antwerp
SOAP—1 cs, American Express Co, Schwaben, Bremen
SODA, NITRATE—3,538 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Condor, Iquique
5,162 bgs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Condor, Iquique
4,170 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Condor, Iquique
NITRATE, REF'D—1,042 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Condor, Iquique
SOYA BEANS—30 bgs, Mutual Supply Co, Rhine, Yokohama
SOYA BEAN MEAL—11,900 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New York, Dairen
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, New York, Dairen
6,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Rhine, Yokohama
TAPIOCA—380 bgs, Bintang, Penang
FLOUR—507 bgs, International Banking Corpn, Bintang, Balikpapan
PEARL—133 bgs, International Banking Corpn, Bintang, Balikpapan
SEEDS—124 bgs, International Banking Corpn, Bintang, Balikpapan
THALLIUM SULPHATE—A quantity, Schwaben, Bremen
WATER, MINERAL—125 cs, Francis H Liggett & Co, Abraham Lincoln, Antwerp
100 cs, Bomicer & Jacquemard, Abraham Lincoln, Antwerp
WAX—1,000 bgs, Cunard Steamship Co, Grays Harbor, Hongkong
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Kinderdijk, Antwerp

Seattle Imports

ACID—76 cks, Nictheroy, Rotterdam
BONE FLOUR—1,102 bgs, Nictheroy, Rotterdam
BRUSHES—1 cs, 120 lbs, New York Merchandise Co, Shidzuoka, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, John Munroe Co, Shidzuoka, Kobe
23 cs, 2,760 lbs, F P Dow Co, President Grant, Kobe
13 cs, 1,560 lbs, Louis K Liggett, President Grant, Kobe
36 cs, 4,320 lbs, W J Byrnes Co, President Grant, Kobe
9 cs, 1,080 lbs, George Borgfeldt, President Grant, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, Frank Spors Co, President Grant, Yokohama
CASSIA—125 bls, Wah Young Co, President Grant, Hongkong
CHALK—1 lot, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Hektor, Antwerp
EGG YOLK—10 cs, D L Moss Co, Shidzuoka, Shanghai
GLYCERIN—40 cks, Nictheroy, Rotterdam
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—45 cs, Arthur G Caille, President Grant, Kobe
OIL—20 dms, Hektor, Antwerp
CHINAWOOD—4 lots, Werner G Smith, President Grant, Shanghai
1 lot, McKesson & Robbins, President Grant, Shanghai
CODLIVER—125 dms, Nictheroy, Rotterdam
250 dms, Washington Co-operative Egg Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
PEANUT—15 cs, Wah Yick, President Grant, Hongkong
PEANUTS—200 bgs, Bronxville, Tsingtao
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,200 bls, Western Drug Co, Shidzuoka, Kobe
WATER, MINERAL—42 crts, C Kaiowara, Shidzuoka, Yokohama

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—5,160 lbs, Silvermaple, Kobe
ACID, ARSENIC—2,518 lbs, Guayaquil, Buenaventura
CHROMIC—1,188 lbs, Munsunda, Kobe
540 lbs, Rigel, Kobe
MURIATIC—24,000 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
STEARIC—3,247 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
2,288 lbs, Silvermaple, Osaka
SULPHURIC—17,591 lbs, Santa Rita, Talara
ALCOHOL—2,640 gls, Munsunda, Yokohama
AMYL—8,899 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
ALUMINA SULPHATE—89,175 lbs, San Juan, Aguadilla
AMMONIA—3,908 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
PHOSPHATE—10,150 lbs, Guayaquil, Tumaco
716,800 lbs, Taketoyo, Yokohama, Moji or Kobe
4,320,116 lbs, Kendal Castle, Iloilo, Kobe
4,551,680 lbs, Silvermaple, Yokohama, Kobe or Moji
2,275,168 lbs, Astyanax, Moji
2,286 lbs, Astyanax, Yokohama
SULPHATE—968,173 lbs, Munsunda, Kobe
916,487 lbs, Munsunda, Yokohama
285,600 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
300,340 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
224,000 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
863,400 lbs, Silvermaple, Kobe
1,717,050 lbs, Rigel, Yokohama
ASPHALT—23,829 lbs, Penniand, Antwerp
237,403 lbs, Leise Maersk, Cebu
17,540 lbs, Santa Rita, Buenaventura
10,350 lbs, President Polk, Kobe
9,800 lbs, Guanyaquil, Guayaquil
14,094 lbs, Guayaquil, Buenaventura
21,172 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
43,884 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
116,192 lbs, Taketoyo, Kobe
13,300 lbs, President Adams, Honolulu
41,503 lbs, Clan MacBean, Montevideo
17,824 lbs, Clan MacBean, Buenos Aires
99,702 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
10,016 lbs, Courageous, Honolulu
46,798 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
44,282 lbs, Kerhonkson, Glasgow
604,018 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
54,465 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
4,097 lbs, Silvermaple, Osaka
271,830 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
27,261 lbs, Dresden, Bremen
ROOFING—11,383 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
SOLID—10,961 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
67,082 lbs, Silvermaple, Yokohama
BLANC FIXE—21,417 lbs, Minnetonka, London
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—1,750 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
CALCIUM CARBIDE—12,500 lbs, Astrea, Maracaibo
CASEIN—1,140 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
CASSIA—1,751 lbs, West Calumb, Montevideo
CLAY—17,667 lbs, Volendam, Wesseling
16,716 lbs, Statendam, Wesseling
44,800 lbs, Friesland, Hamburg
COPRA—67,500 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
CORN SYRUP—37,750 lbs, Tergestea, Venice
114,349 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
120,060 lbs, Sandown Castle, Capetown
3,850 lbs, Sandown Castle, East London
21,016 lbs, Sandown Castle, Port Natal
16,343 lbs, Courageous, Shanghai
3,732 lbs, Ashburtin, Callao
270,786 lbs, Kerhonkson, Dublin
7,518 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
98,548 lbs, Exchange, Genoa
CORNFLOUR—62,480 lbs, Courageous, Manila
31,020 lbs, Silverbelle, Manila
2,716 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
62,480 lbs, Silvermaple, Yokohama
1,363 lbs, Calamares, Valparaiso
5,970 lbs, Calamares, Buenaventura
26,213 lbs, Calamares, Guayaquil
5,153 lbs, Calamares, Corinto
CYANAMID—1,125,500 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
CYANIDE, CRUDE—43,600 lbs, Silvermaple, Yokohama
87,500 lbs, Silvermaple, Chinampoo
DENTIFRICE—60,413 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
DEXTRIN CANARY—14,200 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
DYES—13,552 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
17,979 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
98,576 lbs, President Adams, Shanghai
10,880 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
7,000 lbs, Leise Maersk, Manila
7,000 lbs, Munsunda, Manila
120,297 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai
18,273 lbs, President Garfield, Kobe
67,731 lbs, President Garfield, Hongkong
210,583 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
EARTH, FULLER'S—10,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—286,000 lbs, Kendal Castle, Iloilo
FORMALDEHYDE—141,436 lbs, Munsunda, Kobe
92,377 lbs, Rigel, Kobe
78,938 lbs, Rigel, Yokohama
GASOLINE—3,850 gls, La Playa, Kingston
58,000 gls, Stephen, Pernambuco
63,000 gls, Knappingsborg, La Plata
5,000 gls, Sandown Castle, St Helena
250 gls, Astrea, Turks Islands
GLUCOSE—7,713 lbs, President Polk, Singapore
GLUE—6,981 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
GLYCERINE—7,244 lbs, Courageous, Manila
GRAPHITE—5,213 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
GREASE, ANIMAL—427,622 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
46,642 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
160,759 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—40,878 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
2,232 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
196,146 lbs, Penniand, Antwerp
16,503 lbs, West Calumb, Montevideo
11,868 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1,768 lbs, West Calumb, Paraguay
7,449 lbs, Leise Maersk, Saigon
6,271 lbs, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
2,250 lbs, Guayaquil, Cristobal

GREASE, LUBRICATING—1,268 lbs, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
7,872 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
2,130 lbs, Veendam, Amsterdam
4,482 lbs, Tergestea, Zagreb
22,817 lbs, New York City, Bristol
11,460 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
94,175 lbs, George Washington, Hamburg
2,649 lbs, Knappingsborg, Bahia Blanca
7,071 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
70,321 lbs, Minnetonka, London
42,814 lbs, Skagern, Sydney
5,265 lbs, Skagern, Melbourne
4,874 lbs, Skagern, Adelaide
2,891 lbs, Skagern, Fremantle
6,817 lbs, Sandown Castle, East London
18,191 lbs, Sandown Castle, Lourenco Marques
7,500 lbs, Sandown Castle, Beira
2,633 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
21,009 lbs, Clan Macbean, Buenos Aires
5,216 lbs, Curaca, Santa Cruz
71,510 lbs, Courageous, Manila
14,870 lbs, Kendal Castle, Iloilo
71,618 lbs, Kendal Castle, Saigon
12,761 lbs, Ashburton, Valparaiso
34,176 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
9,444 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
51,538 lbs, American Banker, London
26,116 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
32,891 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
15,624 lbs, Silvermaple, Kobe
8,514 lbs, Calamares, Panama City
63,660 lbs, Exchange, Genoa
2,926 lbs, Astrea, Maracaibo
12,186 lbs, Astyanax, Shanghai
6,016 lbs, Astyanax, Kobe
4,890 lbs, Astyanax, Moji
14,316 lbs, Astyanax, Yokohama

GUM, ARABIC—635 lbs, President Adams, Manila

HAIR, ANIMAL—14,760 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
CATTLE—4,121 lbs, Minnetonka, London
HOG—29,076 lbs, Kerkonkson, Belfast

INK, PRINTING—1,044 lbs, President Garfield, Hongkong
WRITING—4,890 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai

IRON OXIDE—5,200 lbs, American Banker, London

IPECAC ROOT—357 lbs, Munsunda, Kobe

JALAP ROOT—2,301 lbs, Taketoyo, Kobe

JAPAN—45,182 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow

KEROSENE—5,445 gls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
500 gls, Guayaquil, Tumaco
26,990 gls, Sandown Castle, St Helena
10,000 gls, Curaca, Magallanes
10,000 gls, Curaca, Bahia Blanca
250 gls, Astrea, Turks Islands

LACQUER—6,636 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1,464 lbs, Stephen, Pernambuco
3,864 lbs, Berlin, Karlsruhe
PYROXYLIN—1,506 lbs, Tergestea, Gravosa
5,295 lbs, George Washington, Bremen
6,888 lbs, Clan MacBean, Buenos Aires
THINNER—1,375 gls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires

LARD—1,851,555 lbs, Colendam, Rotterdam
41,200 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
497,622 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
30,295 lbs, La Playa, Buenaventura
9,479 lbs, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
188,755 lbs, Santa Rita, Puigaro
4,280 lbs, Santa Rita, Lima
68,550 lbs, Guayaquil, Buenaventura
10,650 lbs, Guayaquil, Tumaco
998,959 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
644,874 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
47,400 lbs Statendam, Amsterdam
26,936 lbs, Statendam, Cologne
44,600 lbs, Statendam, Frankfurt
2,846,318 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
38,100 lbs, Veendam, Amsterdam
12,600 lbs, Veendam, Mannheim
31,500 lbs, Veendam, Frankfurt
37,750 lbs, Tergestea, Valletta
21,000 lbs, Tergestea, Malta
616,225 lbs, Tergestea, Trieste
62,000 lbs, Berlin, Bremen
12,600 lbs, Berlin, Turku
12,600 lbs, Berlin, Mantyluoto
12,600 lbs, Berlin, Helsinki
26,000 lbs, Berlin, Viipuri
403,000 lbs, New York City, Bristol
117,000 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
457,600 lbs, George Washington, Danzig
169,821 lbs, George Washington, Stettin
32,350 lbs, George Washington, Koenigsberg
1,072,297 lbs, George Washington, Bremen
160,018 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
12,372 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
205,050 lbs, George Washington, Hamburg
8,690 lbs, San Juan, Arroyo
3,900 lbs, Hoxie, Cardiff
38,290 lbs, Hoxie, Avonmouth
802,750 lbs, Minnetonka, London
18,900 lbs, Sandown Castle, Capetown
12,600 lbs, Vulcania, Naples
672,180 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste
81,914 lbs, Cleveland, Danzig
293,154 lbs, Cleveland, Stettin
49,989 lbs, Cleveland, Koenigsberg
2,371,483 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
626,600 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
121,765 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
71,252 lbs, Kerkonkson, Glasgow
21,975 lbs, Kerhonkson, Belfast
3,600 lbs, Kerhonkson, Dublin
4,315 lbs, Kerhonkson, Londonderry
48,000 lbs, American Banker, London
787,517 lbs, Friesland, Hamburg
6,400 lbs, Friesland, Helsinki
3,200 lbs, Friesland, Viipuri
288,000 lbs, Friesland, Danzig
140,800 lbs, Friesland, Koenigsberg
70,400 lbs, Friesland, Stettin
6,375 lbs, Exchange, Marseilles
101,650 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
8,650 lbs, Santa Marta, Guayaquil
97,480 lbs, Santa Marta, Santa
471,427 lbs, President Roosevelt, Neufahrwaesar
694,576 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
15,000 lbs, Manaqui, Porto Colombia
119,782 lbs, Dresden, Bremen
22,750 lbs, Dresden, Libau
175,500 lbs, Columbus, Bremen
44,700 lbs, Columbus, Stettin

(On account of an unavoidable error a number of exportations of lard, totaling 6,182,062 pounds, were omitted from this tabulation in the December 30 issue.)

LEAD, WHITE—4,210 lbs, Clan MacBean, Montevideo

LIME CITRATE—108,072 lbs, Minnetonka, London

LINSEED CAKE—958,044 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
902,304 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam or Amsterdam
3,960,116 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
1,581,075 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
2,044,882 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam or Amsterdam
1,415,684 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
740,448 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
1,616,419 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam or Amsterdam
112,716 lbs, Minnetonka, London
169,016 lbs, Kerhonkson, Belfast
2,066,658 lbs, Emile, Francqui, Antwerp
MEAL—112,000 lbs, Kerhonkson, Belfast
224,000 lbs, Kerhonkson, Dublin
168,000 lbs. Kerhonkson, Londonderry

LITHARGE—70,350 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—71,484 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
29,099 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

METHANOL—4,620 gls, Silverbelle, Yokohama

MILK POWD—11,340 lbs, President Garfield, Kobe
3,800 lbs, President Garfield, Peiping

NAPHTHA—200,000 gls, Knappingborg, Bahia Blanca
113,000 gls, Skagern, Fremantle
5,500 gls, Skagern, Melbourne
2,500 gls, Sandown Castle, Asencion
38,500 gls, Sandown Castle, Capetown
11,100 gls, Sandown Castle, Algoa Bay
30,000 gls, Sandown Castle, East London
14,750 gls, Sandown Castle, Port Natal
51,875 gls, Sandown Castle, Lourenco Marques
52,000 gls, Sandown Castle, Beira
84,000 gls, Clan MacBean, Montevideo
30,000 gls, Curacao, Porto Madryn
400,000 gls, Curacao, Bahia Blanca
59,980 gls, Curacao, Magallanes
39,980 gls, Exarch, Alexandria

NICKEL OXIDE—325,038 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
119,551 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
322,880 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam

SULPHATE—2,281 lbs, President Adams, Kobe

OIL, BURNING—1,000 gls, Skagern, Fremantle

CEDARWOOD—2,347 lbs, Munsunda, Kobe
2,333 lbs, President Garfield, Kobe

CITRONELLA—461 lbs, Samland, Antwerp

COCONUT—30,000 lbs, Samland, Antwerp

COTTONSEED—815 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai

CYLINDER—3,944 tons, Jenny, Hamburg
499 tons, Jenny, Rotterdam

ESSENTIAL—1,072 lbs, Berlin, Leipzig
1,020 lbs, American Banker, London

FUEL—8,000 gls, Stephen, Pernambuco

FUSEL—5,222 lbs, Rigel, Yokohama

GAS—15,950 gls, Curacao, Porto Madryn

LARD—14,013 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow

LINSEED—5,421 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama

LUBRICATING—16,674 gls, Volendam, Rotterdam
2,786 gls, Volendam, Amsterdam
890 gls, Volendam, Zurich
3,990 gls, Pennland, Antwerp
10,652 gls, Pennland, Brussels
2,478 gls, Pennland, Strassbourg
3,740 gls, West Calumb, Montevideo
22,454 gls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
2,305 gls, West Calumb, Paraguay
17,436 gls, Leise Maersk, Saigon
10,725 gls, Leise Maersk, Batavia
14,300 gls, Leise Maersk, Soerabaya
4,380 gls, Leise Maersk, Singapore
550 gls, La Playa, Kingston
3,025 gls, La Playa, Santiago
1,590 gls, La Playa, Guayaquil
1,760 gls, La Playa, Pimentel
470 gls, La Playa, Callao
770 gls, Guayaquil, La Libertad
3,475 gls, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
1,125 gls, Guayaquil, La Union
81,877 gls, Samland, Antwerp
16,800 gls, Statendam, Rotterdam
4,620 gls, Statendam, Amsterdam
4,746 gls, Veendam, Rotterdam
6,820 gls, Veendam, Amsterdam
1,965 gls, Veendam, Coblenz
3,900 gls, Stephen, Pernambuco
15,666 gls, Tergestea, Trieste
6,678 gls, Tergestea, Zagreb
1,470 gls, Tergestea, Timisoara
5,285 gls, Tergestea, Venice
11,296 gls, Berlin, Hamburg
1,260 gls, New York City, Bristol
1,092 gls, Letitia, Glasgow
7,390 gls, Knappingsborg, Bahia Blanca
1,375 gls, San Juan, Ponce
3,025 gls, San Juan, Guanica
825 gls, San Juan, Mayaguez
1,004 tons, Jenny, Hamburg
7,140 gls, Hoxie, Glasgow
39,380 gls, Minnetonka, London
13,380 gls, Skagern, Fremantle
34,730 gls, Skagern, Melbourne
73,800 gls, Skagern, Sydney
18,975 gls, Taketoyo, Kobe
16,500 gls, Taketoyo, Yokohama
36,380 gls, Sandown Castle, Capetown
20,030 gls, Sandown Castle, Algoa Bay
22,750 gls, Sandown Castle, East London
38,300 gls, Sandown Castle, Port Natal
6,050 gls, Sandown Castle, Port Louis
94,575 gls, Sandown Castle, Lourenco Marques
1,050 gls, Sandown Castle, Beira
4,200 gls, Vulcania, Naples
2,520 gls, Vulcania, Bari
84,250 gls, Clan MacBean, Buenos Aires
13,020 gls, Cleveland, Hamburg
8,840 gls, Curaca, Bahia Blanca
12,050 gls, Curaca, Santa Cruz
3,475 gls, Curaca, Corral
42,740 gls, Courageous, Manila
44,000 gls, Courageous, Shanghai
16,500 gls, Kendal Castle, Manila
8,500 gls, Kendal Castle, Iloilo
840 gls, Kendal Castle, Shanghai
17,035 gls, Kendal Castle, Saigon
3,025 gls, Ashburton, Antofagasta
62,400 gls, Ashburton, Valparaiso
35,070 gls, Albertic, Liverpool
825 gls, Exarch, Malta
35,667 gls, Exarch, Alexandria
550 gls, Exarch, Jaffa
1,650 gls, Exarch, Haifa
2,604 gls, Kerhonkson, Glasgow
2,100 gls, American Banker, London
17,255 gls, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
13,375 gls, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
6,600 gls, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
5,600 gls, Silvermaple, Kobe

OIL, LUBRICATING—15,333 gls, Friesland, Hamburg
6,390 gls, Friesland, Budapest
865 gls, Calamares, Panama City
15,630 gls, Calamares, Havana
550 gls, Calamares, Cristobal
14,625 gls, Exchange, Genoa
2,733 gls, Exchange, Marseilles
2,100 gls, Exchange, Leghorn
2,730 gls, Exchange, Tripoli
5,200 gls, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1,760 gls, Manaqui, Porto Colombia
11,040 gls, Vandyck, Montevideo
6,050 gls, Vandyck, Buenos Aires
12,630 gls, Astyanax, Shanghai
30,485 gls, Astyanax, Kobe
46,915 gls, Astyanax, Moji
19,950 gls, Astyanax, Yokohama

MOTOR—700 gls, Curacao, Magallanes
750 gls, Curacao, Bahia Blanca

NEATSFOOT—9,503 lbs, Statendam, Rottterdam
2,481 lbs, Ashburton, Valparaiso

OLEO — 142,107 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
22,199 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
45,761 lbs, Friesland, Hamburg
15,874 lbs, Calamares, Havana
381,335 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
89,138 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
14,120 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
321,199 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
7,393 lbs, Statendam, Frankfurt
134,079 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
128,843 lbs, George Washington, Bremen
44,552 lbs, Berlin, Bremen
63,769 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
2,130 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
90,737 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
4,501 lbs, Cleveland, Stettin
58,807 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
53,761 lbs, Kerhonkson, Glasgow

ORANGE—2,703 lbs, American Banker, London

PALE—3,126 tons, Jenny Hamburg
504 tons, Jenny, Rotterdam

PEPPERMINT—400 lbs, Dresden, Hamburg
400 lbs, Columbus, Hamburg
560 lbs, Vandyck, Buenos Aires

RED—28,264 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam

SIGNAL—13,200 gls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires

SPEARMINT—84 gls, Minnetonka, London

SPRAYING—10,080 gls, Tergestea, Venice

TRANSFORMER — 2,750 gls, Santa Rita, Lima
1,650 gls, Samland, Antwerp
1,650 gls, Veendam, Rotterdam
1,650 gls, Tergestea, Venice
275 gls, Skagern, Fremantle
750 gls, Sandown Castle, Lourenco Marques

VALVE—974 tons, Jenny, Hamburg

PAINT—996 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
8,912 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
7,331 lbs, Munsunda, Yokohama
1,476 lbs, La Playa, Santiago
2,986 lbs, La Playa, Guatemala City
7,872 lbs, Santa Rita, Buenos Aires
9,618 lbs, Santa Rita, Talara
1,770 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai
22,628 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
4,080 lbs, Guayaquil, Puerto Bolivar
2,731 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
2,252 lbs, Stephen, Pernambuco
4,314 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
2,023 lbs, San Juan, Arecibo
2,950 lbs, President Adams, Shanghai
1,785 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
964 lbs, Sandown Castle, East London
6,468 lbs, Curacao, Magallanes
2,240 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
6,781 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
6,400 lbs, Silvermaple, Manila
9,535 lbs, Friesland, Hamburg
1,617 lbs, Exchange, Genoa

COPPER—3,400 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama

EARTH—3,418 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
10,160 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste

ENAMEL—1,340 lbs, Exchange, Genoa
39,345 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

PASTE — 2,589 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1,223 lbs, San Lorenzo, San Juan

PREPARED—4,440 lbs, Guayaquil, Tumaco
1,445 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai
11,369 lbs, Silvermaple, Manila

PYROXYLIN—12,367 lbs, President Polk, Kobe
3,485 lbs, Sandown Castle, Algoa Bay

THINNER — 190 gls, Sandown Castle, East London
210 gls, Silverbelle, Shanghai
1,090 gls, Exarch, Alexandria
1,800 gls, Cingalese Prince, Kobe

PARAFFIN—32,741 lbs, Kerhonkson, Dublin
61,428 lbs, Kerhonkson, Belfast
11,400 lbs, Clan MacBean, Buenos Aires
211,847 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
22,300 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
215,956 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
65,401 lbs, La Playa, Puerto Barrios
152,263 lbs, Guayaquil, Tumaco
141,560 lbs, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
16,160 lbs, Guayaquil, Amarala
20,200 lbs, Guayaquil, San Jose
40,400 lbs, Guayaquil, Acajutla
8,920 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
222,995 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
34,068 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
133,800 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
22,519 lbs, Tergestea, Ancona
29,250 lbs, Tergestea, Susak
22,904 lbs, Tergestea, Gravosa
282,375 lbs, Tergestea, Venice
37,416 lbs, New York City, Bristol
11,373 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
317,954 lbs, Minnetonka, London
52,195 lbs, Vulcania, Naples
22,508 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste
44,617 lbs, Vulcania, Bari

CRUDE—61,359 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
58,674 lbs, New York City, Bristol
402,550 lbs, Exchange, Leghorn
222,990 lbs, Exchange, Genoa

SCALE—19,000 lbs, Taketoyo, Yokohama
257,196 lbs, Taketoyo, Kobe
24,284 lbs, Kendal Castle, Shanghai
36,394 lbs, Kerhonkson, Glasgow

PETROLATUM, LIQUID—4,284 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam

MEDICINAL—5,307 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
3,460 lbs, President Garfield, Manila
187,446 lbs, American Banker, London

PETROLEUM, REFINED—150,000 gls, Stephen, Pernambuco
110,000 gls, Skagren, Fremantle
80,000 gls, Skagren, Adelaide
75,000 gls, Skagren, Melbourne
40,000 gls, Sandown Castle, Asencion
10,000 gls, Sandown Castle, Capetown
18,750 gls, Sandown Castle, Lourenco Marques
18,000 gls, Sandown Castle, Beira
20,000 gls, Curacao, Porto Madryn
900,000 gls, Courageous, Yokohama or Nagoya
600,000 gls, Kendal Castle, Toupano or Saigon

PUTTY—926 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai
700 lbs, Clan MacBean, Buenos Aires

ROSIN—40,080 lbs, Guayaquil, Buenaventura
73,725 lbs, Ashburton, Valparaiso

SAND—10,200 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai

FILTERING—300,000 lbs, New York City, Bristol

SARSAPARILLA ROOT — 1,010 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London

SHELLAC—4,417 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam

SLIPPERY ELM BARK — 2,188 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London

SOAP—925 lbs, President Polk, Hongkong
1,815 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
45,402 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
67,620 lbs, San Lorenzo, San Juan
1,562 lbs, San Juan, Arroyo
16,935 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
3,850 lbs, San Juan, Aguadilla
183,579 lbs, Sheaf Spear, London
5,300 lbs, Silvermaple, Yokohama

LAUNDRY—4,165 lbs, La Playa, Santiago
2,130 lbs, La Playa, Kingston
918 lbs, Tergestea, Malta
7,171 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
7,368 lbs, San Lorenzo, Santo Domingo
31,900 lbs, Santa Marta, Kingston

POWDER—1,900 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
4,926 lbs, San Juan, Ponce

SODA ASH—32,116 lbs, Santa Rita, Supe
9,900 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai
14,180 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
2,700 lbs, President Adams, Honolulu
12,000 lbs, Calamares, La Union
7,725 lbs, Silvermaple, Osaka

BICARBONATE—73,800 lbs, President Garfield, Manila
2,088 lbs, President Garfield, Singapore
4,740 lbs, Guayaquil, Buenaventura
36,900 lbs, President Adams, Manila

CAUSTIC—52,163 lbs, Leise Maersk, Cebu
2,380 lbs, La Playa, Kingston
61,255 lbs, Guayaquil, Buenaventura
7,210 lbs, Guayaquil, Colon
20,520 lbs, Cleveland, Stockholm
287,030 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
314,756 lbs, Silverbelle, Osaka
100,841 lbs, Kendal Castle, Manila
112,067 lbs, Cingalese, Yokohama
481,618 lbs, Cingalese, Osaka
14,410 lbs, Calamares, La Union
226,038 lbs, Rigel, Manila
52,163 lbs, Rigel, Cebu

CYANIDE—8,913 lbs, San Juan, San Juan

SILICATE—10,650 lbs, Santa Rita, Buenaventura
12,644 lbs, Stephen, Cabedello
51,500 lbs, Calamares, Havana

SPONGES—2,588 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
1,098 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
1,424 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
2,050 lbs, American Banker, London

STARCH, CORN—850 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
44,450 lbs, West Calumb, Montevideo
95,880 lbs, Samland, Antwerp
2,926 lbs, Stephen, Cabedello
4,218 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
4,510 lbs, Sandown Castle, Beira
1,590 lbs Courageous, Shanghai
194,520 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
1,618 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama

STEARIN, OLEO—47,453 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
47,264 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
48,210 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow

PITCH—12,034 lbs, Samland, Antwerp

SULPHUR—620,480 lbs, Gateway City, Novorrossisk
89,600 lbs, Gateway City, Batoum

TALC—4,047 lbs, President Garfield, Manila
44,800 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow

TANNING EXTRACT—11,974 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

TIN DROSS—52,826 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool

TOBACCO EXTRACT—68,568 lbs, George Washington, Bremen

TURPENTINE — 2,000 gls, Knappingsborg, La Plata
500 gls, Knappingsborg, Bahia Blanca
350 gls, Skagern, Fremantle
7,860 gls, Sandown Castle, Optional

VARNISH—1,303 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
7,419 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
12,674 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
1,350 lbs, Silverbelle, Manila
9,080 lbs, Silverbelle, Osaka
14,624 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
17,630 lbs, Silvermaple, Yokohama

CHINA—2,640 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool

INSULATING—10,689 lbs, Silvermaple, Kobe

WAX, CARNAUBA—10,851 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama

MONTAN—3,090 lbs, Silverbelle, Yokohama

WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—2,218 lbs, Minnetonka, London

ZINC OXIDE—16,284 lbs, New York City, Bristol
36,840 lbs, Letitia, Glasgow
24,360 lbs, Kerhonkson, Glasow
24,450 lbs, Exchange, Genoa

Clearance Dates

American Banker, December 12
Arcadian, December 26
Ashburton, November 29
Astrea, December 20
Astyanax, December 31
Australia, December 27
Berlin, December 8
Calamares, December 20
Cingalese Prince, December 14
Clan Macbean, November 30
Cleveland, December 7
Columbus, December 27
Courageous, December 15
Curaca, October 25
Dresden, December 23
Emile Francqui, December 10
Exarch, December 9
Exchange, December 13
Friesland, December 16
Gateway Castle, December 9
George Washington, December 11
Guayaquil, November 19
Hoxie, November 26
Jenny, December 31
Kendal Castle, November 29
Kerhonkson, November 30
Knappingsborg, November 29
La Playa, December 13
Leise Maersk, November 22
Letitia, December 20
Manaqui, December 27
Minnetonka, November 8
Munsunda, December 6
New York City, December 26
Pennland, December 6
President Adams, December 4
President Garfield, November 6
President Polk, November 20
President Roosevelt, December 30
Rigel, December 27
R W Stewart, December 18
Samland, November 29
San Juan, November 30
San Lorenzo, November 27
San Pablo, December 27
Santa Maria, December 24
Santa Rita, November 14
Sheaf Spear, November 22
Silverbelle, November 22
Silvermaple, December 10
Skagern, December 20
Statendam, November 19
Stephen, December 23
Taketoyo, December 7
Tergestea, November 30
Vandyck, December 20
Veendam, December 6
Volendam, December 13
Vulcania, December 13
Wacosta, December 20
West Calumb, November 29

Baltimore Exports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—12,000 bgs, 1,080 tons, Sagadahoc, Honolulu

ASPHALT—49 dms, 330 bbls, 91 tons, Coll Harbor, Glasgow
100 bbls, 5,000 gls, Exton, Marseilles

SOLID—6,778 lbs, Ragnhildsholm, Gothenburg
50,286 lbs, Delilian, Liverpool
20 tons, Eastside, Manchester

CADMIUM LITHOPONE—2 bbls, 8 kegs, 1,696 lbs, Maryland, London

GREASE, LUBRICATING—5 dms, 2,224 lbs, Pacifico, Maracaibo
20 kegs, 2,180 lbs, Pacifico, Puerto Cabello

GREASE AND OIL—60 tons, Munloyal, Havana

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Agents in all Parts of the World.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

MEDICINAL PREPS—1 bx, 90 lbs, Trentbank, Manila
OIL, CYLINDER STOCK—230 dms, 11,500 gls, Manchester Hero, Manchester
ENGINE, RED—137 bbls, 5,754 gls, Crefeld, Copenhagen
LUBRICATING—412 bbls, 20,580 gls, Maryland, London
115 bbls, 5,881 gls, Delilian, Manchester
165 bbls, 8,406 gls, Delilian, Liverpool
239 bbls, 10,038 gls, Manchester Hero, Manchester
20 dms, 598 bbls, 25,216 gls, Crefeld, Hamburg
100 bbls, 4,200 gls, Eastside, Liverpool
77 bbls, 3,224 gls, Bellhaven, Glasgow
997 bbls, 40,874 gls, Manchester Hero, Liverpool
MINERAL—275 dms, 15,408 gls, Manchester Hero, Manchester
PAINT, ENAMEL—38 gls, Pacifico, Merida
PARAFFIN—221,999 lbs, Manchester Hero, Manchester
SCALE—228 bbls, 56,542 lbs, Balsam, Manchester
ROSIN, GUM—120 bbls, 60,240 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dublin
SODA ASH—5 bbls, 1,500 lbs, Chattanooga City, Vancouver
BICHROMATE—68 cks, 49,280 lbs, Vincent, Bordeaux
46 cks, 33,600 lbs, Delilian, Manchester
18 cks, 18,400 lbs, Delilian, Barcelona
25 cks, 17,920 lbs, Delilian, Liverpool
CARBONATE—70 bbls, 50 kegs, 27,600 lbs, Chattanooga City, Vancouver
CAUSTIC—60 ctns, 110 dms, 20,200 lbs, Chattanooga City, Vancouver
TAR, PINE—3 crts, 251 lbs, Chattanooga City, Vancouver

Baton Rouge Exports

NAPHTHA—31,776 bbls, Biscaya, Avonmouth
17,500 bbls, Tuscarora, Dublin
OIL, ILLUMINATING—37,346 bbls, Biscaya, Avonmouth
24,000 bbls, Tuscarora, Dublin
34,200 bbls, Tuscarora, Plymouth

Clearance Dates

Biscaya, December 22
Tuscarora, December 31

Boston Exports

BLACKING, SHOE—18 cs, 857 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
BORAX—1 bbl, 332 lbs, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
BRISTLES—20 cs, 2,400 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
CEMENT, BELT—3 pkgs, 275 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
RUBBER—3 bbls, 880 lbs, Corsican Prince, Montevideo
SHOE—4 cs, 389 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
DRESSING, BELT—1 dm, 411 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
LEATHER—28 bbls, 6 kgs, 1 cs, 13,584 lbs, Bannack, Manchester
OILBOARD—2 crts, 178 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
SHOE—2 cs, 85 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
27 cs, 1,178 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
4 cs, 303 lbs, Corsican Prince, Montevideo
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—18 pkgs, 785 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
4 cs, President Harrison, Hongkong
2 cs, 400 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
DRUGS—2 kgs, 200 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
FINISH, LEATHER—5 kgs, 500 lbs, Noorderdijk, Worms
2 bbls, 1,078 lbs, Bannack, Liverpool
1 cs, 73 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
GLUE—2 cs, 104 lbs, Corsican Prince Buenos Aires
GRANULATED—2 bbls, 400 lbs, Corsican Prince, Montevideo
INK, PRINTING—77 dms, 9,068 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
10 kgs, 3 bbls, 1 cs, 6,233 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
WRITING—24 pkgs, 2,063 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
151 pkgs, 8,606 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
3 pkgs, 81 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
18 pkgs, 738 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
1 pkg, 41 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 bxs, 48 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
MORDANT, FIBER—1 bbl, 582 lbs, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
MUCILAGE—1 pkg, 22 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
STATIONER'S—4 pkgs, 140 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
OIL, FLOOR—13 cs, 509 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
LUBRICATING—40 dms, 2,345 gls, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
PASTE—2 pkgs, 61 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
POLISH, METAL—11 cs, 544 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
SHOE—1 pkg, 128 lbs, Corsican Prince, Buenos Aires
STOVE—2 bbls, 979 lbs, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
PUMICE—1 bbl, 282 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
PUTTY POWDER—2 crts, 200 lbs, President Harrison, Osaka
SOAP—25 cs, 1,100 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
10 cs, 440 lbs, Farnorth, St Pierre
TALCUM POWDER—3 crts, 84 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
TOILET PREPS—5 cs, 210 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
1 cs, 60 lbs, Farnorth, St Pierre
4 pkgs, Yarmouth, Halifax
WAX, JAPAN—1 cs, 224 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
1 cs, 224 lbs, Yarmouth, Moncton, N B
WELDING COMPOUND—1 bbl, 1 bx, 385 lbs, Yarmouth, Kentville
1 bx, 120 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth

Clearance Dates

Bannack, December 20
Corsican Prince, December 23
Farnorth, December 17
Noorderdijk, December 18
President Harrison, December 16
Yarmouth, December 18

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—1,018 bgs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
BLACK, CARBON—250 cs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
CLAY—15 tons, Narcissus, Hull
COTTONSEED MEAL—5,588 sx, Libenfels, Bremen
5,080 sx, Libenfels, Hamburg
OIL—2 dms, Libenfels, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,000 bbls, Baltic, Compano
SULPHUR—2,200 tons, West Modus, Manchester
500 tons, West Modus, Runcorn
1 car, Jacques Cartier, Havre
13,755 sxs, Libenfels, Bremen
1,200 tons, Christian Bors, London

Clearance Dates

Baltic, December 27
Christian Bors, December 31
Jacques Cartier, December 30
Liebenfels, December 30
Narcissus, December 30
West Modus, December 26

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—25 ctns, Michigan, Bordeaux
1,050 cs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
69 cs, Tugela, Havre
287 cs, West Modus, Liverpool
460 cs, Meiwu, Kobe
100 cs, Meiwu, Moji
19 tons, Waban, Rotterdam
35 tons, Nicolo Odero, Genoa
COTTONSEED MEAL—8,480 bgs, West Modus, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, West Modus, Liverpool
GASOLINE—73,000 bbls, Vacuoline, Lands End
84,000 bbls, Roxane, Rouen
5,500 tons, Balaklava, Lands End
64,000 bbls, Storsten, Oslo
KEROSENE—17,000 bbls, Vacuoline, Lands End
9,000 bbls, Roxane, Rouen
OIL, FUEL—51,000 bbls, Frontenac, Rouen
47,000 bbls, Beaufort, Helsingfors
GAS—17,000 bbls, Frontenac, Rouen
LUBRICATING—313 bbls, Michigan, Bordeaux
SULPHUR—576 sxs, Tugela, Antwerp
35 tons, Waban, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Balaklava, December 30
Beaufort, December 31
Frontenac, December 31
Jacques Cartier, December 27
Meiwu, December 31
Michigan, December 27
Nicolo Odero, December 31
Roxane, December 27
Storsten, December 31
Tugela, December 28
Vacuoline, December 26
Waban, December 31
West Modus, December 31

Los Angeles Exports

ARSENIC, WHITE—5 pkgs, 3,040 lbs, President Pierce, Honolulu
BLEACHING POWDER—1 dm, 490 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
BONE MEAL—1,033 bgs, 96,810 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
BORATE MINERAL—6,280 bgs, 1,337,570 lbs, Knute Nelson, London
3,915 bgs, 664,850 lbs, Trojan Star, Liverpool
3,207 bgs, 399,400 lbs, Hellen, Hamburg
BORAX—4,500 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Knute Nelson, London
2,200 bgs, 246,400 lbs, Knute Nelson, Hull
1,200 bgs, 134,400 lbs, President Taft, Kobe
200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Kako, Yokohama
1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Hellen, London
4,200 bgs, 470,400 lbs, Trojan Star, Liverpool
1,600 bgs, 179,200 lbs, Trojan Star, Glasgow
5,000 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Trojan Star, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Trojan Star, Newcastle
FIRECLAY—100 sxs, 11,200 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
GAS, COMPRESSED—5 cyls, 1,080 lbs, Admiral Sebree, Vancouver
LIQUID—45 cyls, 8,230 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
GASOLINE—87,193 bbls, Lion, Lands End
67,000 bbls, Oiltrader, Lands End
61,254 bbls, Bueston, Lands End
65,000 bbls, Scopas, Lands End
61,000 bbls, Oljaren, Lands End
65,257 bbls, Finnanger, Cebu
10,000 bbls, Pat Doheny, Balboa
INFUSORIAL EARTH—370 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Georgie, Dunkirk
250 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Georgie, Antwerp
1,250 bgs, 113,120 lbs, Indien, Auckland
250 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Hellen, Antwerp
500 bgs, 50,030 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
KEROSENE—42,435 bbls, Finnanger, Cebu
LACQUER—15 cs, 760 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
MEDICINAL PREPS—270 lbs, Stuart Dollar, Hankow
12 bxs, 430 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
10 bxs, 530 lbs, Hellen, Brussels
20 bxs, 1,060 lbs, Hellen, London
5 bxs, 270 lbs, Indien, Sydney
OIL, CODLIVER—12 bxs, 320 lbs, Diamond Head, Hilo
COTTONSEED—5 dms, 2,360 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
DIESEL—6,033 bbls, Hakonesan, Osaka
FUEL—45,271 bbls, Sata, Tokuyama
53,651 bbls, Tascalusa, Cavite
35,000 bbls, Swift Arrow, Balboa
50,000 bbls, Tachibana, Tokuyama
LEMON—7 dms, 2,700 lbs, Georgie, Havre
ORANGE—3 dms, 1,160 lbs, Georgie, Havre
PAINT—1 dm, 250 lbs, President Taft, Tainan Formosa
20 bbls, 7,000 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
DRY—2 cs, 1,000 lbs, President Pierce, Honolulu
EARTH, DRY—337 pkgs, 30,020 lbs, Admiral Sebree, Vancouver
METALLIC—9 pkgs, 210 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
MIXED—7 cs, 590 lbs, Indien, Wellington
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—63,871 bbls, Albertolite, Ioco
63,221 bbls, Kiyo, Yokohama
77,862 bbls, La Placentia, Ioco
11,320 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
PLASTER PARIS—470 lbs, Stuart Dollar, Hankow
POTASH MURIATE—2,800 bgs, 572,980 lbs, Kako, Yokohama
1,600 bgs, 202,250 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
PUTTY—30 crts, 3,630 lbs, Bengkalis, Batavia
SCOURING POWDER—700 cs, 42,350 lbs, President Taft, Manila
SOAP, LIQUID—9 cs, 460 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
SODA ASH—400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Bengkalis, Java
1,500 bgs, 303,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Osaka
2,250 bgs, 454,500 lbs, Kako, Osaka
3,000 bgs, 606,000 lbs, Kako, Yokohama
12 bbls, 3,310 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
CAUSTIC—2 pkgs, 830 lbs, President Pierce, Honolulu
TOILET PREPS—3 cs, 300 lbs, Indien, Sydney
2 cs, 730 lbs, 13 pkgs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
150 ctns, 2,770 lbs, President Taft, Manila
WATER, MINERAL—1 cs, 180 lbs, Admiral Sebree, Vancouver
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND, LIQUID—28 dms, 1,400 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Albertolite, December 24
Bueston, December 25
Finnanger, December 23
Hakonesan, December 22
Kiyo,, December 27
La Placentia, December 28
Lion, December 24
Oiltrader, December 25
Oljaren, December 27
Pat Doheny, December 23
Sata, December 24
Scopas, December 26
Swift Arrow, December 27
Tachibana, December 28
Tascalusa, December 24
Texada, December 28

Mobile Exports

LARD—79 cs, Munisla, Havana
ROSIN—25 bbls, Munisla, Nuevitas
TURPENTINE—33 dms, Munisla, Havana

Clearance Date

Munisla, December 30

New Orleans Exports

ALCOHOL—70 dms, Mariana, Arecibo
AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, Mariana, San Juan
ASPHALT—372 dms, La Plata, Yokohama
PETROLEUM—932 dms, Nosa Queen, Antofagasta
300 dms, Atenas, Havana
BLACK, CARBON—15 cs, Toledo, Oslo
50 cs, Toledo, Gothenburg
22 cs, Toledo, Copenhagen
32 cs, Braheholm, Oslo
149 cs, Braheholm, Gothenburg
60 cs, Braheholm, Copenhagen
4 cs, Yoseric, East London
40 cs, Yoseric, Port Natal
160 cs, La Plata, Yokohama
600 cs, La Plata, Kobe
15 cs, Georgia, Copenhagen
FIRECLAY—16 bbls, 5 dms, Eda, Aruba
16 bbls, Nosa Queen, Callao
GASOLINE—2,500 cs, Clavarack, Montevideo
125 dms, Nosa Queen, Colon
55 dms, 270 cs, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
66,539 bbls, Limnea, Copenhagen
65,547 bbls, Daghertan, Thameshaven
25 bbls, Rama, Cape Gracias
20 cs, 70 dms, Rama, Bluefields
24 dms, Imperator, Bluefields
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, Atenas, Havana
GREASE—32 dms, Eda, Aruba
95 dms, Newsome, Santiago
LUBRICATING—6 bbls, 3 cs, 3 dms, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
2 dms, Britte, Matanzas
5 dms, Britte, Cardenas
INSECTICIDE—8 cs, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
20 cs, Cartago, Havana
1 cs, Mariana, San Juan
7 ctns, Tela, Puerto Barrios
KEROSENE—400 cs, Eda, Kingston
135 cs, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
1 dm, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
150 dms, Turrialba, Puerto Castilla
50 cs, Mariana, San Juan
76,661 bbls, Glittre, Barcelona
12 bbls, Rama, Cape Gracias
50 cs, Imperator, Bluefields
250 cs, Tela, Tela
LARD—50 trcs, Cartago, Havana
240 crts, 140 cs, 15 trcs, Mariana, San Juan
115 crts, 25 pkgs, Mariana, Arecibo
240 pkgs, Mariana, Guanica
185 pkgs, 15 crts, Mariana, Ponce
176 crts, Mariana, Arroyo
90 crts, 3 trcs, 5 tubs, 25 pkgs, Mariana, Mayaguez
75 crts, Mariana, Aguadilla
105 pkgs, Frederiksborg, Puerto Plata
140 crts, Frederiksborg, San Sedro de Macoris
75 crts, Frederiksborg, Santo Domingo City
1,400 tins, Frederiksborg, Maracaibo
30 trcs, 60 bxs, Atenas, Havana
70 tins, Atenas, Puerto Castilla
42 crts, Rama, Bluefields
30 crts, Imperator, Bluefields
1,709 tins, Morazan, Vera Cruz
60 cs, Atlantida, Havana
25 crts, Atlantida, Panama City
150 crts, 20 trcs, Heredia, Havana
650 tins, 150 ctns, 10 crts, 9 cs, Tela, Puerto Barrios
205 tins, Tela, Tela
700 cans, 500 tins, Eda, Puerto Cabello
50 cs, Mai, Port au Prince
50 crts, Mai, Santo Domingo City
375 crts, Mai, San Pedro de Macoris
300 tins, Mai, Maracaibo
80 trcs, 250 crts, Nosa Queen, Guayaquil
100 cs, Mai, Paita
5 trcs, Mai Mollendo
100 trcs, 50 crts, 100 ctns, 25 cs, Mai, Callao
20 trcs, 100 cs, Mai, Pisco
20 trcs, 300 bxs, Mai, Buenoventura
5 trcs, 100 tins, Mai, Esmeraldes
320 crts, 20 trcs, Mai, Lima
100 crts, Mai, Trujillo
85 cs, Tegucigalpa Puerto Cabezas
30 tins, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
25 bbls, 190 trcs, Britte, Nuevitas
145 trcs, 20 crts, 50 bxs, 60 tubs, Turrialba, Havana
30 cs, Turrialba, Puerto Castilla
50 tins, Saramacca, Colon
100 tins, 100 crts, 10 trcs, Saramacca, Panama
100 crts, Saramacca, Champerico
250 tins, Saramacca, Punta Arenas
160 crts, Saramacca, Acajutla
50 crts, Saramacca, Pisco
30 trcs, 50 crts, Saramacca, Callao
50 crts, Saramacca, San Jose
550 tins, Saramacca, Puerto Colombia
800 tins, Saramacca, Barranquilla
235 trcs, 415 cs, 65 bbls, 175 crts, Newsome, Santiago
12 tubs, 25 crts, Newsome, Kingston
550 tins, 300 cans, 1,300 crts, 100 cs, Abangarez, Puerto Barrios
410 tins, Abangarez, Tela
SUBSTITUTE—47 crts, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
30 tins, Abangarez, Puerto Barrios
38 crts, La Plata, Kobe
LEAD, WHITE—22 dms, Cartago, Havana
LIME—6 bbls, Rama, Bluefields
SLAKED—4 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 pkgs, Mariana, San Juan
OIL, COCONUT—90 bbls, Parismina, Havana
DIESEL—36,636 bbls, Meline, Rio de Janeiro
FLOTATION—10 dms, Nosa Queen, Arica
4 dms, Nosa Queen, Coquimbo
11 dms, Nosa Queen, Valparaiso
FUEL—15 dms, Imperator, Bluefields
LUBRICATING—170 bbls, Toledo, Dunkirk
390 dms, Frederiksborg, Aruba
65 cs, 10 bbls, Rama, Bluefields
50 bbls Heredia, Havana
1 dm, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
3 bbls, 4 cs, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
21 dms, Britte, Matanzas
52 dms, 8 cs, Britte, Cardenas
35 dms, Newsome, Santiago
482 bbls, West Cheswalu, Venice
REFINED—250 cs, Nosa Queen, Valparaiso
PAINT—389 cs, Eda, Aruba
14 cs, Mariana, San Juan
14 cs, Mariana, Arecibo
PARAFFIN—225 bgs, Nosa Queen, Pacasmayo
137 bgs, Turrialba, Havana
1,630 sx, West Cheswald, Venice
100 sx, Cartago, Havana
250 bgs, Heredia, Havana
PHOSPHATE—1 bg, Georgia, Copenhagen
ROSIN—100 bbls, 100 bgs, Saramacca, Puerto Colombia
10 bbls, Eda, La Guayra
12 bbls, Saramacca, Panama
20 bbls, Saramacca, Callao
150 bbls, Saramacca, Barranquilla
5 bbls, Saramacca, Guayaquil
70 bbls, Braheholm, Copenhagen
21 bbls, Yoseric, Durban
80 bbls, La Plata, Kobe
25 bbls, Frederiksborg, Maracaibo
GUM—10 bbls, Nosa Queen, Iquique
100 bbls, Nosa Queen, Talcahuano
347 bbls, Yoseric, Port Natal
111 bbls, Yoseric, Lourenco Marques
50 bbls, Yoseric, Port Elizabeth
20 bbls, Atlantida, Panama
SALT—450 sx, Atenas, Havana
600 sx, Atlantida, Havana
2 bbls, Atlantida, Nicuesa
70 sx, Eda, Aruba
15 sx, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
10 sx, Saramacca, Colon
SOAP—15 cs, Saramacca, Barranquilla
25 bxs, Atenas, Havana
COTTONSEED OIL—2 bbls, Cartago, Havana
SODA CAUSTIC—40 dms, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
NITRATE—278 sx, Abangarez, Puerto Barrios
20 bgs, Tela, Tela
TURPENTINE—100 cs, Clavarack, Montevideo
400 cs, Clavarack, La Plata
28 dms, Clavarack, Rosario
25 cs, Nosa Queen, Coquimbo
200 cs, Nosa Queen, Valparaiso
150 cs, 20 dms, Nosa Queen, Talcahuano
20 cs, Nosa Queen, Pacasmayo
240 cs, Yoseric, Capetown
20 cs, Yoseric, Algoa Bay
10 cs, Yoseric, East London
10 cs, Yoseric, Port Natal
25 cs, Yoseric, Lourenco Marques
100 cs, Yoseric, Beira
15 cs, Yoseric, Durban
WOOD PRESERVATIVE—10 dms, Heredia, Havana

Clearance Dates

Abangarez, December 12
Atenas, December 10
Atlantida, December 27
Braheholm, December 27
Britte, December 6
Cartago, December 27
Clavarack, December 21
Daghertan, January 3
Eda, December 14
Frederiksborg, December 21
Georgia, December 28
Glittre, December 26
Heredia, December 20
Imperator, December 26
La Plata, January 4
Limnea, December 26
Mai, December 7
Mariana, January 4
Meline, December 30
Morazan, December 26
Newsome, December 12
Nosa Queen, December 7
Parismina, December 13
Rama, December 14
Samamacca, December 9
Tegucigalpa, December 10
Tela, December 5
Toledo, January 6
Turrialba, December 17
West Cheswald, December 16
Yoseric, December 6

Norfolk Exports

MICA, GRD—10,200 lbs, Crefeld, Hamburg
OCHER—123,776 lbs, Quaker City, Dundee
202,200 lbs, Quaker City, Leith
ROOTS AND HERBS—1,331 lbs, Crefeld, Hamburg
STARCH, CORN—448 bgs, 62,648 lbs, Bannack, Manchester
440 bgs, 62,040 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
3,512 bgs, 494,760 lbs, Magdapur, London
230 bgs, 32,200 lbs, Yomachichi, Manila
200 bgs, 2,800 lbs, Yomachichi, Ligaspi
1,296 bgs, 181,440 lbs, Balsam, Manchester
440 bgs, 62,040 lbs, Quaker City, Leith
TANNING EXTRACT—75,728 lbs, Bannack, Liverpool
28,050 lbs, New York City, Bristol
30,000 lbs, Silverhazel, Shanghai

Clearance Dates

Balsam, December 26
Bannack, December 17
Crefeld, December 30
Magdapur, December 23
New York City, December 21
Quaker City, December 27
Silverhazel, December 27
Yomachichi, December 28

Philadelphia Exports

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—100 cyls, Algic, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE—10,500 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
10,590 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Samarang
5,125 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Sourabaya
4,595 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Cheribon
1,918 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Probolinga
1,149 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Panaroekan
574 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Balavia
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—65 bbls, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
BENZENE—10 dms, Oldham, Sydney
CHEMICALS—1 dm, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—31,052 bbls, Black Sea, Havre
53,478 bbls, Katendreatch, Havre
1,000 cs, Oldham, New Castle
5,000 cs, Oldham, Sydney
1,000 cs, Bratton Castle, Lourenco Marques
250 bbls, 6,600 cs, Bratton Castle, Walfish Bay
55,148 gls, Venetia, Rouen
2,099,725 gls, Venetia, Havre
GREASE—75 cs, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
180 cs, Nardvard, Barcelona
256 tons, Mobiloil, London
1 cs, Liberty, Havre
50 trcs, Sac City Rotterdam
30 bbls, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
INEDIBLE—25 trcs, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—40 cs, Steel Seafarer, Cebu
15 dms, 250 cs, 30 half dms, Oldham, Brisbane
20 cs, 10 qr dms, Oldham, Sydney
90 dms, 20 cs, Bratton Castle, Durban
25 dms, 35 cs, Bratton Castle, Lourenco Marques
165 cs, Bratton Castle, Port Elizabeth
138 dms, 195 cs, Bratton Castle, Cape Town
10 cs, Bratton Castle, East London
10 bbls, Algic, Montevideo
3 dms, Algic, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM—235 cs, 125 bckts, Oldham, New Castle
1 dm, Sac City, Rotterdam

HAIR, CALF—62 bls, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
CATTLE—320 bls, Rheinland, Hamburg
74 bls, Sac City, Rotterdam
184 bls, Holger, Hamburg
GOAT—44 bls, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
HORSE—62 bls, Delilian, Rheinland, Hamburg
INSECTICIDE—20 cs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
LIQUID—24 cs, Bratton Castle, Durban
KEROSENE—2,500 cs, Oldham, New Castle
5,000 cs, Oldham, Sydney
LICORICE MASS—75 cs, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
28 cs, California, Havre
68 cs, Rheinland, Hamburg
78 cs, Sac City, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—12,380 bgs, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 pkgs, Algic, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHA—77,280 bbls, Narragansett, Port Ellesmere
OIL—28 cs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
12 dms, Saguache, Copenhagen
29 dms, Nordvard, Barcelona
12 dms, Liberty, Havre
6 dms, Rheinland, Hamburg
1,800 cs, Bratton Castle, Luderitz Bay
100 cs, Bratton Castle, Walfish Bay
1,000 cs, Bratton Castle, Port Elizabeth
400 bbls, 3,000 cs, Bratton Castle, Cape Town
COMPOUND—82 bxs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
80 bbls, Liberty, Dunkirk
ILLUMINATING—600 bbls, 2,000 cs, Bratton Castle, Durban
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Oldham, Sydney
20 dms, 15 cs, Bratton Castle, Port Elizabeth
100 dms, 1,365 cs, Bratton Castle, Durban
50 dms, 625 cs, Bratton Castle, Lourenco Marques
1,800 cs, Bratton Castle, Luderitz Bay
20 dms, 10 cs, Bratton Castle, Walfish Bay
478 cs, Bratton Castle, Beira
50 dms, 840 cs, Bratton Castle, Lourenco Marques
50 dms, Algic, Montevideo
59 bbls, Exeter City, Bristol
313 bbls, 50 dms, Rheinland, Hamburg
586 bbls, 26 dms, 35 half bbls, 1 kg, Sac City, Rotterdam
500 bbls, Holger, Bremen
200 bbls, Holger, Hamburg
75 bbls, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
312 bbls, 36 dms, 36 cs, 7 half bbls, Tyrifjord, Bergen
81 bbls, 18 cs, 14 half bbls, Tyrifjord, Trondhjem
288 bbls, 190 dms, 106 cs, 7 half bbls, Tyrifjord, Oslo
50 dms, Steel Seafarer, Iloilo
240 dms, 470 cs, 2 half bbls, Steel Seafarer, Cebu
1,271 bbls, California, Havre
11 cs, Temple Pier, Buenos Aires
25 crts, 385 dms, 850 cs, 900 ctns, 475 qr dms, Oldham, Brisbane
265 dms, 900 cs, Oldham, New Castle
300 ctns, 165 dms, 26 cs, 225 qr dms, Oldham, Sydney
80 cs, Oldham, Melbourne
5 dms, Oldham, Adelaide
23,387 bbls, Mobiloil, London
769 bbls, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
300 bbls, Mahseer, London
390 bbls, Liberty, Dunkirk
120 bbls, Liberty, Havre
MINERAL—25 bbls, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
MINERAL, PURE—306,497 bbls, Liberty, Dunkirk
MINERAL COLZA—50 cs, Bratton Castle, Durban
NEATSFOOT—21 bbls, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
3 bbls, Steel Seafarer, Batavia
8 dms, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
10 bbls, Rheinland, Hamburg
10 dms, Sac City, Rotterdam
6 bbls, Holger, Hamburg
THREADING—2 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila
PAINT—1 cs, 9 dms, Liberty, Havre
23 dms, Bellepline, Antwerp
4 dms, Saguacag, Copenhagen
1 cs, 15 dms, Noordvard, Barcelona
PARAFFIN—1,372 bgs, 1,302 bbls, Noorderdijk, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Tyrifjord, Oslo
200 bbls, Delilian, Manchester and Liverpool
420 bbls, Exeter City, Bristol
153 bgs, 378 bbls, Holger, Hamburg
REFINED—153 bgs, Tyrifjord, Oslo
204 bgs, Tyrifjord, Skein
628 bbls, Exeter City, Bristol
915 bgs, Rheinland, Hamburg
1,322 bgs, 1,302 bbls, Sac City, Rotterdam
864 bgs, Holger, Hamburg
UNREFINED—51 bgs, Tyrifjord, Oslo
153 bgs, 196 bbls, Rheinland, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, LIQUID—3 dms, Temple Pier, Buenos Aires
SOAP—20 cs, Oldham, Sydney
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE—200 cs, Bratton Castle, Durban
28 cs, Bratton Castle, Lourenco, Marques

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—442 bbls, Volunteer, Yokohama
LIQUID—2 bxs, Afel, Rio de Janeiro
SOLID—100 bbls, 200 dms, Afel, Rio de Janeiro
50 bbls, Afel, Santos
GASOLINE—3,000 cs, 650 dms, Afel, Victoria
750 dms, 12,000 cs, Afel, Paranagua
39,711 cs, 1,000 bbls, 50 dms, 500 cs, Afel, Santos
43,500 bbls, Cymbeline, Amsterdam
75,000 bbls, Scottish Heather, Santander
2,543,920 gls, Vincas, Sete
66,500 bbls, Occidental, Rio de Janeiro
AVIATION—3,000 cs, Afel, Rio de Janeiro
GREASE, LUBRICATING—70 cs, Afel, Victoria
150 cs, 3 bbls, 5 half bbls, Afel, Rio de Janeiro
20 dms, 25 cs, Afel, Paranagua
20 dms, 460 cs, Afel, Santos
132 dms, 265 cs, Cymbeline, Amsterdam
20 bbls, Volunteer, Hongkong
KEROSENE—8,000 cs, Afel, Victoria
10,000 cs, Volunteer, Takao
20 cs, 70 dms, Afel, Rio de Janeiro
22,800 bbls, Cymbeline, Amsterdam
52,688 cs, Volunteer, Hongkong
6,000 bbls, Occidental, Rio de Janerio
596,800 gls, Vincas, Sete
OIL—300 dms, 50 cs, Volunteer, Kobe
BUNKER—5,237 bbls, Scottish Heather, Santander
DIESEL GAS—500 cs, Afel, Santos
PETROLEUM, LUBRICATING—15 dms, 259 cs, Afel, Victoria
310 dms, 420 cs, Afel, Rio de Janeiro
520 bbls, 170 cs, Afel, Paranagua
1,100 cs, 186 dms, Afel, Santos
120 cs, 269 dms, 116 bbls, Cymbeline, Amsterdam
300 dms, Volunteer, Kobe
50 dms, 250 bbls, Volunteer, Yokohama
260 dms, Volunteer, Hongkong
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—10,000 cs, Afel, Rio de Janeiro

Clearance Dates

Afel, December 27
Cymbeline, December 30
Occidente, January 2
Scottish Heather, December 30
Vincas, December 31
Volunteer, December 31

Port Neches Exports

ASPHALT—8,345 bbls, West Celina, Liverpool
GREASE, LUBRICATING—6 bbls, West Celina, Liverpool

Clearance Date

West Celina, December 28

San Francisco Exports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—400 bgs, Admiral Sebree, British Columbia
APRICOT KERNELS—50,000 lbs, Theodore Roosevelt, Scandinavian ports
31,700 lbs, Grootendijk, Holland
11,000 lbs, Grootendijk, Germany
29,700 lbs, Oakland, Germany
6,500 lbs, Margaret Johnson, Scandinavian ports
77,000 lbs, Nebraska, United Kingdom
ASPHALT—5,782 bgs, Grootendijk, Germany
4½ tons, Pacific Reliance, United Kingdom
5 tons, Alaska Standard, Mexico
179 tons, Texada, British Columbia
5 tons, Crown City, South Africa
120 tons, Nebraska, United Kingdom
CHEMICALS—1,723 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
144 lbs, Admiral Sebree, British Columbia
612 lbs, Ruth Alexander, British Columbia
COPRA CAKE—225,420 lbs, Grootendijk, Germany
4,185 bgs, Oakland, Germany
GASOLINE—1,611 bbls, Alaska Standard, Mexico
25,042 lbs, Voco, Australia
55 dms, Crown City, South Africa
GLUE—402 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
GREASE—17,540 lbs, Alaska Standard, Mexico
91,204 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
100 lbs, Admiral Sebree, British Columbia
HAIR, ANIMAL—114 bls, Challenger, United Kingdom
INFUSORIAL EARTH—13,810 lbs, Emma Alexander, British Columbia
INK—100 lbs, Admiral Sebree, British Columbia
4,936 lbs, Ruth Alexander, British Columbia
2,213 lbs, Nebraska, United Kingdom
KEROSENE—9,393 bbls, Voco, Australia
POWER—3,428 bbls, Voco, Australia
MAGNESIA BLOCKS—1,331 bbls, Texada, British Columbia
17,291 lbs, Admiral Sebree, British Columbia
MOTOR SPIRITS—52,036 bbls, Voco, Australia
OIL, FUEL—4,400 bbls, Alaska Standard, Mexico
LUBRICATING—370 bbls, 426 cs, Alaska Standard, Mexico
25 cs, 134 bbls, Texada, British Columbia
10 bbls, Admiral Sebree, British Columbia
6 dms, Nebraska, United Kingdom
PETROLEUM—723 cs, Alaska Standard, Mexico
PAINT—8 cs, Modavia, United Kingdom
3 bbls, Grootendijk, Germany
14 cs, Texada, British Columbia
151 cs, 97 kegs, Crown City, South Africa
1 cs, Ruth Alexander, British Columbia
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE—3,190 bbls, Alaska Standard, Mexico
SALT—1,404,000 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
SPRAY, HORTICULTURAL—5,720 lbs, Crown City, South Africa
WAX—2,240 lbs, Ruth Alexander, British Columbia
ZINC SKIMMINGS—99,610 lbs, Pacific Reliance, United Kingdom

Clearance Dates

Admiral Sebree, December 5
Alaska Standard, December 6
Challenger, December 7
Crown City, December 10
Emma Alexander, December 3
Grootendijk, December 7
Margaret Johnson, December 7
Modavia, December 4
Nebraska, December 11
Oakland, December 6
Pacific Reliance, December 5
Point Fermin, December 7
Ruth Alexander, December 9
Texada, December 3
Theodore Roosevelt, December 6
Voco, December 5

Savannah Exports

COTTON LINTERS—183 bls, Jevington Court, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED MEAL—7,720 bls, Jevington Court, London
ROSIN, GUM—748 bbls, Jevington Court, London
349 bbls, Jevington Court, Rotterdam
WOOD—175 bbls, Jevington Court, Rotterdam
TANNING EXTRACT—269 bgs, Jevington Court, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE, GUM—59,442 gls, Jevington Court, London
78,392 gls, Jevington Court, Rotterdam
WOOD—11,146 gls, Jevington Court, Rotterdam

OIL, GAS—79,000 bbls, Bidwell, New York
81,000 bbls, Malacca, Boston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—79,000 bbls, Hahira, New York
53,000 bbls, Pioneer, New Orleans
60,000 bbls, J C Donnell, Philadelphia
81,000 bbls, George H Jones, New Orleans
54,000 bbls, Princeton, New Orleans
80,000 bbls, George H Jones, New Orleans
75,000 bbls, Alpha, New York

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING SOLVENT—3,709 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
GASOLINE—68,113 bbls, Pat Doheny, New York
53,330 bbls, Robt E Hopkins, New York
77,692 bbls, Paul Shoup, Norfolk
21,581 bbls, R D Leonard, Philadelphia
38,972 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
15,102 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
4,506 bbls, S & C Barge No 41, San Diego
34,650 bbls, H T Harper, San Diego
19,075 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
7,000 bbls, Lebec, Portland
13,067 bbls, Lake Miraflores, Oakland
5,245 bbls, S & C Barge No 2, San Diego
34,650 bbls, H T Harper, Portland
OIL, DIESEL—1,483 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
25,526 bbls, D G Scofield, Seattle
5,193 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
35,850 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
17,931 bbls, Tejon, Seattle
14,410 bbls, Deroche, Seattle
FUEL—57,271 bbls, Arizona, Baltimore
71,942 bbls, Sapelo, Hampton Roads
65,340 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Port Costa
52,719 bbls, D G Scofield, Seattle
21,343 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
55,397 bbls, Tejon, Seattle
54,000 bbls, Lebec, Portland
8,171 bbls, Lake Miraflores, Oakland
64,307 bbls, Richmond, Port Costa
65,340 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Portland
63,383 bbls, Deroche, Seattle
52,455 bbls, Topila, Portland
FURNACE—94,468 bbls, India Arrow, New York
GAS—65,262 bbls, Tiger, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,000 bbls, H M Storey, Richmond
DISTILLATE—2,840 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
1,077 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego

New Orleans Coast Trade

BAKING POWDER—16 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
BLACK, CARBON—3 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
36 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
GLASS—28 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
47 tons, Dochet, Oakland
WINDOW—37 tons, Point Gorda, Los Angeles
18 tons, Point Gorda, Oakland
OIL, COTTONSEED—19 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
PARAFFIN—26 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
13 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
POTASH—5 tons, Dochet, Oakland
SOAP—60 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
18 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
TURPENTINE—21 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
3 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
3 tons, Dochet, Portland

Port Arthur Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—40,000 bbls, Caloria, New Orleans

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID, BORIC—500 bgs, El Salvador, New York
ALBUMEN, MILK—600 bgs, Atlantic, Baltimore
ALCOHOL—100 dms, Brookdale, Seattle
DENATURED—2 dms, Glymont, Seattle
ALUMINA SULPHATE—500 pkgs, Whitney Olson, Tacoma
APRICOT KERNELS—150 bgs, El Salvador, New York
CASEIN SPREADER—1,000 bgs, El Salvador, New York
COTTONSEED CAKE—100 tons, Lake Frances, Seattle
GASOLINE—64,000 bbls, Solana, New York
65,000 bbls, R J Hanna, Paulsboro, N J
GLASS—500 pkgs, Munami, Portland
GLAUBER'S SALT—27 tons, Horace Luckenbach, Boston
GREASE—1,700 cs, Admiral Chase, Seattle
182 dms, Annie Christenson, Raymond, Wash
26 tons, Lake Frances, Seattle
LEAD ARSENATE—18 tons, Absaroka, Jacksonville
20 tons, Horace Luckenbach, Boston
MAGNESITE—22 tons, Horace Luckenbach, Boston
21 tons, Horace Luckenbach, New York
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, Atlantic, Portland, Maine
MILK POWDER—19 tons, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
OIL—30 tons, Lake Frances, Seattle
LUBRICATING—11,000 bbls, Solana, New York
509 tons, Lake Frances, Seattle
OLEOMARGARIN—10 tons, Glymont, Seattle
11 tons, Fort Armstrong, Seattle
PAINT—9 tons, Glymont, Seattle
100 pails, 300 pkgs, Wallingford, Portland, Ore
EARTH—503 bgs, Whitney Olson, Seattle
18 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Houston
PEPPER, BLACK—5 tons, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—11,000 bbls, El Cedro, Seattle
RAPESEED—1,925 bgs, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
SALT—16 tons, Glymont, Olympia
1,200 bgs, Admiral Chase, Seattle
800 pkgs, 800 bgs, Brookdale, Tacoma
500 pkgs, Brookdale, Seattle
SOAP—29 tons, Glymont, Seattle
600 crtns, Brookdale, Tacoma
SODA SILICATE—19 tons, Glymont, Tacoma
45 tons, Glymont, Port Angeles
150 bgs, Whitney Olson, Seattle
40 tons, Fort Armstrong, Tacoma

Containers Returned

New York

BARRELS—85, Tidewater Oil Co, Nerissa, Martinique
108, West India Oil Co, Fort St George, Hamilton
343, West India Oil Co, Haiti, Martinique
CARBOYS—34, Ford Motor Co, Santa Rita, Cristobal
CYLINDERS—67, Armour & Co, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
6, W L Long, Toloa, Cristobal
7, Colombian S S Co, Bogota, Port Colombia
8, Cia Di Ceroezas, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
45, Liquid Carbonic Co, Santa Rita, La Libertad
22, Armour & Co, La Playa, Santiago
10, H Bower Chemical Mfg Co, Panuco, Tampico
5, National Ammonia Co, Panuco, Tampico
14, S A Gold & Platinum Co, Mayari, Cristobal
CYLINDERS—18, Linde Air Products Co, San Lorenzo, San Juan
10, Young & Hide, San Lorenzo, San Juan
6, L W & P Armstrong, San Lorenzo, San Juan
15, Liquid Carbonic Co, San Lorenzo, San Juan
15, Prest-O-Lite Co, San Lorenzo, San Juan
7, Linde Air Products Co, San Lorenzo, San Juan
3, J H Senior, Carabobo, Curacao
49, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Carabobo, Curacao
12, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co, Carabobo, Curacao
6, Young & Hide, Carabobo, San Juan
DRUMS—15, Wilson & Co, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
148, J M Huber, Inc, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
600, The Texas Co, Bonheur, Montevideo
23, Swift & Co, Bonheur, Montevideo
60, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Bonheur, Santos
115, The Texas Co, Nerissa, Martinique
44, The Texas Co, Nerissa, St Kitts
20, West India Oil Co, Amazone, Jacmel
10, L Mundet & Sons, Madalena Odero, Lisbon
19, West India Oil Co, Haiti, Dominica
74, West India Oil Co, Haiti, Guadeloupe
20, West India Oil Co, Northern Prince, Trinidad
TUBES—195, Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Co, Santa Maria, Tocopilla
16, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Amazone, Cape Haiti

Boston

DRUMS, INK—100, J H Morrill & Co, Artigas, Manchester
STEEL—5, Jenney Mfg Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth

New Orleans

CYLINDERS—21, United State Aluminum Co, Marstenen, Georgetown
12, Pan-American Exporters, Manchioneal, Livingston
7, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Managua, Bluefields
5, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Granada, Ceiba
DRUMS—29, Pan-American Exporters, Manchioneal, Livingston
93, The Texas Oil Co, Manchioneal, Belize
149, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Managua, Bluefields
14, Standard Oil Co, Managua, Bluefields
3, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Grenada, Ceiba

San Francsico

CYLINDERS—5, F F G Harper & Co, Admiral Moser, Vancouver
DRUMS—6, California Ink Co, Inc, Emma Alexander, Victoria
25, Shell Oil Co, Admiral Moser, Vancouver
1,578, Associated Oil Co, Grays Harbor, Manila
TANKS, GAS—29, Imperial Gas Co, Canadian Coaster, Victoria

Recent Charters

ASPHALT—2,457 tons, Br S S Hopedene, Tampico to North Africa, 20s 6d, January loading (London)
COALTAR PITCH—5,500 tons, Nor S S Mathilda, New York to Sete, 15s, gross form, less 2½%, address: less 2% in lieu of weighing, full freight collect, first half, January loading
PETROLEUM—6,050 tons, Amer S S Caloria, fuel or crude, 27½c, Gulf-North Hatteras, 2 trips, January-February
6,415 tons, Amer S S Dixiano, fuel or crude, 27½c, Gulf-North Hatteras January
6,031 tons, Ital S S Riva Sicilia, Black oil, 11s 6d, Black Sea-Italy, 5 voyages, February-March
8,722 tons, Nor S S Mirita, fuel or crude, 30½c, Tampico-North Hatteras, prompt
7,190 tons, Br S S Lucuellum, refined/spirit, 28s, North Atlantic, 2 ports, French Atlantic, February 10-28
9,042 tons, Fr S S Ophelie, refined/spirit, Gulf, 2,000 tons, Havre, 30s 6d, 6,000 tons, Rouen, 30s, February
8,225 tons, Nor W V Sommerstad, refined/spirit, 32s 3d, Gulf-Marseilles, February

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau and not to this paper. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Acids, citric, pure, without lead, and pure tartaric:—Purchase, Bogota, Colombia (43066).

Asenious acid, oxalic acid, potash permanganate, potash carbonate, soda nitrate, refined ammonia choloride, copper sulphate, manganium sulphate, lead acetate, zinc sulphate, crude and refined iodine, lead oxide, chromium oxide, crude and distilled glycerin, acetone, solvents, and industrial benzol:—Agency Paris (43117).

Coaltar products:—Agency Paris (43117).

Cosmetics and toilet preparations:—Agency Berlin (42102).

Cottonseed and linseed cake, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut cake, and grain screenings:—Purchase, Glasgow (43154).

Cottonseed meal, in carload lots:—Purchase, Glasgow (43154).

Dyes, natural:—Agency, Paris (43117).

Glass, heat-resisting:—Agency, Hamburg (43111).

Kafir corn, fish meal, meat meal, rice wasts, etc:—Agency, Hamburg (43072).

Linseed oil, naval stores, and sulphur compounds:—Agency, Paris (43117).

Medicines, prepared, and toilet preparations:—Agency and purchase, Montreal (43106).

Oils, fats, and greases:—Agency, Liverpool (43094).

Paint, titanium oxide:—Agency, Montreal (43107).

Paints:—Agency, Edmonton, Canada (43108).

Paints, lacquer:—Agency, Johannesburg, South Africa (43103).

Seeds, grass, including white clover:—Purchase, Bloemfontein, South Africa (43080).

Soda bicarbonate:—Purchase, Bogota, Colombia (43066).

Tri-soda phosphate:—Agency and purchase, Montreal (43105).

Zinc, lead, and tungsten:—Agency, Vienna (43120).

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—1 car, El Coston, New York
BARTH—2 cars, El Alba, New York
2 cars, El Coston, New York
GASOLINE—82,000 bbls, W J Hanna, New York
LARD SUBSTITUTE—1 car, El Alba, New York
1 car, El Coston, New York
OIL, FISH—1 car, El Estero, Baltimore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—26,000 bbls, W C Teagle, New York
58,000 bbls, J C Donnell, Philadelphia
55,000 bbls, Brandywine, New York
31,000 bbls, A C Bedford, Boston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—18,000 bbls, Charles Pratt, New York
21,500 bbls, William G Warden, New York
QUICKSILVER—1 car, El Coston, New York
ROSIN—100 bbls, Pecos, New York
SALT—8 cars, El Estero, Baltimore
SULPHUR—2,500 tons, Manhattan Island, San Francisco

Houston Coast Trade

LARD SUBSTITUTE—24,451 lbs, Manhattan Island, Oakland
OIL, FUEL—32,000 bbls, Harry Farnum, New York
45,000 bbls, Elizabeth Kellogg, New Orleans

Crude Petroleum Output in November

Daily Average Production 237,000 Barrels Below October And Is Lowest Since December, 1928

According to reports received by the United States Bureau of Mines, the production of crude petroleum in the United States during November, 1929, amounted to 78,161,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,605,000 barrels. This represents a decline of 237,000 barrels in daily average production from the previous month and is the lowest production rate for any month since December, 1928.

The most important factor in the decline in production in November was a material curtailment at the Long Beach and Santa Fe Springs, California, fields. West Texas and Seminole, the most important factors in the Mid-Continent, also declined in November, but the Oklahoma City pool, the chief center of interest at present, recorded an increase in November. With but one or two exceptions, all of the remaining States and districts declined in output in November.

The material decline in production was reflected in crude stocks east of California which decreased from 384,502,000 barrels on November 1 to 380,393,000 barrels on November 30. This decline of 4,109,000 barrels was the largest withdrawal from these stocks since August, 1925. The drop in output at Long Beach and Santa Fe Springs was reflected in California crude stocks, both light and heavy grades in that State declining for the first time in many months.

Data on Important Fields

As was the case in October, all of the flush producing fields of the country, with the exception of the Oklahoma City pool, declined in output in November. The daily average output of the Oklahoma City field amounted to 55,000 barrels in November as compared with 41,000 barrels in October. This field continued to hold the spotlight in the Mid-Continent district and a number of large wells were completed during the month. An outstanding response to the curtailment efforts in California was evidenced at both Long Beach and Santa Fe Springs, the former declining from a daily average of 163,000 barrels in October to 116,000 barrels in November, the latter falling even more noticeably from 268,000 barrels in October to 161,000 barrels in November. Seminole continued to decline steadily, though the November decrease was less market than that of October. The daily average output of the West Texas fields also continued to fall off, the result principally of the rapid decline in the Hendricks field.

Stocks at Seminole reflected the decline in output and fell off from 18,577,000 barrels on hand the first of the month to 17,754,000 barrels on November 30.

Oil well completions in the Seminole district declined from 108 in October to 50 in November, or more than 50 percent. Fewer wells were completed in the Long Beach field, but both West Texas and Santa Fe Springs recorded a material increase in total initial production in November. The total number of wells drilling on November 30 in the four fields cited above was 760 compared with 822 a month previous. Details follow:—

Production and Gravity

	Barrels						
	November, 1929		October, 1929		November, 1928		Ave.
	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	grav.
Seminole-St. Louis, etc.	9,790,000	326,000	11,004,000	355,000	{8,913,000 {3,890,000	297,000 130,000	39.0 40.0
Oklahoma City	1,644,000	55,000	1,280,000	41,000	.....	.....	39.0
West Texas	10,652,000	355,000	11,369,000	367,000	10,245,000	342,000	30.0
Long Beach	3,467,000	116,000	5,046,000	163,000	5,870,000	196,000	26.0
Santa Fe Springs	4,838,000	161,000	8,320,000	268,000	1,641,000	55,000	33.0

Stocks at Seminole—St. Louis, Etc.

	Nov., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	*Nov., 1928.
Producers' stocks	537,000	525,000	439,000
Tank-farm stocks	17,217,000	18,052,000	17,025,000
Total stocks	17,754,000	18,577,000	17,464,000

* Includes stocks at Seminole only.

Record of Wells in November

	Completions			Total initial	Average initial	Drilling
	Oil.	Gas.	Dry.	production.	production.	Nov. 30.
Seminole, St. Louis, etc.	50	4	21	31,100	600	283
West Texas	73	0	42	115,500	1,600	258
Long Beach	9	..	..	5,200	600	53
Santa Fe Springs	20	..	..	56,600	2,800	166

General Production Statistics

Production

	Barrels					
	November, 1929		October, 1929		Jan.-Nov.,	Jan.-Nov.,
Field.	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	1929.	1928.
Appalachian	2,937,000	97,900	3,201,000	103,300	30,739,000	28,496,000
Lima-Indiana	115,000	3,900	134,000	4,300	1,439,000	1,547,000
Michigan	393,000	13,100	505,000	16,300	3,982,000	523,000
Illinois-S. W. Indiana	584,000	19,500	642,000	20,700	6,649,000	6,822,000
Midcontinent	45,382,000	1,512,700	49,175,000	1,586,300	537,727,000	504,879,000
Gulf Coast	5,224,000	174,100	5,299,000	168,000	50,293,000	42,524,000
Rocky Mountain	2,208,000	73,600	2,338,000	75,400	24,098,000	26,900,000
California	21,318,000	710,600	26,000,000	867,700	270,337,000	*210,290,000
U. S. totals	78,161,000	2,605,400	88,104,000	2,842,000	925,264,000	821,981,000
Light crude	69,409,000	2,313,700	79,183,000	2,554,200	832,852,000	734,402,000
Heavy crude	8,752,000	291,700	8,921,000	287,800	92,412,000	87,579,000

* Includes 6,000 barrels for Alaska and Utah.

Crude Petroleum Stocks in the United States

	Barrels		
	Nov. 30, 1929.	Oct. 31, 1929.	Nov. 30, 1928.
At refineries east of California	44,235,000	44,863,000	40,767,000
Pipe-line and tank-farm stocks east of California—Gross	354,178,000	357,871,000	343,083,000
Net	336,028,000	339,324,000	323,613,000
Foreign crude petroleum on Atlantic Coast	105,000	71,000	67,000
Foreign crude petroleum on Gulf Coast	25,000	44,000	175,000
Total refinery, pipe-line, and tank-farm stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum east of California	380,393,000	384,502,000	367,622,000
Producers' stocks (not included above, approximate—East of California	6,150,000	6,270,000	6,608,000
California	656,000	694,000	*.....

* Not available.

California Oil Through Panama Canal to Eastern Ports

	Barrels				
	Nov., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	Nov., 1928.	Jan.-Nov., 1929.	Jan.-Nov., 1928.
Crude oil	.....	.....	147,000	1,299,000	2,301,000
Gasoline	2,131,000	2,299,000	1,288,000	21,307,000	14,892,000
Tops	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,000
Kerosene	50,000	54,000	.....	176,000	1,000
Gas oil	332,000	491,000	282,000	3,208,000	2,254,000
Fuel oil	3,000	28,000	2,000	104,000	845,000
Lubricants	.....	12,000	73,000	171,000	333,000
Asphalt	2,000	2,000	3,000	26,000	27,000
Total refined products	2,518,000	2,886,000	1,648,000	25,192,000	18,691,000

Imports and Exports

	Barrels					
	November, 1929		October, 1929		Jan.-Nov.,	Jan.-Nov.,
	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	1929.	1928.
Imports	4,535,000	151,200	5,766,000	186,000	73,028,000	72,960,000
Exports	2,580,000	86,000	2,869,000	92,500	24,285,000	17,437,000

Number of Producing Wells Completed

Nov., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	Nov., 1928.	Jan.-Nov., 1929.	Jan.-Nov., 1928.
1,404	1,535	1,187	14,455	11,456

The Superior Oil Corporation has disposed of its holdings in Kentucky fields to the Petroleum Exploration, Inc., at a price of about $70,000. The Superior Corporation will devote its attention wholly to the Midcontinent field.

The operators in the Darst Creek field, Guadalupe county, Texas, have put their proration program into effect, limiting the production of the field for the first half of the month to its present market outlet of 15,000 barrels daily.

Ferguson Heads F. T. C.

Commissioner G. S. Ferguson, jr., has been named chairman of the Federal Trade Commission for 1930, succeeding Commissioner Edgar A. McCulloch, chairman during the past year. Mr. Ferguson was elected under the commission's rotation policy, which provides that commissioners shall serve as chairman for one year in the order of their seniority.

Mr. Ferguson is a native of North Carolina, having been appointed to the commission from that state by President Coolidge in November, 1927. He formerly attended the United States Naval Academy and the University of North Carolina, graduating in law from the university in 1900. He practiced law first in Waynesville, N. C., then in Greensboro; was counsel of the Southern Railway in Greensboro, from 1908 to 1918; and assistant general counsel of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Washington, from 1918 to 1921. He resumed the practice of law in Greensboro in 1921.

Imports Detained by U. S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended January 8 on determination by the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration that the products were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs law, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Cassia oil, 15 drums, heavy metals and resins.

Cod oil, 30 barrels and 150 casks, not United States Pharmacopeia.

Codliver oil, poultry, 50 drums, not United States Pharmacopeia.

Codliver oil settlings, 6 barrels, pending proof of legitimate use.

Codliver oil tablets, 1 case, false and fraudulent therapeutic claims.

Egg yolk, granular, 56 cases, made from partially decomposed yolk.

Egg yolk, spray dried, 224 cases, made from partially decomposed yolk.

Mace, 64 cases, worm-eaten.

Pastilles, 1 case, false and fraudulent therapeutic claims.

Squill, 26 bags, not United States Pharmacopeia.

N. Y. Drug Section Re-elects Prickitt

(Continued from page 21)

May Be Assessed

Following the report of the chairman of the section, S. B. Penick, treasurer, read the following statement of the financial condition of the section:—Cash balance in hand after settlement of expenses for the annual dinner, $183.08; cash received during the year, $140.51, making a total of $323.59; total disbursements, $251.35; cash balance on hand December 31, 1929, $72.24. The treasurer also commented on the low state of funds at present, and intimated that a small assessment might shortly be made against the members. In the event that the annual dinner, to be held March 4 at the Hotel Roosevelt, shows a profit, the assessment may be avoided, according to Mr. Penick.

The report of the executive committee was read by Mr. McDonough, its chairman, who in a graceful preface to his remarks credited Mr. McConnell, the secretary, with having prepared and written the document. The report dealt in detail with the work of the section during the year, treating carefully of the monthly meetings held during the active season and the highly successful annual dinner, last March.

Delivery Problems

Mr. McDonough took up the matter of the abandonment of the so-called "constructive delivery" stations in New York, saying in part:—

The section interpleaded in the exhaustive hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting against the abolition of these constructive stations, and regret to report that the commission, by a majority opinion, denied our petition and directed the revocation of the railroad tariffs for constructive stations, which were therefore discontinued on September 25, 1929.

It is significant that almost immediately upon this action by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the several railway companies appointed a special joint committee of railway officials to study a plan for store door delivery This matter had been the subject of numerous investigations and reports by the Board of Trade and its committee promptly submitted to the special committee of railroad officials the outline of a plan therefor. No final action has yet been taken in the matter, but your committee is encouraged that some plan of store door delivery will be adopted in the near future that will inure to the benefit and accommodation of every house in the section, as well as every other line of industry in New York.

Touching on the discussion of traffic and delivery at the November meeting, Mr. McDonough reported that, the chairman of the section having been authorized to appoint a special committee to get information on this matter, the following representatives of the various lines of the trade were appointed:—Turner F. Currens, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company; N. G. Mackelcan, of Innis, Speiden & Co.; A. Bakst, of Bakst Brothers; R. V. S. Hillier, of the R. Hillier's Son Company; George N. McGlynn, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard.

Membership Decreased

The report of the committee on membership by George Haisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co., contained somewhat startling data and resulted in considerable discussion from the floor. This report was as follows:—

The committee on membership reports the election of the following new members during the past year:—Chemical Solvents, Inc., Bauel & Black, Monmouth Chemical Company, Old Dutch Mustard Company, American Commercial Alcohol Corporation.

During the same period resignations from membership have been received from the following concerns:—National Remedy Company, American Linseed Company, Haslor & Co., Atlantic Coal Tar Distillates Company, Hiscox Chemical Company, Haas & Waldstein, Mathieson Alkali Works, Scott & Bowne, Zinsser & Co., August Giece & Son, Solon Palmer, C. J. Schillings & Co., Daggett & Ramsdell, Archibald & Lewis Company, H. J. Baker & Bro., Bayer Company, A. Klipstein & So.

This list of resignations is altogether too long and embraces the names of several houses which have been identified with the section for many years. It cannot be that these houses are no longer interested in the work of the section, in the benefits of which they have participated.

In our experiences sometimes resignations are forwarded by junior executives or clerks of houses without the knowledge of the principals in such houses. This presents a difficult problem which the committee has endeavored from time to time to overcome, sometimes successfully and sometimes unsuccessfully.

The key to the condition lodges directly in the hands of members of the section, whose acquaintance with the principals in the various concerns enables them to get into personal touch with these concerns with the result that the resignations are withdrawn or cancelled. The committee, therefore, submits the following recommendation:—

1. That the members examine the foregoing list of resignations and immediately select one or more with whom they may have personal or business relations and induce them to withdraw the resignation. This is as important as the solicitation of new members. Therefore, members are urged to immediately co-operate in the effort to retain such memberships.

2. It is assumed by the committee that the several reports submitted at the annual meeting will be printed and distributed as usual, and that such leaflet will contain the list of members of the section as of January 1, 1930.

The committee therefore requests that each member will examine such printed list to learn which of their coadjutors are enrolled in our membership, and select such other business friends and acquaintances as they think can be induced to accept membership in the section.

The membership committee cannot accomplish all the results expected of them; they must have the personal influence and co-operation of every member. A few moments of time and a few personal letters by each member will very greatly aid in its effort to make the section the largest and most representative local association of the drug, chemical, essential oils and allied lines, in the country.

Mr. Penick said that he felt the executive committee was responsible for the comparatively light attendance at the annual meeting, the first Monday after the New Year not being propitious. He felt it would be wrong to pass by the membership committee report without expressing the thought that the numerous resignations outlined therein were not a reflection on the excellent work done by the section during the past year; in his opinion it was the best year of the many passed since he joined. Great enthusiasm on the part of members had brought great results to the drug, chemical and allied trades. Stressing the high enthusiasm of Mr. Huisking in the work of getting new members, Mr. Penick closed with a declaration that he himself had failed to give Mr. Huisking much concrete support by actually soliciting memberships. He felt that many others had failed and then pledged himself to aid the membership committee this year by direct and personal solicitation.

Trade Conditions

In the absence of William J. Schieffelin, Jr., of Schieffelin & Co., the report of the chairman of the committee on jobbing druggists was read by Secretary McConnell. The committee declared that the year had been one of much competition, but that a fairly satisfactory volume of business had been done and trade generally was in healthy condition.

In an extended report covering the activities of the legislative committee, Dr. H. C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, outlined the many bills introduced into State and national legislatures, stating what had been done to combat those opposed to the best interests of the drug, chemical, and allied trades, and indicating the disposal of the proposed legislation. He also mentioned bills recently introduced into several legislative bodies, all of which will receive the closest attention of the committee.

Steady and satisfactory business at prices somewhat lower than in the previous year was reported by the committee of manufacturing chemists, A. A. Teeter, of Charles Pfizer & Co., chairman. Tariff anxiety was mentioned as a deterent to normal business conditions especially in view of the consolidation of the strong position

of European cartels. Competition had been keen despite the many mergers that had come in the drug trade during the year.

F. J. Hubbard, of Sharp & Dohme, chairman of the committee on manufacturing pharmacists, reported the successful outcome of the committee's endeavor to check the intention of the department of health to require that rubbing alcohol be labeled "poison," and its success in securing an amendment to the sanitary code of the city permitting the sale of bichloride of mercury titurate tablets without the word "poison" being impressed on each tablet.

Essential Oils Lower

Owing to the inability of A. D. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers, chairman of the committee on essential oils, F. D. Armstrong, of that company, presented the committee's report, which was as follows:—

The committee on essential oils at the beginning of 1929 reported its belief that there was nothing on the horizon to indicate any reduction in the volume of business, that the year would witness further improvement and that the trade could look forward with full confidence for at least the first six months.

This forecast not only has been substantiated, but it is now apparent that the essential oil trade has enjoyed an even more prosperous year, not only in volume of orders, but in tonnage as well. The only unsatisfactory period has been the last two months of 1929, both showing a slight decrease over the corresponding months of the previous year. This, to some extent, might be attributed to the cessation of buying on account of approaching inventory coupled with steadily declining market prices for some of those oils which annually contribute most heavily to the year's tonnage.

A study of the thirty-two oils responsible for the major portion of the tonnage shows that over the first six months prices in general maintained approximately the same levels prevailing at the end of 1928. During the last half of the year a general and continued, decline took place and by December 31 prices of many of the more important oils were well down to and in some cases below normal.

Of these thirty-two oils twenty-two showed marked price declines, one remaining stationary, while nine advanced. The advance of three of the nine and decline of six of the twenty-two was so slight as practically to be negligible. The decline in values during this period amounted to slightly more than 25 percent, although in tonnage business was even greater than that of 1928, so that in general 1929 should be considered as a very satisfactory year.

For the committee on tares, Irving McKesson, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, chairman, reported unsuccessful attempts to procure a larger tare allowance from the shippers of Curacao aloes. He said the matter had been put into the hands of the Department of Commerce for further trial. For chemicals, C. Leith Speiden, of Innis, Speiden & Co., reported finding business good in 1929 and the outlook favorable for 1930. Prices had been firm and sales had been steady at well-maintained volume until the last two months of the year. Contract bookings have been coming along satisfactorily.

With the main business of the evening out of the way, Mr. McDonough paid a stirring tribute to the executive ability of Mr. Prickitt, emphasizing his ability to pick men to do work as being the largest single factor in the excellent work done during the year. Mr. Prickitt responded graciously, pledging himself to intensive work during the year ahead.

Jesse L. Hopkins, of J. L. Hopkins & Co., reported the death of H. B. Harding, of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, January 4. At the request of Mr. Prickitt, Mr. Hopkins agreed to serve as a committee of one to convey the sympathy of the section to those surviving Mr. Harding, and also to prepare a resolution of esteem and sympathy to be presented at the February meeting of the section.

Mr. McConnell reported the death of Charles Blair Leighton, of W. J. Bush & Co. He read a resolution condoling the company for the loss of its president and sympathizing with the surviving family. The resolution was adopted, and the secretary directed to send copies to the company and Mrs. Leighton.

The secretary also reported receipt of a letter from a New York business house emphasizing the company's exasperating experiences in the delays which attend the liquidation of customs entries in this port. The matter was referred to the special committee having in hand the general subject of delays that hamper business.

In reply to a question concerning the two forms of membership connoted by the bills recently sent out by the New York Board of Trade, one being called "active" and costing $100, and the other being designated "regular" and costing $50, Mr. McConnell said that all the by-laws allow is the $50 fee. He recommended that member houses pay that amount, explaining that the creation of a $100 membership was done to cover a special condition affecting a few individual houses not in the drug, chemical, or allied trades.

On motion by Charles Littel, of C. S. Littel & Co., seconded by Charles L. Huisking, the treasurer was directed to pay the secretary $100 as an inadequate expression of the section's appreciation of Mr. McConnell's services; he serves without pay.

Under authority voted him by the section, Mr. Prickitt appointed special committees to develop the work suggested in the fall meetings of the section. The several chairmen are:—Insurance, Francis J. McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works; cost of telegraph service, looking to preparation of a code, if possible, S. W. Fraser, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.; customs delays, J. B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; location of the drug trade, Charles L. Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co.

Gums, Waxes, Shellac

(Continued from page 63)

Shellac

Although some very fair business was done in the London and Calcutta markets last week, price trend was downward most of the time. However, in all probability it was the business done that eventually brought about a stiffening of quotations, ending in a moderate rise. On the spot, bleachers advanced prices 1c. for the January-February delivery and also raised the March delivery 2c. The schedule of prices was as follows:—January-February one to twenty-four barrels 47c. per pound; twenty-five to 99 barrels, 46c.; one hundred or more barrels, 45c.; March deliveries, 1c. above the January-February prices. Two schedules of prices prevailed for shellac varnish. One was for the Metropolitan district which meant all of Greater New York; the other was for deliveries outside of that area and was known by the technical description of Zone A. The prices for the Metropolitan district were as follows:—Orange, five pound cut, $1.75 per gallon; four and a half pound cut, $1.65; four pound cut, $1.55; three and a half pound cut, $1.40; white, five pound cut, $2.05; four and a half pound cut, $1.95; four pound cut, $1.85; there and a half pound cut, $1.70. The low prices in the Metropolitan area was due to the excessive competition that has arison because of special and disturbing conditions. Zone prices were 20c. per gallon more.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellac, for later delivery, have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent corresponding prices here, which include handling and other charges)—

	Jan. 10		Jan. 3	
	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. Lb.	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. Lb.
March	139	32.1	149	34.3
May	142	32.8	151	34.9

Day-today closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight	
	March.	May.
January 4	149s.	151s.
January 6	146s.	148s.
January 7	136s.	139s.
January 8	135s.	137s.
January 9	137s.	139s.
January 10	139s.	142s.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for U.S.S.A., T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound	
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.
January	28¾c.	31⅞c.
February	29c.	32⅝c.

The highest quotation last week was 31½c. per pound at which shellac was bought.

James W. Byrnes, president of the James W. Byrnes Shellac Company, this city, has returned from an extended business trip along the Pacific Coast.

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CENTRIFUGALS (Extractors)

24—20 to 60" Standard makes.

DISTILLING EQUIPMENT

10—Copper Columns, 12 to 60" dia.
15—Condensers, 50 to 1,200 sq. ft.

DRYERS—KILNS

4—Proctor & Gordon, 2 to 8 trucks; also 4 tray type.
9—Devine, Nos. 11, 23, 32, 34, 56.
4—Stokes, Devine, 3 x 15', 4 x 20', 5 x 25'.

EVAPORATORS AND PANS

2—Zaremba & Scott, single effects.
3—40 to 200 gal. Copper and C. I. Vac. Pans.

FILTER PRESSES

8—Iron, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 and 42".
6—Wood, 24, 30, 32, 36 and 42".
4—Kelly, Nos. 150, 250 and 450.
7—Sweetlands, Nos. 2, 7, 10, 11 and 12.
4—Oliver, 3 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 12.
2—American, 6', 8', 2 and 4 discs.

GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS

6—Raymond, Nos. 1, 0, 00 and 0000.
4—Schutz-O'Neill, 16, 20, 22 and 28".

PAINT AND INK MILLS

10—5 x 12, 9 x 28, 12 x 30, 16 x 40".
10—12 to 36" dia. Iron and Stone Mills.
6—Pebble Mills, 10 to 500 gals.

KETTLES

9—Jack. open and closed, 50 to 1,000 gals.
18—Copper and Aluminum Kettles, 10 to 250 gals.

MIXERS

5—W. & P. Jack. and Plain, 9 to 300 gals.
4—Dough Mixers, 1 to 5 bbls.
3—Pony Mixers, 8 to 40 gals.
7—Day and Gedge Gray, 50 to 3,000 lbs.

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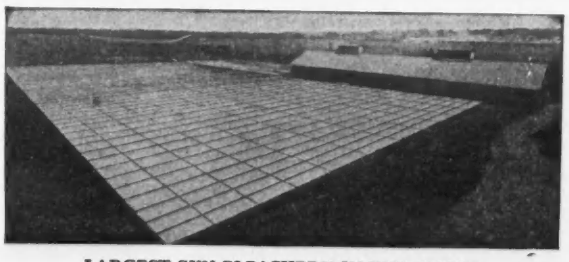

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Business Opportunities

(Continued from page 73)

Positions Wanted

SUPERINTENDENT oil refinery by a graduate chemist with superintendent's experience in refining and processing edible vegetable oil, making lard compounds, working refinery by-products up into soap and soap powder. BOX 124, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST able to assume full charge over the manufacture and chemical control of full line pharmaceuticals and proprietaries. Thoroughly familiar with all phases of the industry, including research in formulating. BOX 125, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Ten years' practical experience formulating, testing and manufacturing industrial and retail paint, varnish and lacquer products. Four years' practical experience supervising production. Extensive experience in technical service work. BOX 126, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Surplus Stock Purchased

WE PURCHASE surplus and discontinued stocks of chemicals, oils, gums, waxes, intermediates and allied products. Look over your inventory now and furnish us with full particulars of your stock. Entire inventories and plant stocks purchased regardless of quantity or condition. Superior Chemical Company, 154 Chambers street, New York, Barclay 0436.

LIQUIDATION

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF LARGE

LACQUER PLANT

JERSEY CITY

PRINCIPAL ITEMS

1—5'x4' Patterson Pebble Mill.
1—3' 9"x4' Abbe Pebble Mill.
3—36"x42" Abbe Pebble Mills.
1—Ross 30-B Change Can Mixer.
4—30"x33" Abbe Pebble Mills.
5—12x30 Roller Mills, Ross, Kent, Day.
2—15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, motor driven.
Miscellaneous—Storage Tanks, Kettles, Mixers, etc.

WIRE---WRITE---PHONE

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
15-17-19 Park Row, N Y. C. Barclay 0600

At Big Savings

Used Chemical And Industrial Machinery

At our new plant, 429-437 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J., we are now fully stocked with one of the finest assortments of the most efficient makes of up-to-date used machinery—all in first class condition and ready for immediate service.

Send us your inquiries.

We will buy your idle equipment—cash down

DRYERS

1—Wolf Experimental Dryer
2—Devine; 5 Shelves
2—Devine; 11 Shelves

CRUSHERS AND MILLS

3—Raymond Mills; 0, 00 and 0000
2—Creasey Ice Crushers
2—Ross Crusher Grinders
1—Jeffrey Spike Roll Crusher
1—Mascerator
1—Gruendler; XXXX, Belted; New

CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS

2—Troy; Belted, 20-in. Basket
2—Troy; 24-in. Basket
1—Tolhurst; 26-in. Basket
2—Troy; 30-in. Basket
2—De Laval; Type No. 300

KETTLES AND MIXERS

3—Dopp Jacketed..... 30 gals.
9—C. I. Jacketed Kettles... 40 gals.
30—Dopp Jacketed..... 60 gals.
9—Copper.....5 to 300 gals.
160—Aluminum.....40 to 80 gals.
9—Jacketed Mixing Kettles from 400 to 2000 gals.

DISTILLING APPARATUS

6—Rectifying Columns, 10-in. to 24-in. dia.
5—Copper Dephlegmators, 18-in. and 24-in. dia.
2—Stokes Water Stills
4—Aluminum Stills ..... 115 gals.
6—Copper Stills.....70 to 1100 gals.
9—Steel Stills.....100 to 3000 gals.

TANKS

350—Tanks, open top, closed, rectangular, round, vertical and horizontal, for storage and pressure. Capacities from 50 to 9,000 gals.

OFFICE—WAREHOUSE and YARDS

429-437 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

Telephones—Waverly 7707-7708

Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc.

FOAM A BARYTES

THE WHITEST BARYTES IN THE WORLD

NATIONAL PIGMENTS & CHEMICAL COMPANY

Factory, St. Louis, Mo. 136 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance, at 12 Gold Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

CONNECTIONS WANTED by established concern, located in Philadelphia, now selling large quantities of vegetable oils, animal oils and fats, acids, and other raw materials used by soap manufacturers and the textile industry. BOX 109, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO A reliable manufacturer of raw materials we offer our services as representative on commission basis. District: New York and nearby. Trades: Paint, varnish, printing ink manufacturers with whom we have contacts of value. BOX 130, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

MEN with experience in sales or manufacture of paints and varnishes or allied products, to represent tung oil corporation in New York City and adjoining territory. Phone Pennsylvania 8203 for appointment.

Businesses Offered

PAINT and Varnish manufacturing business for sale or trade. Complete equipment for the manufacture of varnish as well as paint. Will stand rigid investigation. Steady and profitable. Experience not necessary, will instruct personally and thoroughly. Partners cannot agree and have decided to sell out. Price, including real estate, $35,-000.00. This business will earn a fortune for any business man that takes hold of it and runs it properly. The foundation is laid, you do the rest. Chicago location. BOX 114, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment, 50 West Third street. Spring 8955.

FOR SALE—Thirty-in. stone paint mills, 26-in. stone paint mills, 20-in. stone paint mills, 50-gallon twin paste mixers and 100-gallon lead mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 2195.

FOR SALE—Twelve Abbe No. 3 pebble mills, silex lined, porcelain lined and unlined; No. 601 De Laval clarifier; two Ross water-cooled stone mills; two 40-gal. pony mixers; 9 x 28, 12 x 30, 16 x 40 roller mills; 8-truck Proctor dryer; etc. Send for complete lists. Stein-Brill Corporation, New York City.

FOR SALE—Bottle fillers, crown cork capping machines, labeling machines, filters, centrifugal and rotary pumps. Also DeLaval and Sharples clarifiers, copper and aluminum stills, copper, aluminum and iron kettles, gas and coal steam boilers, copper columns dephlegmators and condensers. Machinery and Equipment Co., 429-437 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—Six W. & P. mixers, size 15, class Bb, 100-gallon working capacity; five 30 x 30 Shriver iron filter presses, plate and frame, 32 chambers each; one 6-truck Gordon-Davis dryer, 1,800 sq. ft.; one Hoepner filling and weighing machine; four Day pony mixers, 2½, 8, 15 and 40 gallons; four Pfaudler glass-lined storage tanks, 200 and 300 gallons; one 100-gallon jacketed W. & P. mixer; one 400-gallon copper steam jacketed kettle. BOX 103, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—One Kane gas boiler; one drug mill; two granulating mixers; two Stokes rotary tablet machines; one Stokes Eureka tablet machine. BOX 104, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

THIS WEEK'S special:—One 10-stem Standard automatic liquid vacuum filling machine, equipped with A. C. motor; price, $1,000.00. Other used, good as new equipment at equally low prices. Try us. Chemical Machinery Co., 405 East 15th Street, New York City. Stuyvesant 8139.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED — Four 100-gallon steam jacketed Werner & Pileiderer double geared mixers, or two 200-gallon; give full particulars, where can be inspected and lowest price. BOX 105, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

COPPER STILLS and kettles, 25 to 400 gals.; cast-iron filter presses; storage tanks, 2,000 to 20,000 gals.; autoclaves, 1 to 10 gals. BOX 102, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FACTORY PROPERTY for sale between New York and Philadelphia on main line C. R. R. of N. J. and near new concrete highway nearing completion as air line between the two cities. Two plots, one has two acres with building 22 x 60, three floors, 300 ft. railroad siding; other three and a half acres is fully equipped fertilizer plant, which can be converted into grinding and mixing plant for dry colors, etc.; building is 100 x 150, has 800 ft. siding, with loading platform of 300 ft. The plots adjoin and may be purchased together or separately. Close proximity to plants of Johns Manville, Sherwin-Williams, Calco works of American Cyanamid Co., and new site recently purchased by Bakelite Company. A real bargain. Owner going out of business; will consider any reasonable offer. For particulars apply: Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc., 40 Rector street, New York, N. Y.

RAILROAD SIDING, unrestricted district, Brooklyn. Modern two story-basement brick building, ground floor truck level height; 12 ft. headroom throughout; elevator, office, yard; near subway. Price, $43,000. Rent, 34c. sq. ft. Technical Service Company, Fitzroy 6472.

Factories Wanted

PAINT and varnish factory wanted. Must have at least four fires, center fuse, etc. Prefer buying going industrial business. Give list of machinery and full particulars in first letter. Reply to M. I. Cohen, 845 Seventh avenue, New York City.

WILL RENT or buy factory in Brooklyn; about 10,000 square feet, suitable for paint and varnish. State details. BOX 117, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factory Sites

DEEP WATERFRONT, 40-foot draught; within free lighterage zone; eight to twelve acres; frontage 450 to 800 ft. Solid level upland; dock; warfinger's quarters; trolleys, busses one block. Price right; easy terms. Trembley Company, Inc., 95 Liberty street, New York.

Investment Offered

ONE OR MORE Gentiles may invest (with or without services) up to $25,000 in small Philadelphia chemical business, now operating profitably. Capital to be used for expansion. BOX 119, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

LINOLEATE - MANGANESE — True linoleate, made from pure linseed oil only; completely dehydrated. "Every pound the same." Made and sold by the Pantasote Leather Co., Passaic, N. J.

Materials Wanted

CHECK INVENTORIES!! Cash for any quantity surplus finished or raw materials — chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, gums, etc. Entire plants liquidated or merged. Telephone, telegraph, our expense. Synthochemicals, Inc., 58 Gold street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELL US paint and varnish material, raw or finished products in any packages. Cash for any quantity. BOX 994, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BY-PRODUCTS WANTED—Low-priced chemical by-products, liquid or solid, are wanted by this advertiser. If you have such materials please communicate with BOX 106, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SELL US inventory or contract surplus, off-standard, discontinued chemicals, drugs, intermediates, glues, oils, colors, waxes, metals, solvents, lacquers, paints, by-products, sludges, close-out finished stocks. BOX 107, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ODD LOTS drug specialties, cosmetics, sundries, hair tonics, etc. Will pay cash. BOX 111, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Partners Wanted

PARTNER WANTED for small paint factory. Good opportunity for the right party. BOX 120, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

LACQUER SALESMAN wanted with following and experience in the industrial trade. Opportunity to make connections with reliable manufacturer. Write, giving full details, BOX 116, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT SALESMAN with established trade, to sell on commission basis in New York City and adjacent territory for Newark, New Jersey, paint house, making a first class line for the industrial and jobbing trade. This is a good opportunity for the right man. Address: Paint, BOX 121, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE and fungicide manufacturer requires services of chemist. Must have had experience in the line. State fully qualifications and salary expected. BOX 128, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN with good experience selling methanol or industrial alcohol. Require strong sales personality and thorough knowledge of selling methods, distribution, etc. Technical education helpful. Good opportunity with progressive eastern company. BOX XYZ 131, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PIGMENT AND printing ink chemist desires position; years of experience with leading house has made him familiar with all branches of the industry. BOX 101, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TECHNICAL MAN, eight years' experience in varnishes and three years in lacquer; experienced in making full line of lacquers and varnishes, also black japans and lacquer undercoats; reference furnished. BOX 113, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MAN — Experienced in manufacture and sales of seed, nut and animal oils, open for engagement, familiar with sources of raw material supply. BOX 123, Oil, Paint and Drug reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST with 12 years' experience as buyer of chemicals, oils, botanicals, etc., as well as in manufacturing proprietary specialties, U.S.P. and N.F. preparations. Seeks a new connection; 8 years with present employers. Capable, never overbuys and turns out a large amount of work in short order. Specialist in veterinary remedies, from powders to ampoules. Go anywhere. BOX 115, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES DIRECTOR, age 40, college graduate, expert correspondent, with wide domestic and export experience (chemicals and drugs) seeks highly responsible position, ensuring a future. Traveled extensively. Versed in Spanish. Remuneration secondary. BOX 118, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST-EXECUTIVE—Sulphonated oils and specialties for tannery, textile and specialty trades; has many years' experience, covering production, chemical control, research, selling and executive business; wishes position where initiative, ability and a very thorough knowledge of above fields would be backed to show decidedly remunerative results. Box 122, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED PAINT and varnish salesman with 18 years' successful sales experience; have excellent following in New York city; desire to make permanent connection with reputable paint and varnish manufacturer. BOX 127, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MAN with chemical training and experience in manufacturing varnishes, lacquers and paints desires connection in any department of paint factory; salary no object. BOX 129, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DYES, CHEMICALS, tanning materials, gums, sizes, etc. Salesman with 15 years' experience, good following with tanners and textile manufacturers now available. BOX 132, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

(Continued on page 72)

PREPARE NOW!

Be ready for your share of 1930's good business by checking up on your machinery requirements. Replace your old or install a larger machine. Select them from our wide stock at our Yards and Shops. We furnish you with good Used Rebuilt and Guaranteed Machinery at substantial savings over new costs. We pay cash for your idle machines—single items or complete plants. Send us your list now.

IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AUTOCLAVES
2—250-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.
1—400-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.

DRYERS
1—Proctor Tunnel Dryer.
4—Proctor and Gordon, tray and truck.
11—Vacuum Shelf, Nos. 27, 23, 12, 11.
6—Rotary Vacuum, 3 x 15' to 5 x 32'.
6—Drum Dryers, single and double, Atmospheric.

ROTARY—Direct and Indirect Heat
2—4 x 20-ft. Bartlett & Snow.
1—4 x 30-ft. Ruggles Coles.
1—5 x 30-ft. Ruggles Coles.
1—6 x 60-ft. American Process.
4—8 x 60-ft. Ruggles Coles.
18—3 x 12-ft. to 8 x 85-ft., all makes.

EVAPORATORS
8—Single, Double, Triple, Quadruple Effects; Swenson, Scott, Stokes.

CENTRIFUGALS
Copper and Steel Baskets
3—60" Tolhurst. 20" Troy.
4—48" Tolhurst. 24" Troy.
2—40" Tolhurst. 20" American.

FILTER PRESS
17—Shriver, Johnson, Sperry, 12" x 12" to 42" x 42".
12—Sweetland, Nos. 12, 11, 10, 5, 2.
8—Oliver, 3 x 2, 6 x 4, 6 x 6.

W. & P. MIXERS
1—Size 8, Jacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 8, Type 3, Unjacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 11, Type 3, Jacketed, 9 gal.
1—Size 12, Unjacketed, 20 gal.
3—Size 15, Type 7, Jacketed, 100 gal.
3—Size 15, Type 6, Jacketed, 100 gal.
2—Size 16, Type 6, Jacketed, 150 gal.
1—Size 17, Type 7, Jacketed, 200 gal.
1—Size 30, Jacketed, 2100 gal.

MIXERS
6—5,000 gal. Vertical, Coils.
1—1,000 gal. Day, Jacketed.
3—500 gal. Stokes, jacketed, Dough.
2—500 gal. Day, Jacketed, Jumbo.
24—Dough Mixers, 1 bbl. to 6 bbl.
6—60 gal. and 100 gal. Day Imperial.
14—Sizes A, B, C and D, Day Sifters and Mixers.
2—Broughton Mixers, 1200 and 1500 lb.

ROLLER MILLS
1—Day 5 x 12", water cooled.
1—Ross 9 x 24".
1—Day 9 x 30", non water cooled.
4—Day 12 x 32", water cooled.
7—12 x 30", w. c., Day, Ross, Kent.
2—Day 16 x 40", water cooled.

BALL AND PEBBLE MILLS
Laboratory Jar Mills—1 gal. jars.
2—Abbe Type "A"—12 jar mill, 1 gallon jars.
1—Porc. lined Pebble Mill, 18 x 23".
1—26 x 20" Abbe Ball Mill.
1—30 x 20" unlined Pebble Mill.
4—36 x 42" porcelain lined.
1—36" x 8' jacketed Ball Mill.
1—4' x 6' jacketed Ball Mill.
1—4'6" x 3'6" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
1—4'6" x 6' procelain Pebble Mill.
2—4' x 5' Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
2—5' x 3'6" iron lined Allis Chalmers.
1—Marcy No. 42 Ball Mill.
12—Tube Mills, all sizes.

KETTLES
All Types and Sizes
200 in stock—open top, closed, jacketed and unjacketed, with and without agitators, vertical and horizontal.
Made of Cast Iron, Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Glass Lined, Lead Lined, Duriron and Monel Metal.
Capacities from 25 gals. to 20,000 gals.
30—Bartlett & Snow jacketed agitated kettles, 9'6" x 3'.

DISTILLING UNITS
10—Badger and Lummus Copper Column Units, 54", 48", 36", 30", 24" and 12".

VACUUM PANS
10—Copper, 25 gal. to 600 gal.
2—100 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Pans.
1—6' Copper; 1—7' Cast Iron.

SULPHUR BURNERS
4—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 4' x 16', complete.

CRUSHING MACHINERY
Send for our new Bulletin listing Raymond Mills, Schutz-O'Neil Mills, Sturtevant, Fuller Lehigh, Ball and Pebble Mills, Hardinge Mills, Jaw and Gyratory Crushers, Tube Mills, Dryers and Kilns.

PAINT MACHINERY
Send for latest list of Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Burrstone Mills, Paste Mixers, Pony Mixers, Clarifiers, etc. Wanted: Your surplus paint machinery. Send us your list.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

Main Office
15-17-19 Park Row
New York, N. Y.
Phone Barclay 0600

Shops
335 Doremus Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Cable Code: Equipment

Financial Records

Slight Progress Made on Exchanges in Aimless Week—Trading in Narrow Range—Loans To Brokers Drop $72,000,000

The week was again, on the whole, aimless in the exchanges, and although trading became somewhat more active as the week neared its close, little real progress was made. Some activity and strength developed in a scattering of selected issues, notable among which was American Can. Price movements were mainly restricted to a narrow trading range, however.

Brokers' loans declined $72,000,000, bringing the total to $3,352,000,000, compared with $3,424,000,000 in the previous week, according to the Federal Reserve Bank.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price for twenty selected industrials, follows:—

December 20	191.77
December 27	199.11
January 3	204.81
January 10	206.56

Failures in the United States last week totaled 732, according to R. G. Dun & Co., compared with 501 the preceding week, and 635 in the corresponding week a year ago. Canadian failures number 72 last week, compared with 52 the preceding week, and 80 in the corresponding week a year ago.

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close Jan. 10.
Acetol Prod. A..	32½	17	23	6	..
Ahumada Lead..	5¾	2¾	4⅞	⅝	⅝
Air Reduction...	100⅝	58	233⅜	77	128⅞
Allied Chem.....	252⅜	146	364¾	197	265
pfd.	125¾	121½	125	118½	...
Allison Drug "A"	21⅞	7½	7½	⅜	⅜
"B"	15½	3½	5⅜	½	¾
Alum. Co.....	197⅜	120	549½	146	..
pfd.	110¼	104	108½	103	108
Am. Ag. Chem..	26	15⅞	25⅜	4	..
pfd.	70⅝	55⅝	78⅜	18	28¼
Am. Can. pfd....	147	136¾	152	133½	..
common	117⅛	70½	184½	86	123⅝
Am. Chicle.....	95	44	81⅝	27	40
Am. Com. Al....	87⅜	74¼	55	20	31½
Am. Cyan. "B"..	65	30⅞	60½	20¼	26½
pfd.	101	95	130½	98	..
"A"	..	..	80	23	..
Am. Home Prod.	86	59	85⅝	40	56
Am. Maise Prod.	..	..	53	28	..
Am. Metals.....	62⅜	30	81¾	31½	47¼
pfd.	117½	111¼	135	106	..
Am. Smelting...	98¾	92½	130¼	62	74½
pfd.	142	131	138	123¼	136
Am. Sol. Chem..	..	..	37	10⅛	..
Am. Zinc.....	53¼	6⅜	49½	7	11⅛
pfd.	114⅞	40	118⅜	49¾	70
Anaconda	116½	58¾	149	67¼	76½
Andes Cop. M.	56	30¼	63¾	30	35
Anglo-C. Nitrate.	54	26¼	45½	15	..
Archer-Daniels...	112⅞	55¼	49½	18½	..
pfd.	115¼	86⅜	116	102⅜	..
Armour, Del., pf.	97½	80¾	95	75	80⅜
Armour, Ill., A..	23½	11¼	18⅝	5½	5⅜
Armour, Ill., B..	13½	6⅞	10½	2¾	3
pfd.	91½	67½	86	57	63
Beech-Nut	101¼	70⅜	101	45	..
Bon Ami.....	85½	65¼	100½	53	..
Borden	187	152	100¼	53	64
Butte C. & Z....	12½	4¼	9½	2	..
Butte & Sup....	16¾	9	12⅜	4⅜	4¾
By-Prod. Coke...	114⅜	65	47½	20	..
Call. Z. & L....	5⅜	1¾	4	1	..
Calu. & Ariz....	133	80	136¾	73½	88¼
Calu. & Hecla...	47¼	20¼	61⅞	25	31½
Can. Ind. Al....	50⅜	20¼	43½	15½	..
Casein Co.....	226	156	267	130	..
Celluloid Corp...	122	34½	50⅜	12	..
pfd.	132	105	101	100	..
Cerro de Pasco..	119	61¼	120	52¼	63½
Certainteed	53½	23⅛	32	10⅞	13
1st pfd.....	120	119	81¼	45¼	..
Certo Corp.....	92¼	10½	92¼	56¾	..
Chick. Cot. Oil..	56¼	45	50	23	26½
Chile Copper.....	74⅞	37⅜	127½	53	..
Coca-Cola	180½	127	154½	101	139
Coca-Cola "A"....	..	..	50⅜	44¾	48¾
Col.-Palm.-Peet..	123⅞	35⅞	90	40	53⅜
Colum. Carbon...	124½	70	344	105	176
Com. Sol., new..	..	..	63	20¼	29⅞
Cont. Can.....	127⅞	53	92	40½	53½
pfd.	128	123	126	115	..
Corn Prod.....	94	63¾	120⅜	70	91¾
pfd.	146⅞	138½	144¾	137	..
Coty, Inc.....	80⅞	62⅜	82¼	20½	26¼
Cudahy	71¼	54	67⅞	36	46½
Davison	63¾	34⅜	69¼	21¼	30
Devoe-Ray., "A"	61	40	64⅞	24	..
1st pfd.....	120	108	115½	112	..
Diamond Match..	165	134⅜	164	117	..
Dixon Cruc.....	196	133	185¼	154¼	..
Dow Chemical...	215	199	505	200	..
Dow Chem., new ..		..	100⅞	50	..
Dow Chem., pfd.	107	103⅜	111	90	..
Drug, Inc.....	120¼	80	126½	69	79
DuPont	143⅞	133½	231	80	114¼
deb.	121½	114	119¾	107½	115½
Duval Tex. Sul..	..	..	22	13¾	..
Eastman	194¼	163	264¾	150	179½
pfd.	130½	123¼	128	117	..
Evans-Wall L....	17⅞	6¾	26⅜	3½	4⅞
Federal Min.....	220	120	315	190	..
Fleischmann	80⅜	65	109⅜	65¾	..
Forhan "A"	38¾	23	34⅞	23	..
Gen. Am. Tank..	99⅞	60¾	123½	75	105⅝
Gliden	36⅞	26⅜	64½	26	33
prior pfd.....	104⅞	95	106½	95	..
Gold Dust.....	141	71	82	31½	42⅞
pfd.	..	..	122	95	103
Greene-Cananea..	177	89⅜	200½	106	..
Hercules Powder.	123	119¼	130	80	..
Heyden, new....	23	7½	41¼	8	..
Hires Co.....	20½	21½	34½	23⅝	..
Household Prod..	84	64⅛	79¼	40	55⅝
Inspiration Cop..	48⅞	18	66⅜	22	29⅞
Intl. Agricult....	20⅞	13	17⅞	4	4⅞
prior pfd.....	85	58⅞	98¼	40	..
Int. Match, pfd..	121⅞	85	102½	47	69
Int. Nickel Can..	44⅞	41¼	72⅝	25	35¼
pfd.	125	108	128	112	..
Int. Print. Ink..	57¼	48¾	68⅜	40	..
pfd.	..	..	100	91⅞	..
Int. Salt.....	..	..	90	53½	..
Johns-Manville...	202	96¼	242⅞	90	127
pfd.	122	118½	123	118	..
Kenn. Copper....	154½	89¼	104⅞	49⅝	60
Kreuger & Toll..	40⅝	32⅜	46⅜	22¼	26¼
Lambert Co.....	136	79½	157¼	80¼	85
L'Air Liquide....	..	..	119⅞	75	..
Lehn & Fink....	68⅜	38	68⅛	28	50½
Libby-Owens	..	..	43	17	20⅞
Liquid Carb.....	124½	63½	113⅞	40	57⅛
MacA. & Forbes.	57⅞	45	46	30¼	..
Magma Copper..	75	43⅝	82¼	35	51
Mathieson	..	..	72⅝	29	42¼
pfd.	130	115	125	120	..
McK. & Robbins.	50⅝	41⅞	59	21½	24½
pfd.	63⅝	55⅜	63	40	45
Mead-Johnson ..	72	53½	67¾	40	..
Miami Copper....	32	17⅜	54½	20	30⅛
Monsanto	95	88½	80½	47	54⅞
Nat'l Distillers..	58½	29¼	58	15	30⅝
pfd.	71⅜	15¼	100⅝	67½	..
Nat'l Lead.....	136	115	210	129¼	..
pfd., "A"....	147¼	139	141½	138	..
pfd., "B"....	121⅜	112½	122	116	..
Nauheim Phar...	28¾	12	12	1⅞	..
pfd.	37⅝	29½	32¾	2	..
Nevada Copper..	39½	17⅝	62⅞	23¼	30⅝
Neve Drug.....	34	11	20	2	..
New Cornelia....	47½	25⅜	62⅞	30¾	..
N. J. Zinc.....	..	..	87⅞	60½	71¼
Newp't Co., "A"	50	50	52	20⅝	..
Nov. Agene.....	36	25	31½	20	23½
Owens Glass....	95⅞	74½	98¾	43	54¼
Parke-Davis	55	38	58½	40⅞	..
Patino Mines....	42	23⅜	47¾	24¾	29½
People's Drug...	80	43	94	45	..
Pitts. Pl. Glass..	73½	63	76½	49	56½
Pratt & Lam....	72	51	85	55	..
Procter & Gam..	..	..	98	43⅛	56
Prophylactic	91	63	82⅞	35	..
Royal Bak. Pwd.	52½	40¼	43½	26	..
pfd.	101¼	100⅜	114⅞	95	..
St. Joe Lead....	52	37	94	38½	50
Schulte	67½	37½	41½	3½	5½
pfd.	129	118⅞	118½	30	..
Seneca Copper...	7½	2	10¼	2	2¾
Sharp & Dohme. ..		..	29	16½	17⅜
pfd.	..	..	65⅞	50	..
Sherwin-Will'ms.	92	65½	105⅝	75½	..
Silica Gel., ctf..	20	17	48¼	14⅞	..
Spen. Kellogg...	42	31½	45	20	..
Standard Brands.	..	..	44¾	20	..
Stan. Pl. Glass..	7⅞	2¼	9⅝	1¾	2¼
pfd.	40	10	31	4	..
Swift & Co.....	150½	125	149⅞	121¼	136
Swift Int'l.....	37⅞	25⅜	37⅞	25⅛	..
Tenn. C. & C...	19½	10½	20⅞	0½	13⅝
Texas Gulf Sul..	92½	62⅛	85¼	42½	57⅜
Tonopah Ext....	18	5	4½	2	..
Union Carbide...	209	136½	140	50	80
United Carbon...	43½	19	113⅜	40½	49¾
pfd.	90	68½	108	82	..
United Dye, pfd.	74⅞	45¾	75	53½	..
U. S. Asbestos..	59¾	27⅛	63¼	45	..
U. S. Gypsum...	100	55	91⅝	36½	..
U. S. Ind. Alco..	138	102½	243⅝	95	133½
pfd.	112¼	119	125⅜	124¼	..
United Zinc.....	1⅜	.20	2¼	½	..
Utah Copper.....	73	139	353	224⅞	..
Van Camp Pack. ..		..	39½	8¼	13¾
Vick Chem.....	..	..	51⅞	33	38½
Va.-Car. 6 p.c. pr.	64¼	44⅜	65½	15	..
7 p.c. pr....	99½	88½	97½	69	..
new	20¾	12	24¾	3½	..
Walgreen	99½	37¼	107⅞	35⅛	60
warrants	72	16½	83½	21	..
Wesson Oil.....	98¾	67	48	20	..
pfd.	108	102	72½	49¼	50⅝
White Rock.....	40⅞	34½	55¾	21⅞	..
Wilson & Co....	16	11	13½	3¼	..
"A" pfd.....	35	22	35	6½	..
pfd.	77¾	63½	79	35¾	..
Wrigley	84	68¾	80¾	65	68¾
Zonite	48⅜	27	44⅞	13	20½

Oil Securities

Oils showed little strength during the week.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price for twenty selected stocks, follows:—

December 20	59.65
December 27	61.04
January 3	61.45
January 10	61.07

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close Jan. 10.
Amerada	43⅞	27½	42⅝	17½	21
Am. Control.....	1⅛	.54	¾	⅛	..
Am. Maracaibo..	2½	3½	8⅝	1⅛	..
Am. Nat. Gas...	22	16¼	18¾	5⅞	..
Anglo-Amer.	22¾	14⅜	18¾	14	17⅛
pfd.	65¼	38	56⅞	45¾	..
A. G. W. I.....	50⅞	31¼	86⅞	32½	75½
Atl. Ref., pfd...	118⅜	106	117⅝	115	..
new	67¼	50	77⅞	30	38½
Barnsdall "A"..	53	20	40⅞	20	23½
Beacon Oil.....	2½	12¼	32⅞	12½	15¾
Borne-Scrim	56	56	46½	24	..
British Am.	55	32½	..	..	..
Buckeye P. L....	76	57	74¼	45	..
Carib. Syn.....	23⅞	3⅞	4⅞	1	..
Cheesebrough ...	161	117¼	210	130	166½
Cities Service...	90⅞	54	68¼	20	20⅝
pfd.	103½	94½	98¾	84	88⅜
pfd., "P"....	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	8	..
Columbia Syn...	2¼	1	2	¼	⅛
Cons. Royalty...	15⅝	6¼	11¼	2½	..
Cont. Maine.....	23	13	29	8⅞	14
Cont. Del.....	..	..	47⅛	18	22½
Cosden Oil.....	..	..	135	42	..
pfd.	..	..	87	55	..
Creole Pet.....	17⅜	9⅞	11⅜	5⅜	6¼
Crown Cent...	3¼	.70	2¼	¼	⅜
Cum. P. L.....	144	88	75⅜	40	..
Darby Pet.....	33½	8½	26	6¼	..
Derby Oil.....	2⅞	1	11	2	..
Eureka P. L....	88	64⅛	70½	42	..
Freeport-Texas..	109¼	43	54⅞	23⅜	42⅞
Galena	13	4⅛	7	5	..
pfd., new....	86	27	90	73½	..
Gen. Asphalt....	94⅞	68	94⅜	42¼	50⅜
pfd.	141¼	110¼	141	104½	..
Gulf Oil.....	159⅝	110¼	209	115	140
Houston	167	79	100	23	56¼
Houston Gulf...	24⅞	11¼	22⅞	6	10½
Humble	110½	59¼	128	50¼	85½
Illinois P. L....	290½	176½	346½	200	306½
Imperial	..	..	41	22	26½
Indep. O. & G...	38¾	21⅜	39⅝	17⅜	23¼
Indian Refining..	39⅝	9	53	13¼	19½
Indiana P. L....	..	..	35⅜	25	..
Inter. Con. Pet..	3⅜	1	2⅞	⅝	1⅛
Inter. Pet.....	55	37	30⅜	15	21¾
Kirby	3	1¼	3⅜	1¼	2¼
Lago Oil.....	38¼	27⅜	28⅝	10½	..
Leonard Oil.....	9⅜	5½	6¼	1	1¼
Lion Oil.....	43⅜	30	38¾	18	19⅞
Lone Star.....	..	..	67⅞	28	35
pfd.	119	115	115	114½	..
Louisiana Oil...	10⅜	9⅜	18	7	9¼
pfd.	94½	80	100¼	80	..
Maracaibo	25¼	12¼	18½	5⅛	..
Maracaibo Ext..	18¼	12¾	18¼	10	..
Marland	49⅜	33	47¼	35⅝	..
Mex. Ohio.....	8	2¾	6⅜	2½	..
Mex. Oil.....	75	20	6⅜	2½	..
Mex. Seaboard...	71¼	4⅝	9⅜	9¼	18
Midcontinent ...	44¼	25¼	30⅞	22¼	26¼
Mid. States.....	7⅜	2¾	5¼	⅝	1⅛
Mount. Gulf.....	1	.70⅜	1¼	¼	..
Mount. Prod.....	28⅞	19¼	22⅞	7	..
Municipal Serv..	82¼	13¼	83¼	5	..
Nat. Transit.....	32⅞	19⅜	28⅞	10¼	22¼
Nat. Fuel Gas...	30½	24⅜	43⅞	24	25½
Nat. Supply....	138	87¼	144	98½	102
New Bradford....	5⅝	4¼	5	2¼	..
N. Y. Pet. Roy..	22⅞	13	24½	11⅜	..
Northern P. L...	69	56½	53	41	..
N. Cent. Texas..	13¼	9	18½	6½	..
Ohio Oil.....	83½	58¼	79⅞	64¼	71
Oil Well Supply.	41	20¼	32	7⅞	10
pfd.	110½	98	106½	92	..
Pacific Oil.....	2¼	1	1½	⅝	1⅛
Pacific W. Oil...	26¼	20	26⅞	12½	13¼
Pan-Am.	55¾	38¼	69	40¼	..
"B"	58⅞	37¾	69¼	40½	..
Pan-Am. W.....	28⅝	15¼	17½	12¾	..
Pandem	6	2¼	3½	½	1⅝
Panhandle	21⅜	11¼	15¼	3	..
Pantepec	15⅜	8¼	10½	2⅜	..
Pennok	7⅜	5½	7⅝	3⅜	..
Penn. Mex. Fuel	84	28	44½	18⅝	..
Phillips Pet.....	53⅞	35¼	47	22	34
Pierce Oil.....	5¼	½	3⅜	1	..
pfd.	50	15¼	51⅜	20	20½
Pierce Pet.....	6⅝	3⅛	5⅞	½	3
Prairie Oil.....	68	46	65⅞	40½	51¼
Prairie P. L....	55⅜	49⅜	65	45	50¼
Prod. & Ref.....	20⅞	16	23⅞	4	8½
pfd.	50⅝	41	46¾	23½	..
Pure Oil.....	31⅞	19	30⅞	20	24
pfd.	119	108	115½	108	..
Red Bank Oil...	17	8	16	9⅝	..
Reiter-Foster ...	13	4¼	8½	1⅛	2⅞
Richfield	56	23¼	49⅝	19	23½
Royal Dutch....	64	44⅝	64	42¼	54½
Salt Creek Prod.	35	23	25⅞	9	11½
Shell Union.....	39⅜	23¼	31⅜	19	23¼
Simms Pet.....	27½	18⅜	40⅛	15	20
Sinclair	46⅜	17⅜	45	21	22⅜
pfd.	110	102¼	111	103	..
Skelly Oil.....	52⅜	25	46½	28	31½
Solar Ref.....	216	167	50	33	..
South Penn.....	71⅞	26⅜	60¼	35¼	..
South. P. L....	35⅞	12	23½	13	13
S. W.-Pa. P. L..	101	70	70	45	..
S. O. Cal.....	80	53	81⅞	51½	61
S. O. Ind.....	95¾	70⅞	64	45	53½
S. O. Kansas....	27⅜	15	33⅜	18	29
S. O. Ky.....	49	44	46⅞	29	34
S. O. Neb.....	54⅞	39⅜	50¼	40	..
S. O. N. J.....	50⅜	37⅜	82	44½	64⅞
S. O. N. Y.....	44¼	28⅝	48½	31¾	32⅜
S. O. Ohio.....	134	71	120	60	..
Sun Oil.....	77	31¼	80¾	55	..
pfd.	110	100	105½	100	..
Superior Oil, n..	..	..	24	5¼	6½
Swan & F.....	23½	16	18	10	..
T. & P. C. & O..	26⅝	12⅜	20⅞	9¼	10⅝
Texas Corp.....	74⅜	50	71⅞	50	55½
Texon	4¾	3	5⅜	2⅞	..
Tidal Osage.....	22⅞	13	16⅜	11½	..
Tidewater	41½	19¾	40	14	..
pfd.	100⅛	86¾	97½	85½	..
Tide W. Asso...	25	14⅜	23½	10	12⅜
pfd.	91⅜	81	90⅞	74½	..
Transcon.	14½	6⅜	15¼	5¼	9¼
pfd.	93⅜	75	145	80	..
Union Calif.....	58	43⅜	57	42¼	45¼
Union Tank.....	128¼	110	168⅜	121⅞	..
Vacuum	136⅜	72	133⅜	75	94⅜
Venez. Pet.....	9⅛	4⅜	6¼	1⅜	2½
Warner-Quinlan..	..	..	44⅞	15	20¼
White Eagle....	38	20¼	38	25	27
Wilcox O. & G..	22⅞	18¼	29⅜	12⅞	..
Y. Oil & Gas....	8⅝	2¼	2⅞	½	..

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of Record.
American Glue Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
American Natural Gas Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
American Smelting & Refining Co.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
American Smelting & Refining Co.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Barnsdall Corporation.....	"A"	Q.	50c.	Feb. 7	Jan. 15
Barnsdall Corporation.....	"B"	Q.	50c.	Feb. 7	Jan. 15
Bon-Ami Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Jan. 31	Jan. 14
Bon-Ami Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 17	Jan. 14
Bon-Ami Company.....	Com.	Ex.	50c.	Jan. 17	Jan. 14
Borden Company.....	Com.	...	.....	.....	.....
Brandram-Hand, Ltd.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Cerro de Pasco Copper Company.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Cities Service Company.....	Com.	M.	2½c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cities Service Company.....	Com.	M. Stk.	½%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cities Service Company.....	Pfd.	M.	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cities Service Company.....	"BB" Pfd.	M.	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cities Service Company.....	"B" Pfd.	M.	5c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Columbia Carbon Company.....	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Columbia Carbon Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Columbia Gas & Electric Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Columbia Gas & Electric Company.....	5% Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Columbia Gas & Electric Company.....	6% Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Consolidated Chemicals Company.....	"A" Pfd.	Q.	37½c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Continental Can Company.....	Com.	Q.	62½c.	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Cosden Oil Company.....	Pfd.	S.A.	$3.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Distillers Company, Ltd.....	Com.	Int.	1s. 6d.	.....	.....
Empire Gas & Fuel Company.....	6 % Pfd.	M.	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Empire Gas & Fuel Company.....	6½% Pfd.	M.	54 1/6c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Empire Gas & Fuel Company.....	7 % Pfd.	M.	58⅓c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Empire Gas & Fuel Company.....	8 % Pfd.	M.	66⅔c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eureka Pipe Line Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Lone Star Gas Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.63	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Lynch Glass Machinery Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Mascot Oil Company.....	Com.	M.	1c.	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Miami Copper Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
National Distillers Products Company...	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Oilroyalty Investments Company.....	Pfd.	M.	10c.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Sharp & Dohme, Inc.....	Com.	Q.	87½c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Shell Transport Trading, Ltd.....	Com.	...	2s.	Jan. 28	Jan. 15
Skelly Oil Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Tide Water Oil Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 18
Tri-Utilities Corporation.....	Pfd.	O.	75c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Union Oil Associates.....	Com.	Q.	60c.	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Union Oil Company of California.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Union Oil Company of California.....	Com.	Q. Stk.	1%	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Vick Chemical Company.....	Com.	Q.	62½c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Wellington Oil Company.....	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Jan. 25	Jan. 15

Financial Notes

WAYNE PUMP COMPANY reports for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929, consolidated net earnings of $971,543 after expenses but before interest and Federal taxes, compared with $685,493 in the preceding fiscal year.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY and STANDARD POWER & LIGHT CORPORATION stockholders have approved the plan for the consolidation of the two corporations. Under the plan control of the former company is shifted to the Standard Power & Light Corporation.

WALGREEN COMPANY reports sales of $46,545,462 in the twelve months ended December 30, 1929, a gain of 48.3 percent over the preceding year, when sales totaled $31,389,313.

MERCHANTS PETROLEUM COMPANY reports for the year ended December 31, 1929, a net income of $138,710 after all charges, equal to 28 cents a share on the 500,000 shares of capital stock, $1 par value, outstanding. This compares with $56,286, or 11 cents a share on the same capital basis in the preceding year.

BAKER, J. T., CHEMICAL COMPANY common stock totaling 200,000 shares has been admitted to unlisted trading privileges on the New York Curb Exchange.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. is making its annual offering to employees of the right to subscribe to debenture stock on the basis of $114 a share with an income of $3 a year for five years, in addition to the regular 6 percent dividend. Subscriptions are being allowed to the extent of not more than 20 percent of the employee's salary, but no more than twenty shares.

DIXIE GULF GAS COMPANY reports for the eleven months ended November 30, 1929, a net income of $1,038,639 available for interest, depreciation, and Federal taxes, equivalent to more than 2.2 times the interest charges on the outstanding bonds.

NOXZEMA CHEMICAL COMPANY reports net earnings in 1929 of $116,790, or $3.33 a share, compared with $68,829, or $1.97 a share, in the preceding year. Gross profits in 1929 were $392,768, total expenditures $281,599, and net profit from operations, $111,169, compared with $310,510, $144,312, and $66,168 respectively in 1928.

VICK FINANCIAL CORPORATION stockholders will be asked for authority to purchase and retire 100,000 shares of the corporation's stock at a price not exceeding $8.50 a share, at the annual stockholder's meeting, to be held January 28. The corporation reports as of December 31 assets amounting to $13,276,352, including investments of $12,069,809, valued at cost, which had a market value of $11,539,845.

SWIFT & COMPANY reports for the twelve months ended November 2, 1929, a net income of $13,076,815 after all charges and taxes, equal to $8.71 a share on 1,500,000 capital shares, compared with $14,813,181, or $9.87 a share in the preceding twelve months. Total sales amounted to $1,000,000, compared with $970,000,000 in 1928. Current assets were $212,202,134 compared with $213,101,851 on November 3, 1928, with current liabilities of $56,062,526 compared with $47,857,916. At the annual meeting stockholders ratified a four-for-one-stock split-up and changed the par value from $100 to $25.

PACIFI

Alphabetical Index to Advertisements

Abbott Laboratories —
Alexander, Jerome 51
Allied Drug & Chemical Co 57
Alsop Engineering Co —
Ambassador, The 32
American Asphalt Association 31
American Bleached Shellac Mfgrs. Association 63
American British Chemical Supplies, Inc. 50
American Can Co —
American Commercial Alcohol Corp. —
American Cyanamid Co 6
American Mineral Spirits Co —
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 56
American Powder Co 27
American Solvents & Chemical Corp. 14
American Tel. & Tel. Co —
American Tripoli Co 27
Anaconda Lead Products Co —
Archer Daniels Midland Co —
Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc 40
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd 37
Aue, F., Co., Inc 26

Bacon, Dr. R. F 51
Baird & McGuire, Inc 49
Baker, H. J., & Bro —
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co —
Barber Asphalt Co —
Barium Reduction Corp 42
Barrett Company 48, 55
Bemis Bro. Bag Co 16
Benckiser, Joh. A —
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc 42
Bethlehem Steel Co 47
Bihn & Wolff Co 24
Binney & Smith Co 25
Bowker Chemical Co —
Bradley, A. J., Manufacturing Co 24
Brode, F. W., Corp 34
Bromund, E. A., Co 72
Brown Linseed Corp 39
Buffalo Electro Chemical Co —
Bull & Roberts 51
Bureau of Chemistry, N. Y. Produce Exchange 51
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc 61
Byrnes, J. W., Shellac Co., Inc 63

Cabot, Godfrey L., Inc —
Calco Chemical Co 1
California Fruit Growers' Exchange 60
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. —
Carpenter-Container Corp —
Casein Manufacturing Co. of America, Inc —
Casey, John A., Co 31
Chase Bag Co —
Chemical Rubber Co —
Chemical Solvents, Inc 76
Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau 47
Chisos Mining Co 56
Church & Dwight Co 40
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co 1
Cleveland Container Co —
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co —
Coignet Gelatines 76
Colgate, Palmolive, Peet Co 56
Colton, Arthur, Corp 28
Commercial Solvents Corp. 1, 10
Consolidated Packing & Supply Co. 29
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 72, 73
Continental Can Co —
Cooper, William, & Nephews, Inc. 49

Darling & Co 34
Daugherty, W. H., & Son, Refining Co. 76
Davison Chemical Co 47
Delta Chemical & Iron Co 76
Dey, William H., & Co —
Diamond Alkali Co 43
Dickinson. The E. E., Co 56
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co 56
Dodge & Olcott Co 61
Doggett, Stanley, Inc 24
Dow Chemical Co 12
Draper Manufacturing Co 76
Dumas Laboratory 51
DuPont Ammonia Corp —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co —

Ekroth Laboratories, Inc 51
Electro Bleaching Gas Co —
Ellis-Foster Co 51
Emery Industries, Inc 34
Euro-American Corporation 60
Evans-Wallower Lead Co 26

Fanning, H. A., & Co —
Farrington, C. E., Co 76
Fergusson, Alex C., Co 40
Fergusson Bros 41
Fezandie & Sperrie —
Food Research Laboratories 51
Foster, Benjamin, Co —
Franco-American Chemical Works, Inc. —
Franks Chemical Products Co., Inc. 27
Fritzsche Bros., Inc 61

Garrigue, William, & Co., Inc 51
General Chemical Co —
General Dyestuff Corp 63
General Industrial Alcohol Co —
General Naval Stores, Inc 31
Ginsberg, Ismar 51
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc 14
Glaesser Laboratories 51
Grasselli Chemical Co —
Gray, William S., & Co 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories 51
Greeff, R. W., & Co 56
Gregory, M. C 63
Gross, A., & Co 34
Gross Lead Burning & Coating Corp. 51

Halowax Corp 63
Hamilton, A. K —
Harshaw Chemical Co 42, 56
Heekin Can Co —
Heicke Gelatin Works, Inc 56
Heller & Merz Co 50
Henderson, R. R 51
Herty, Dr. Chas 51
Heyden Chemical Corp 57
Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc 51
Hooker Electrochemical Co —
Hoover, George W 51
Hopkins, J. L., & Co 59
Hurst, Adolphe, & Co 26
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc 61

Imperial Color Works, Inc 25
Industrial Chemical Laboratories 51
Industries Chemiques de Wilsele —
International Pulp Co 76
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works 41

J. H. R. Products Co 41
Jarosite Mineral Products Co 26
Jordan, William E., & Bro —

Kalbfleisch Corp 44
Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons Sales Corp. 32
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co 24
Kessler Chemical Corp —
Kittredge, R. J., & Co 24
Knight & Clarke 51
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc 23

Laning, E. M., & Co., Inc 51
LaWall & Harrisson 51
Leghorn Trading Co 62
Lehmann, Arthur A., Co., Inc —
Levis-Robinson Co., Inc 31
Lewis, John D 27
Lilly, Eli, & Co —
Lucidol Corp 35

Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc. 72
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc 61
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 40
Marley Chemical Co., Inc 57
Martin, The L., Co 24
McCormick & Co., Inc 59
McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co —
Meade-King-Robinson & Co., Ltd 34
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co —
Merck & Co., Inc —
Michigan Alkali Co 40
Miller, A. D., Sons' Co 37
Mixing Equipment Co., Inc —
Monsanto Chemical Works 54
Montgomery, W. L., & Co —
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 52

National Enameling & Stamping Co. 31
National Lead Co —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc 58
National Oil Products Co —
National Pigments & Chemical Co. 72
National Pumice Stone Co., Inc —
National Rosin, Oil & Size Co —
National Ultramarine Co., Inc —
Natural Products Refining Co 53
Naugatuck Chemical Co 49
Neuberg, William —
Neville Chemical Co —
New Jersey Zinc Co 22
Newport Chemical Works, Inc 56
New York Color & Chemical Co —
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc 6
New York Testing Laboratories 51
Nichols Copper Co —
North America Car Corp 28
Northwestern Chemical Co 62
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil —
N. V. Potash Export, MY —

Olean Sales Corp 42
Orthmann, Aug. C 51
Osborn, C. J., Co 24
Owens, Jr., Dr. Don S 51
Owens-Illinois Glass Co 58
Owyhee Chemical Products Co 27

Pacific Coast Borax Co 1
Paterson, Boardman & Knapp 76
Pease Laboratories, Inc 51
Penick, S. B., & Co 59
Pennsylvania Refining Co 37
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co 40
Pennsylvania Sugar Co —
Peoples Chemical Laboratory 51
Petroleum Iron Works —
Pfannmuller, E., Haas 51
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 18, 55
Philipp Bros., Inc 27
Pittsburg Can Co 26
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co 26
Pittsburgh Steel Drum Co —
Pressed Steel Tank Co 38
Price, H. F. V., Inc 63
Procter & Gamble Co 33, 34, 56
Proctor & Schwartz, Inc 33
Publicker, Inc 1
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc 51

Ransom, L. E., Co 62
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co 46
Reliable Leather Dressing Co 28
Republic Steel Package Co —
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 4
Ross, Frank B., Co —
Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corp. 8
Ryland, H. C., Inc 62

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc 51
Scheel, William H 27
Schering Corp 56
Schieffelin & Co 59
Schliemann Companies, Inc —
Schwarz Laboratories 51
Schwarz, M. W 51
Seaver & Co 24
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc 51
Selden Company —
Shaffer Oil & Refining Co —
Shaffer Oil & Refining Co —
Shaw, John, & Co 62
Shriver, T., & Co 42
Sieck & Drucker, Inc 51
Sinclair Refining Co 36
Smith Chemical & Color Co 24
Snell, Foster D 51
Solvay Sales Corp 42
Sonneborn, L., Sons —
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co 47
Southwark Manufacturing Co 64
Speiden-Whitfield Co., Inc 40
Sperry, R. D., & Co 33
Standard Ultramarine Co 24
Stanislaus, I. V., Stanley 51
Steel Drum Accessories Corp 26
Stein-Brill Corp 72
Stillwell & Gladding 51
Stillwell Laboratories 51

Tamms Silica Co —
Tartar Chemical Works 42
Taylor, Geo. F., & Co 24
Taylor, Lowenstein & Co 31
Technical Service Co 72
Tennant, C., Sons & Co., of N. Y. 44
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co 42
Thibaut & Walker Co 24
Thornton, H. R 51
Thurston & Braidich 63
Titanium Pigment Co., Inc —
Todd, A. M., Co —
Turner, Joseph, & Co 41

Ultramarine Co —
United Carbon Co —
United Color & Pigment Co —
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co 3
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co —

Vanadium Corp. of America —
Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc —
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc 26
Victor Chemical Co 42
Vol-U-Meter Co., Inc —
Vorce, L D 51

Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co —
Weiss Forwarding Co., Inc 68
Welch, Holme & Clark Co 33
Wells, Raymond 51
Werk, The M., Co 34
Westmoreland Chemical & Color Co. 23
Wiarda, John C., & Co 41
Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co —
Wiley & Co., Inc 51
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc 72
Williams, C. K., & Co 24
Willock Oil Corp 37
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co 29
Winkler, The Isaac, & Bro. Co. 41, 64
Winterbourne, S., & Co 76
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc 24
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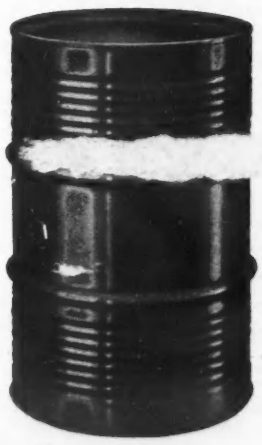

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